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THE NATIONAL
CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN
BIOGRAPHY

BEING THE

HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

AS ILLUSTRATED IN THE LIVES OF THE FOUNDERS, BUILDERS, AND DEFENDERS
OF THE REPUBLIC, AND OF THE MEN AND WOMEN WHO ARE
DOING THE WORK AND MOULDING THE
THOUGHT OF THE PRESENT TIME

EDITED BY

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VOLUME IX.

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1899

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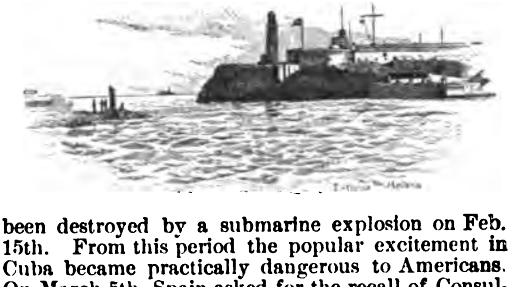
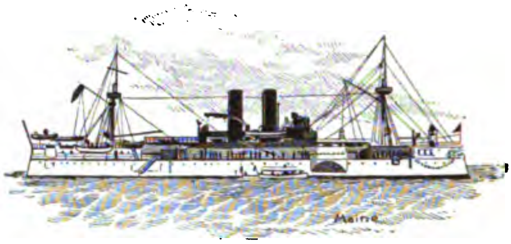
LEE, Fitzhugh, soldier and thirty-ninth governor of Virginia (1886–90), was born in Clermont, Fairfax co., Va., Nov. 19, 1835, son of Com. Sydney Smith Lee, U. S. navy. He is the nephew of Gen. Robert E. Lee, and his grandfather was "Light Horse Harry" Lee, of revolutionary fame. After a thorough education in the schools of his native state, he was appointed to the U. S. Military Academy in 1852, and on his graduation, in 1856, was commissioned second lieutenant of cavalry. He saw his first active service in operations against the Indians, and was severely wounded. In May, 1860, he was appointed instructor of cavalry at West Point. On the outbreak of the civil war he resigned his commission, and entered the Confederate service as adjutant-general of Gen. Ewell's brigade, a position in which he remained four months. He was appointed, in September, 1861, lieutenant-colonel of the 1st Virginia cavalry, and being soon after promoted colonel, was with the army of northern Virginia through all its campaigns. On July 25, 1862, he was appointed brigadier-general, and Sept. 3, 1863, major-general. He was severely wounded in the battle of Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864, where he had three horses shot under him, and was disabled from duty for some months. In March, 1865, he was appointed to command the cavalry corps of the army of northern Virginia; but in April surrendered to Gen. Meade, and returning to his home in Virginia, remained in retirement for several years. He re-entered public life in 1874, when he made a trip to the North. At the Bunker hill centennial, in the following year, he delivered a patriotic speech, which was one of the earliest efforts of the leading men on either side to lay aside the irritating memories of the "lost cause," and draw together in the old bonds of one national life. It made a profound impression throughout the country. During the winter and spring of 1882–83 he made a trip through the South, in behalf of the Southern Historical Society. Gen. Lee was elected governor of Virginia in 1885, and served until 1890, when a constitutional provision prevented his reelection. In 1896 he was sent by Pres. Cleveland to Havana to fill the important office of consul-general. During his incumbency of this responsible position the last and most serious rising of the Cubans against their Spanish oppressors was raging throughout the island, and under the arbitrary governor-generalship of Gen. Weyler he had ample opportunity to distinguish himself for his calm and judicial but firm protection of American interests whenever threatened. The recall of Gen. Weyler to Spain, and the accession to power in Cuba of Gen. Blanco; the pretense of autonomy for the Cubans, and the strong revolutionary spirit, now mounting to its height, drew upon all the intellectual and diplomatic resources of the consul-general, and made for him a splendid record of patriotism, judgment and determination. Affairs became so serious in Havana, in January, 1898, that Gen. Lee's life was several times threatened and other American residents were in constant danger. In this contingency he had full power to summon the war vessels then lying at Key West for the protection of the lives and interests of Americans, but he did not avail himself of the authority delegated to him. When afterwards it was decided to send a war vessel to Havana, he cabled to the state department recommending that such action should be delayed, but was informed that it was too late, as the Maine was then at sea *en route* to Havana, and could not be reached. This act was followed a few weeks later by the arrival of the Spanish cruiser Viscaya in New York harbor, there to learn that the Maine had been destroyed by a submarine explosion on Feb. 15th. From this period the popular excitement in Cuba became practically dangerous to Americans. On March 5th, Spain asked for the recall of Consul-Gen. Lee from Havana, which was promptly refused by the U. S. government, but on April 5th all the American consuls in the islands were recalled, and returned with many American citizens to the United States. Gen. Lee was not long idle, however, being placed in command of an army corps, which he or-



ganized and held ready for service. Not being ordered to form a part of any of the armies of invasion sent to the West Indies, he was not engaged in active service; nevertheless his famous 7th corps was to be thrown first into Cuba in the operations around Havana, had the war continued; and he was selected by the president to lead the assault against the city. However, late in the year 1898, he was appointed to command the American artillery forces in the district of Havana, and now commands the department of Cuba, consisting of the provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio. Gen. Lee is the author of the life of his uncle, Gen. Robert E. Lee, in "Great Commander" series. He was married, in 1875, to Ellen Bernard, daughter of George Fowle, of Alexandria, Va. They have two sons and three daughters.

SIGSBEE, Charles Dwight, naval officer, was born in Albany, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1845, son of Nicholas and Agnes (Orr) Sigsbee. He was educated in the schools of his native city, and being appointed to the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Sept. 27, 1859, was graduated in 1863, and promoted ensign on Oct. 1st following. During his first two years in service he was attached to the steam sloop Monongahela, of the west Gulf squadron, and the old Brooklyn in the same service. He took part in both bombardments and in the assault on Fort Fisher, and in the battle of Mobile bay. During 1865–67 he was with the Asiatic squadron; stationed first on the steam sloop Wyoming, and later on the steamer Ashuelot. He was promoted master, May 10, 1866; lieutenant, Feb. 21, 1867, and lieutenant-commander, March 12, 1868, when he returned home. During 1869–70 he was on duty at the U. S. Naval Academy; was on the Severn and Worcester, flagships of the north Atlantic squadron (1871–72); on the Canandaigua (1872–73); in the hydrographic office (1873–74); and was employed on the coast survey (1874–78), in command of the steamer Blake, engaged in deep-sea exploration. For his inventions in the line of this work, he received a gold medal and diplomas from England, and the decoration of the Red Eagle of Prussia from Emperor William I. He was assistant hydrographer at the hydrographic office (1878–82), and was promoted commander, May 11, 1882. In 1882–85 he was again on duty at the Naval Academy; in 1883–84 commanded the practice-ship Dale, in 1885–86 the Kearsarge on the European station; and in 1887–90 was on shore duty as a member of the examining and retiring board, at the navy department and as head of a department at the Naval Academy. He commanded the practice-ship Constellation for a while during the summer of 1889; in 1890–92 he commanded the training-ship Portsmouth, and in 1893 was made chief of the hydrographic office in Washington. He received his promotion as captain on March 21, 1897; and, on April 10th following, was assigned to the command of the battleship Maine. The Maine first went into commission, Sept. 17, 1895, and was, at that time, the most powerful ship of her class in the U. S. navy. Under the command of Capt. Sigsbee she was sent to Havana at the end of January, 1898, on a friendly mission, and was received with the customary courtesies from the forts and Spanish war-ships, and the usual official visits. She was assigned to a special anchorage and placed there by the proper agents of the Spanish government. On Feb. 15th, at 9 o'clock at night, she was destroyed by the explosion of a submarine mine, or torpedo, with a loss of 260 lives. A court of inquiry, immediately appointed to inquire into the disaster, reported to this effect, but with no attempt to assign the blame for the occurrence. So profound was the effect of this frightful calamity on the American people that, added to the general belief that the occurrence was due to Spanish initiation of some sort, it was only the calm and wise dispatches of Capt. Sigsbee that prevented immediate reprisals on the part of the United States. He remained in Havana during the period of investigation, aiding the court of inquiry with his expert knowledge and wise judgment. His own story of the explosion modestly disclaimed any greater self-control or presence of mind than he attributed to all the officers and crew. The magnificent courage and discipline shown by everybody on board during the immediate moments of this trying situation justly received the commendation of the entire civilized world. When the great American liner St. Paul was converted into a cruiser, retaining her name, Capt. Sigsbee was appointed to command her, and in that position performed excellent service throughout the Spanish war. Adm. Cervera's fleet arrived at Santiago on May 19, 1898, and the St. Paul arrived off that port on the 21st, being the first American vessel in that vicinity. She remained there for eight days, most of the time alone, until joined by the squadron under Com. Schley. On the 24th she captured the Spanish collier Restormel, thus depriving Cervera of his coal supply. On June 22d, she was attacked off San Juan, Porto Rico, by the Spanish cruiser Isabel II. and the destroyer Terror, and defeated both, driving them into port, the destroyer in a sinking condition, with the loss of twelve killed. After the war Capt. Sigsbee was nominated by the president for promotion on account of "extraordinary heroism." On Sept. 2, 1898, he was ordered to the command of the battleship Texas. He has written "Deep Sea Sounding and Dredging" (1880), and "The Story of the Maine" (1899). Capt. Sigsbee was married, in November, 1870, to Eliza Rogers, daughter of Gen. Henry H. Lockwood.

C. D. Sigsbee



Maine

WOODFORD, Stewart Lyndon, diplomat, soldier and lieutenant-governor of New York, was born in New York city, Sept. 3, 1835, son of Josiah Curtis and Susan (Terry) Woodford. He is eighth in descent from Thomas Woodford, a native of Boston, Lincolnshire, who settled at Dorchester, Mass., in 1635, and later emigrating to Connecticut, became one of the founders of Hartford. His great-grandfather, William Woodford, of Farmington, Conn., was a soldier in the revolution, and his grandfather, Chandler Woodford, of Avon, was in the war of 1812. Through his mother, a native of Suffolk county, N. Y., he descends from one of the original settlers of Southold, L. I., who had come thither from the Connecticut colony. Stewart L. Woodford was prepared for college at the Columbia Grammar School, New York city, and spending his freshman and senior years at Columbia, and his sophomore and junior at Yale, was graduated in 1854. Columbia was 100 years old that year, and

Woodford, who had been awarded the valedictory, was allowed instead the unique distinction of delivering a special centennial oration. He studied law for three years, and was admitted to the bar in 1857. Early in life he showed an active interest in public affairs; was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1860, which nominated Lincoln for the presidency, and in December of that year was messenger of the electoral college of New York, carrying the Lincoln vote to Washington. Pres. Lincoln offered him a federal judgeship in the then territory of Nebraska, but he declined the honor, and early in 1861 was appointed assistant U. S. district attorney for the southern district of New York. As such he had charge of the bureau which conducted all the blockade cases and such litigation as grew out of the war, but resigned in 1862 to enter the army. Enlisting in the 127th New York volunteers, he was at once promoted captain of his company and later lieutenant-colonel, and saw considerable active service. He was judge advocate-general of the department of the South; provost-marshal-general and finally chief-of-staff to Gen. Quincy A. Gilmore, commanding that department. He was the first military governor of Charleston, S. C., after its capture by the Federal forces, and was then transferred to the command of Savannah. He had been previously promoted colonel and brevet-brigadier-general for gallantry in action, but the list of brigadiers being at that time filled, he was assigned by special order of the president to duty as of his brevet rank. At the close of the war, Gen. Woodford returned to law practice. He declined the offered Republican nomination for judge of the New York city court of common pleas, but was again drawn into public life when, in 1866, he was nominated and elected on the Republican ticket lieutenant-governor of the state of New York. In 1868 he declined a nomination for congress, and in 1870 was Republican candidate for governor, being defeated by John T. Hoffman. His friends always insisted that he was elected and counted out, a contention which was confirmed by the ante-mortem confessions of William M. Tweed and A. Oakey Hall. In 1872 he was elector-at-large and president of the electoral college of New York, and in the same year was sent to congress from the 3d Brooklyn district. He was, in 1877, appointed by Pres. Grant U. S. district attorney for the southern district of New York, being reappointed in 1881 by Pres. Garfield, who also offered him his choice between three foreign missions, which Gen. Woodford declined, preferring to remain in the practice of his profession. He was a delegate to the Republican national conventions of 1872, 1876 and 1880, and was prominent in the last two as a candidate for the vice-presidential nomination, withdrawing in 1876 in favor of William A. Wheeler, and in 1880 himself placing Chester A. Arthur in nomination. In 1875, although a New Yorker, he participated in the Ohio gubernatorial campaign, conducting a series of joint debates in favor of the resumption of specie payments with Gen. Thomas Ewing, the leader of the Ohio democracy. As a result, Rutherford B. Hayes was elected governor by the slight majority of about 5,000. But the decision in favor of sound money fixed the attitude of parties, and restored the financial credit of the nation. For some years past, Gen. Woodford has devoted himself mainly to his profession, as a member of the firm of Ritch, Woodford, Bovee & Wallace, also serving as an officer in several leading financial institutions, and, meantime, in 1896, being appointed by Gov. Morton one of the commissioners to frame the charter of the Greater New York. In 1897 Pres. McKinley appointed him U. S. minister to Spain, a post which, owing to the complications regarding Cuba, was the most responsible in the entire diplomatic service. Among his earliest communications to the Spanish government, was one tendering the good offices of the United States for the work of securing a permanent peace in Cuba. The offer was not accepted. Meantime the new liberal cabinet, under Sagasta, made strenuous efforts to pacify the Cubans by establishing a form of autonomous government in the island. Gen. Woodford greatly distinguished himself by his coolness, firmness and tact in meeting the delicate and complicated situations growing out of the scurrilous letter of Sr. Polo y Bernabe, and the closely following destruction of the battleship Maine. Both these incidents served to further inflame public opinion in America, and required the utmost coolness and self-control in order, if possible, to maintain peace. Gen. Woodford's policy of authorizing the Spanish government to publish, in full, all negotiations conducted by him excited the surprise of the ministers, and has become famous in history as the "new American diplomacy." He remained in Madrid until April 21, 1898, when he was informed that diplomatic relations were severed and received his passports before he had an opportunity to present the ultimatum of the United States that within forty-eight hours Spain relinquish all claims to sovereignty in Cuba. Then returning to the United States, he refused a commission as a major-general in the volunteer army, and continued titular minister to Spain until September, 1898, when he resigned. He was a member of the New York state Republican convention of 1898, which nominated Theodore Roosevelt for governor, and, as chairman of the committee on resolutions, reported the platform announcing the position of the party in New York on the Cuban and Philippine questions. Gen. Woodford is a member of the Lawyers' and University clubs of New York, and the Union League and Hamilton clubs of Brooklyn; also of the Loyal Legion; the Grand Army of the Republic; Sons of the Revolution; Society of Colonial Wars, and is vice-commander of the Military Order of Foreign Wars. He has been president of the New England societies of both New York and Brooklyn, and of the Phi Beta Kappa Alumni of New York. Columbia, Trinity and Yale have conferred on him the degree of A.M., and Trinity and Dickinson College, LL.D., while D.C.L. has been conferred by Syracuse University. He was married, in 1857, to Julia Evelyn, daughter of Henry T. Capen, of New York; she died June 14, 1899, and of their four children, the youngest daughter alone survives.

Stewart L. Woodford.

DEWEY, George, third admiral of the U. S. navy, was born at Montpelier, Washington co., Vt., Dec. 26, 1837 son of Julius Yemans and Mary (Perrin) Dewey. His father (1801–77) was a practicing physician in Montpelier; his mother (1799–1843) was a daughter of Zechariah Perrin, of Gilead, Conn. He is eighth in descent from Thomas Dewey, of Sandwich, Kent, England, who, about 1633, emigrated to Massachusetts, and in 1634 was admitted a freeman at Dorchester. Thomas removed to Windsor, Conn., probably with Rev. Mr. Wareham's company in 1636; was a juror in 1642–44, and died, April 27, 1648. Mrs. Frances Clark, to whom he was married in 1639, bore him a daughter and four sons, the second of whom, Josiah, was the ancestor of the admiral; she was married for the third time to George Phelps, of Windsor, and later, with all her children but one, removed to Westfield, Mass. Josiah Dewey was married in 1662, to Hepzibah, daughter of Richard Lyman, of Northampton, Mass., whose lineage, some genealogists claim, has been traced back through the Lambert family to Alfred the Great. He removed from Westfield to Lebanon, Conn., and in that town were born his son, Josiah, his great-grandson, Simeon, and probably his great-great-grandson, William (1746–1813). William, second of the name, became an early settler of Hanover, N. H. His son, Capt. Simeon Dewey (1770–1863), grandfather of the admiral, removed to Berlin, Vt., and subsequently to Montpelier, where he cultivated a farm. George Dewey was the ringleader of the boys at Montpelier in their sports as well as in many a mischievous prank. He attended school in Montpelier and at Johnson, Vt., and in 1853 was admitted to Norwich University, Norwich, Vt. By that time he had decided to enter the U. S. Naval Academy, and through the influence of U. S. Senator Solomon Foot, was appointed in 1854. He was graduated with honor in 1858 in a class conspicuous for the number of its members distinguished in after years. During 1858–59 he was attached to the steam frigate Wabash on the Mediterranean station, his year's work at that station giving him the necessary experience for much of the responsibility later to be placed in his charge. He was commissioned lieutenant, April 19, 1861, and assigned to the steam sloop Mississippi, of the west Gulf squadron, seeing his first service under fire in the fleet with which Farragut, in 1862, reduced the defences of the Mississippi river, below New Orleans. In her encounter with the dreaded Manassas, though herself disabled by a blow from the ram, she returned the attack with a broadside which pierced the enemy's armor; set her on fire, and sent her floating down the stream to explode opposite the forts. After twice running by the batteries of Vicksburg, the fleet returned to New Orleans, and in March, 1863, Dewey took part in the investment of Port Hudson, which was surrendered July 8th, and in the engagements with the enemy below Donaldsonville, La. During 1864–65 he was attached to the steam gun-boat Agawam, of the north Atlantic blockading squadron, and participated in the two attacks on Fort Fisher in December, 1864, and January, 1865. On March 3, 1865, he was commissioned lieutenant-commander for meritorious conduct in the attacks on Fort Fisher. He was ordered to the Kearsarge in 1866, and to the Colorado, flagship of the European squadron in 1867. He returned home in 1868, and during the next two years was instructor in the Naval Academy. In 1870–71 he was in command of the fourth-rater Narragansett on special service; was commissioned commander, April 13, 1872, and for the next three years was with the Pacific survey. He served as lighthouse inspector in 1876–77 when he became secretary of the lighthouse board. In 1882–83 he commanded the Juniata on the Asiatic station. He was promoted captain in September, 1884, and was placed in command of the Dolphin, one of the original "White Squadron"; but in 1885 returned to the European station in command of the Pensacola, the flagship of the squadron, remaining there until 1888, when he was ordered home, and appointed chief of the bureau of equipment and recruiting with the rank of commodore. In May, 1893, he was appointed a member of the lighthouse board. On Feb. 26, 1896, he was commissioned commodore, and made president of the board of inspection and survey, which position he held until January, 1898, when he was given command of the Asiatic station. Ten days after the destruction of the Maine Com. Dewey received orders from the navy department to concentrate his squadron and be in readiness to attack the Spanish naval forces in the Philippines in case war should prove the outcome of the existing complication. The vessels of the Asiatic squadron forthwith assembled at Hong Kong from their several stations; the Boston and Concord from Korea; the Raleigh and McCulloch from Indian waters, and the Baltimore from Honolulu. The two small steamers, Nan-Shan and Zafiro, were purchased for colliers or tenders. The war with Spain began April 21, 1898, and three days later Pres. McKinley, through the secretary of the navy, cabled the following orders to Com. Dewey at Hong Kong: "Proceed at once to the Philippine islands. Commence operations, particularly against the Spanish fleet. You must capture or destroy the vessels. Use utmost endeavor." In pursuance of this order the Asiatic squadron, comprising the Olympia (flagship), Baltimore, Boston, Raleigh, Concord and Petrel, with the revenue cutter McCulloch, as auxiliary despatch boat, sailed on April 27th from Mirs bay. They made the passage of the China sea at leisurely speed, and reached Cape Bolinao on the morning of the 30th. Firmly expecting to find the Spanish fleet mobilized in Subig bay, according to the advice of some of the best Spanish strategists—strangely enough one of them had in 1891 written a pamphlet anticipating the very course of action adopted by Dewey, and warning his countrymen accordingly—the Boston and Concord were sent forward to reconnoitre, supported by the Baltimore. The course was then steered to Manila bay. Under cover of the night the squadron crept through the wider channel, the Boca Grande, past the batteries of Corregidor island, and into the open water beyond. All lights were extinguished, and but for a spark emitted from the McCulloch's funnel the passage would have been entirely unobserved. That was a signal to the Spaniards, who forthwith opened fire and were promptly answered by the Raleigh, Boston and Concord. The passage was remarkable not only in its effect, but also for the display of intrepid bravery in boldly going forward in spite of mines and torpedoes and the galling fire of batteries reported impregnable, and Com. Dewey's feat is, for dash and gallantry, worthy to rank with Farragut's immortal defiance of the forts below New Orleans. It is a noble instance of a grand example grandly followed. In planning the move, mines, batteries and other methods of defense were simply ignored; there was neither dragging, dodging, nor change from the direct course. Contrary to expectation the Spanish fleet did not appear to give fight to the invading Americans under support of the shore batteries, and Dewey, accordingly, held his course direct for the

Geo. Dewey

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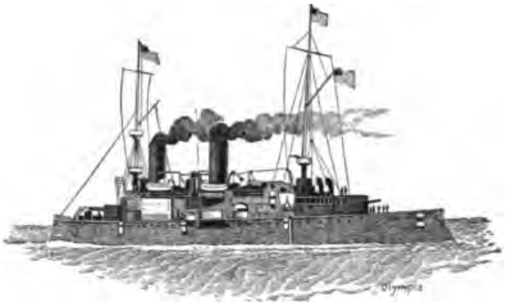
George Dewey.

Geo. Dewey.



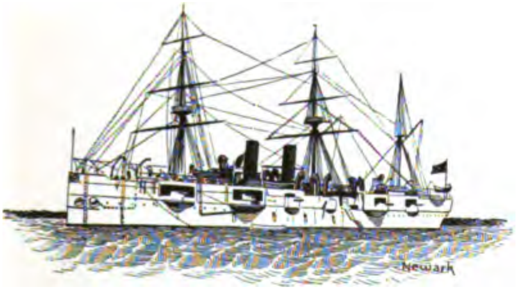
city. The fighting began at 5:15 A. M., when the shore batteries at Manila and Cavite and the Spanish fleet, sheltered behind Sangley point, opened fire on the approaching line of American ships, headed by the flagship Olympia, with the Baltimore, Raleigh, Petrel, Concord and Boston following in succession. The American firing did not begin until 5:41, when, having sufficiently observed the wild firing and evident intentions of the enemy, Com. Dewey gave his memorable direction: "You may fire when you are ready, Gridley." Two mines were exploded ahead of the Olympia, but too far away to be effective, and she and her companions bore steadily forward, "counter-marching in a line approximately parallel to that of the Spanish fleet," and maintaining a constant cannonade, wonderful for its precision, at ranges varying from 5,000 to 2,000 yards. It took five turns to do the work. The effect of the American fire was terrific in its destructiveness, and the Spanish ships, being disabled one after another, were run aground, sunk or blown up. At 7:35 A. M. Dewey withdrew his squadron to the middle of the bay, and returning to the attack at 11:16 completed the work of destruction in a little less than two hours; the whole Spanish fleet of twelve vessels being left hopeless wrecks. In the early part of the fight the land batteries of Manila kept up an incessant fire, to which the American squadron made no reply, but Com. Dewey effectively silenced them by a message threatening to shell the city if they continued. Although holding no high opinion of Spanish marksmanship, he effectively protected his own ships by a continual forward movement that prevented the gunners from finding the range in time to do them serious harm, with the result that but few shells struck the American ships, and these with no serious damage. In the course of the action the Don Juan de Austria, and later also the Reina Cristina, made a dash at the Olympia, with evident intention of ramming or using torpedoes, but the steady fire of the American gunners drove both back in flames to run aground near the shore. A few well-aimed shots from the Raleigh brought down the Spanish flag at Cavite after the naval force had been utterly vanquished, and crews in whale-boats pulled ashore to complete the work of destruction and capture any launches or tugboats found afloat. The American loss was seven wounded; the Spanish, over 200 killed. All the Spanish vessels were destroyed: Reina Cristina, Castilla, Don Antonio de Ulloa, sunk; Don Juan de Austria, Isla de Luzon, Isla de Cuba, General Lezo, Marques del Duero, Argos, Velasco and Isla de Mindanao, burned. On May 4th Com. Dewey sent the following dispatch: "I have taken possession of the naval station at Cavite. Have destroyed the fortifications at bay entrance, paroling garrison. I control bay completely and can take city at any time. The squadron is in excellent health. Spanish loss not fully known, but very heavy. One hundred and fifty killed, including the captain of the Reina Cristina. I am assisting in protecting the Spanish sick and wounded. Two hundred and fifty sick and wounded in hospital within our lines. Much excitement at Manila. Will protect foreign residents." Contrary to the expectation of the Spaniards, Manila was not bombarded, and on this account the governor-general defied the American authority for several weeks, although a strict blockade of the port was maintained. The complete annihilation of the Spanish fleet at Manila aroused enthusiasm throughout the civilized world, and Com. Dewey was at once appointed acting rear-admiral by Pres. McKinley, and shortly after confirmed by congress in the appointment to the full rank. On May 9th the president sent a special message to congress which contained this splendid tribute: "The magnitude of this victory can hardly be measured by the ordinary standards of naval warfare. Outweighing any material advantage is the moral effect of this initial success. At this unsurpassed achievement the great heart of our nation throbs, not with boasting or with greed of conquest, but with deep gratitude that this triumph has come in a just cause, and that by the grace of God an effective step has thus been taken toward the attainment of the wished-for peace." The message concluded: "I now recommend that, following our national precedents, and expressing the fervent gratitude of every patriotic heart, the thanks of congress be given Rear-Adm. George Dewey, of the U. S. navy, for highly distinguished conduct in conflict with the enemy, and to the officers and men under his command for their gallantry in the destruction of the enemy's fleet and the capture of the enemy's fortifications in the bay of Manila." Vice-Adm. Philip Howard Colomb, a retired English naval officer of great distinction, wrote shortly after the battle: "I doubt if there ever was such an extraordinary illustration of the influence of sea power. A superior fleet has attacked and beaten a Spanish fleet supported by batteries, and it now appears it passed these batteries and has taken up an unassailable position off Manila. The boldness of the American commander is beyond question. Henceforth he must be placed in the Valhalla of great naval commanders. Nothing can detract from the dash and vigor of the American exploit, or dim the glory which Dewey has shed upon the American navy. It may be bad for the world, for assuredly the American navy will never accept a subordinate place, after this exhibition of what it can do." John D. Long, secretary of the navy, wrote some months after the war: "This victory made Com. Dewey deservedly famous, and gave him rank among the most distinguished naval heroes of all time. Nor was his merit most in the brilliant victory which he achieved. . . . . It was still more in the nerve with which he moved from Mirs bay to Manila harbor; . . . the high commanding confidence of a leader who has weighed every risk, prepared himself for every emergency. . . . . It was a man of resolution and power, who, at that vast distance from home, with his little fleet shut off by the neutrality laws from every port, bearing the fate of his country in his hand, was equal to the emergency, and met it as serenely and masterfully as if it were an incident of an ordinary voyage." As a result of the general outburst of enthusiasm with which Dewey's victory was received by his countrymen, his name was widely mentioned as a candidate for the presidency in 1900. His high qualities of generalship were shown by the dignity, firmness and good judgment with which he maintained the position which he had conquered, even before the arrival of the U. S. military expeditions under Gen. Merritt. The surrender of Manila was preceded by serious fighting all along the American lines, and after the capitulation the situation became enormously complicated, requiring the greatest coolness and the most positive determination, until the arrival of reinforcements in sufficient number and a military governor relieved him of the responsibility. Not only were the trying and annoying acts on the part of the Filipinos under their cunning and aggressive chief, Aguinaldo, most difficult to meet, but disturbing incidents in connection with acts of the German admiral at Manila, frequently threatened to precipitate trouble between his government and the United States. Through all these perplexities, Dewey displayed the calm positiveness of a master and the diplomatic genius of an experienced statesman. His achievements in arms and after, through all the trying scenes of the Philippine revolt against the establishment of American power in the islands determined Pres. McKinley to yield to the popular demand and recommend the revival in favor of Dewey of the rank of admiral, previously held only by Farragut and David D. Porter. Accordingly, on March 3, 1899, the appointment was confirmed in executive session of the U. S. senate, making Adm. Dewey not only ranking officer in the navy, but the superior of all others in either service, major-generals being rated on a parity with rear-admirals. It is perhaps unexampled in history that an officer should serve his government faithfully, courageously, and often under the most dangerous conditions; should pass without special public note through the different grades of rank to near the highest, and then at the age of sixty, by one marvelous feat of inspired daring, overshadow all the great records of the world. Nelson was great before Trafalgar; Napoleon superb before Austerlitz and Marengo; Grant magnificent before Appomattox; but to Dewey there seemed to come at Manila, once and for all time, the audacity, as well as the inspiration, which raised him with one stroke to the immortal peerage of naval heroism. After the close of the Spanish war, Adm. Dewey further distinguished himself by his firmness and ability in maintaining the authority of the United States in the Philippines and resisting the encroachments of the insurgents under Aguinaldo. He sailed on the return voyage to the United States in the cruiser Olympia, May 20, 1899. After a leisurely journey, *via* the Suez canal, touching at most of the important points, he arrived at home in the early autumn, and was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm throughout the land. He was married, at Portsmouth, N. H., Oct. 24, 1867, to Susan B., daughter of ex-Gov. Ichabod Goodwin, of Portsmouth, N. H. She died in December, 1872, leaving a son, George Goodwin, who, after his graduation at Princeton College, entered business in New York city.

GRIDLEY, Charles Vernon, naval officer, was born at Logansport, Ind., Nov. 24, 1844, son of Francis and Ann Eliza (Sholes) Gridley. He was descended from Thomas Gridley, who, with his brother, Richard, emigrated from Essex, England, in 1630-31, and settled in Boston, Mass., and remotely from Robert de Greidley, one of the barons who took up arms against King John. Thomas Gridley removed to Hartford, Conn., in 1632, and was one of the members of the company under Capt. John Mason which, in 1637, destroyed the Pequot Indians. A number of the Gridleys fought in the revolutionary war, Col. (afterwards Maj.-Gen.) Richard Gridley, a lineal descendant of Richard, the emigrant, attaining especial prominence. The parents of Charles Vernon Gridley removed to Michigan when he was an infant, and settled at Hillsdale. In 1860 he was appointed to the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., by representative Henry Waldron. The opening of the civil war advanced the graduation of the class of 1864, to which he belonged, by one year; and on Oct. 1, 1863, he was appointed ensign and ordered to the steam sloop-of-war Oneida, which was attached to the west Gulf squadron during the war. He was in a number of engagements, and while on the Oneida specially distinguished himself for coolness and intrepidity during the battle of Mobile bay, Aug. 5, 1864. He was thus favorably mentioned in the official report of the executive officer of that vessel: "The conduct of acting-ensign Charles V. Gridley is beyond all praise. He had charge of the master's division and assisted in conning the ship from the gallant forecastle." At the close of the war he was ordered to the steam-sloop Brooklyn, flag-ship of the Brazilian squadron, with which he served until 1867; in the following year received his commission as lieutenant; and, March 12, 1868, was appointed lieutenant-commander. In 1870 he was assigned to the Michigan, fourth-rate, and continued on that vessel until early in 1873, then being transferred to the Monongahela, second-rate, he served on her one year. In February, 1875, he was detailed as instructor at the U. S. Naval Academy, and remained in that position four years; during the summer cruises in 1877 and 1878 he acted as executive officer of the practice ship Constellation. In 1879 he was appointed executive officer of the Trenton, attached to the European squadron, and served two years in that capacity. He was promoted commander, March 10, 1882, and for a time was on torpedo duty; and from October, 1882, until February, 1884, he was chief navigation officer at the Boston navy yard. In February, 1884, he was placed in command of the training-ship Jamestown. In 1886, from June to November, Comr. Gridley was senior officer of the cruising training squadron. From July, 1887, to August, 1891, he was inspector of the 10th lighthouse district, and stationed at Buffalo, N. Y. From there he went to Washington, D. C., where he was assigned to special ordnance duty at the navy yard for three months. From June, 1892, until July, 1894, he commanded the Marion in Asiatic waters. At the end of her cruise he took her to San Francisco. En route he encountered a terrific typhoon, and but for his skill in handling his ship she probably would never have reached port. In the autumn of 1892, while in command of the Marion he visited Vladivostock, which had not been visited by an American man-of-war for many years. During his sojourn there he was called upon to settle a delicate question of international law, which he did to the satisfaction of all parties. The subject in question was the imprisonment of some American sailors, the release of whom he succeeded in obtaining. After his return he was assigned to his former position, lighthouse inspector at Buffalo. In March, 1897, while he was in command of the receiving-ship Richmond, stationed at League island, he was ordered to join the Asiatic squadron, and on July 18th was assigned to the command of the Olympia, an unarmored steel vessel, the flag-ship of Adm. McNair.

C. V. Gridley

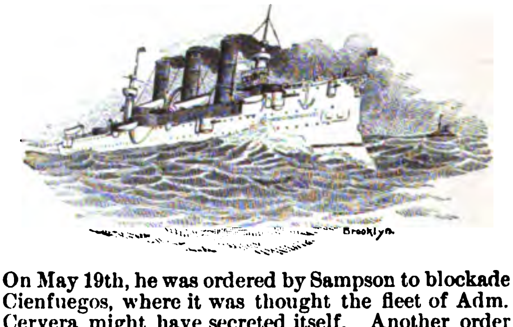
The latter was relieved, five months later, by Com. Dewey, who made Capt. Gridley one of his chief advisers. At the time Gridley was preparing the squadron for action, at Hong Kong—for he was flag-captain as well as captain of the flagship—his health was much impaired and he went into the battle of Manila bay knowing full well that if he was not killed at the time, he would die from the effects of the shock. In that memorable conflict, May 1, 1898, he fought his ship from the conning tower, Com. Dewey directing the movements of the squadron from the bridge. He was injured during the battle and was placed on the invalid list and sent to Hong Kong to be taken home. He left that port, May 20th, for Japan, but was not able to continue his journey, and he died there soon after arriving. Capt. Gridley's distinguished bravery and demonstrated ability were fully appreciated by the president and the secretary of the navy, and, had he lived, he would have gained high promotion. The simple heroism of his nature was well exemplified by his words on his death-bed; "Going to Manila killed me, but I would do it again if necessary." Capt. Gridley was married, at Erie, Pa., in 1872, to Harriet Frances, daughter of Judge John P. Vincent. She survived him with two daughters and one son. His mother and brother live in Washington, D. C. His death occurred at Kobe, Japan, June 5, 1898.

WATSON, John Crittenden, naval officer, was born at Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 24, 1842, son of Edward Howe and Sarah Lee (Crittenden) Watson. His father was an eminent physician of Kentucky; his mother was a daughter of John Jordan Crittenden, governor of the state (1848–50) and attorney-general in the cabinet of Pres. William Henry Harrison. He was appointed a midshipman at the U. S. Naval Academy, Sept. 29, 1856, and duly graduated in 1860. His first assignment was to the frigate Sabine, on which he served through 1861 and until transferred to the steam-sloop Hartford of the West Gulf blockading squadron. On this vessel he saw service in the passage of forts Jackson and St. Philip in April, 1862; of the Vicksburg batteries in June and July; of Port Hudson, March 14, 1863; and of Grand Gulf, March 19th and 30th. Meantime, in 1861, he had been promoted master, and on July 16, 1862, lieutenant. At the battle of Mobile bay, Aug. 5, 1864, it was he who lashed Adm. Farragut to the rigging of the Hartford, fearing that in his exposed position he would be disabled by a shot and fall to the deck. In a letter written to his mother he describes his act in these words: "At length I lashed him to the rigging with my own hands, having in vain begged him not to stand in such an exposed place." Between the young lieutenant and his gallant commander there existed a close and affectionate regard, and in his official report on this battle Farragut made particular mention of his services: "Lieut. J. Crittenden Watson, my flag lieutenant, has been brought to your notice in former dispatches. During the action he was on the poop attending to signals, and performing his duties, as might be expected, thoroughly. He is a scion worthy the noble stock he sprang from, and I commend him to your attention." In this battle Watson was wounded by a fragment of shell. For two years following the war he was attached to the steam-frigate Colorado, flagship of the European squadron, being, meantime, on July 25, 1866, commissioned lieutenant-commander. In 1867–68 he was on the steam-frigate Franklin, and in 1868–69 on the steam-sloop Canandaigua of the same squadron. He was on special duty at the Philadelphia navy yard during 1870, and then transferred to the Asiatic squadron; served on the Alaska (1871), and commanded the store-ship Omaha at Yokohama, Japan (1872–73). On Jan. 23, 1874, he was commissioned commander, and during the greater part of that year was on ordnance duty at the Brooklyn navy yard. In 1875–77 he was at the Mare island navy yard, San Francisco, Cal.; commanded the Wyoming of the European squadron (1877–80); was lighthouse inspector (1880–86); and again at the Brooklyn navy yard (1886–88). His promotion as captain occurred in March, 1887, and during 1888-91 he was again on special duty in command of the Mare island navy yard, San Francisco. In 1892 he was assigned to the command of the cruiser San Francisco, in which he visited Honolulu, and later joining the U.S. squadron under Rear-Adm. Benham, was present at Rio Janeiro during the Brazilian revolution. On his return to the United States in 1895, he was detailed as governor of the Naval Home, Philadelphia, there remaining until May, 1898, when he was appointed to the command of the north Cuban blockading squadron, which he held from May 6th to June 21st. When the Spanish admiral, Camara, started eastward through the Mediterranean sea to threaten Dewey in Philippine waters, Com. Watson was assigned to the command of the eastern squadron, which was formed, as announced at the time, to cross the Atlantic to harass the coast of Spain. This squadron, which was created on June 27th, was composed of the cruisers Newark (flagship), Yosemite, Yankee and Dixie, and the battleships Iowa and Oregon; all ships being held at Santiago, however, in daily expectation of a battle with Cervera's fleet. It has since been said that it was not really expected by the navy department that it would be necessary to send this squadon, it being believed that the publicity given to the avowed programme would suffice to bring Camara scurrying back: Camara returned, after spending some $200,000 in canal fees, and the "Eastern" squadron was disbanded. Com. Watson remained in command of the station off Santiago after the dissolution of Sampson's fleet. While there he rendered a report on the possibility of raising the Cristobal Colon. He was advanced to the rank of commodore, Nov. 7, 1897, and in March, 1899, was confirmed as rear-admiral. After the close of the war he was placed in command of the Mare island navy yard, San Francisco. On May 8, 1899, he was appointed commander of the Asiatic squadron, as successor to Adm. Dewey, and shortly after sailed for Manila, arriving at Hong Kong on June 14th. Rear-Adm. Watson was married, in 1874, to Elizabeth, daughter of Judge James Thornton, of San Francisco, Cal. They have had eight children, the eldest of whom, John Edward Watson, is an ensign in the U. S. navy (1899).



SCHLEY, Winfield Scott, naval officer, was born in Frederick county, Md., Oct. 9, 1839, son of John Thomas and Georgiana Virginia Schley. Having entered the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Sept. 20, 1856, he was graduated in 1860, and during the following year served on the frigate Niagara. In 1861 he was promoted to "master," and attached to the frigate Potomac, storeship at Ship island. In 1862–63 he was on board the steam gunboat Winona, of the west gulf blockading squadron, and had an engagement with a field battery near Port Huron, La., Dec. 14, 1862. From March 16 to July 19, 1863, he was present at the engagements which preceded the capture of Port Hudson, part of the time on the Winona, and again on the Monongahela and Richmond. He received his commission as lieutenant July 16, 1862. During 1864-66 he was on the Wateree, steam gunboat of the Pacific squadron, and distinguished himself in 1865, during an insurrection of Chinese coolies on the Middle Chincha islands; and in the same year was at La Union, San Salvador, whither his vessel was ordered for the protection of American interests during the progress of a revolution. On July 25, 1866, he was commissioned lieutenant-commander, and then (1867–69) was instructor in languages at the U. S. Naval Academy. He was assigned to the Benicia, third-rate, in 1870, and was on the China station for three years. He saw some sharp fighting in June, 1871, during the capture of the Corean forts on Sulee river, leading the assaulting column. In 1873–76 he was again at the Naval Academy, being appointed commander, June 10, 1874. In 1877 he commanded the Essex, third-rate, on the South American station, and rescued a shipwrecked crew from the island of Tristan d'Acunha. He was lighthouse inspector (1880–83), at Boston; attached to the bureau of equipment in 1883, and in 1884 volunteered for and was placed in command of the relief expedition sent into Arctic regions to search for Lieut. Greely and his companions. This party, consisting of twenty-five officers and privates of the U. S. army, including Lieut. Greely, had sailed from St. Johns, Newfoundland, in June, 1881, with directions to disembark near Cape Sabine, Grinnell land, and pushing northward on sledges as far as Lady Franklin bay, to make a series of meteorological, magnetic and general scientific observations. They were successfully landed in August, and then making their way inland were lost to civilization for nearly two years. An attempt to relieve them was made in 1882 by an expedition under Lieut. William M. Beebe, in the steam whaler Neptune, which before reaching the designated rendezvous was stopped by the solid ice-pack. In 1883 another, under Lieut. Ernest A. Garlington, U. S. A., in the whalers Proteus and Yantic, attempted the same object; the result being the total wreck of the Proteus in Kane sea, near Cape Sabine, July 23d, and the narrow escape of the crew. The task before Comr. Schley was, therefore, none of the simplest—he must succeed where two well-equipped parties had already failed—but, with characteristic thoroughness and system, he made every preparation for the undertaking. Under his command were the three steam whalers, Thetis, Bear and Alert, and on May 12, 1884, he set out from St. John's, Newfoundland, bound for the first rendezvous at Disco, Greenland. Only his determination and intrepidity saved this expedition from the same failure that had overtaken the two former; and, although earnestly urged to turn back when the solid ice-pack threatened to impede navigation, he replied, that, far from turning back, he should proceed with increased haste, as a few hours might mean life or death to the lost crew. This proved to be the true estimate of the case, as Greely's party could have held out hardly more than two days longer. From papers and records found on June 22d, in a cairn in Payer harbor, near where the Proteus had been wrecked the year previous, the location of the survivors' permanent camp was indicated at a point distant some eight miles by water. Immediately dispatching the cutter of the Thetis, Schley followed as soon as possible. The survivors, seven in number, were found in a starving condition beneath a wrecked tent, where for weeks they had eked out a wretched existence on a nauseous broth, made by boiling strips of their sealskin clothing. Some of them, as facts subsequently proved, had, in their dire extremity, sunk even to cannibalism. The survivors were safely got on board the ship, also the bodies of nine who had died were stowed in the hold, and the expedition headed home, arriving at St. John's on July 16th. That the credit of this achievement belonged entirely to Comr. Schley was universally acknowledged, and in recognition of his heroism the Maryland legislature gave him a vote of thanks and presented him with a gold chronometer watch, and the Massachusetts Humane Society gave him a gold medal of the first class. To further honor him and perpetuate his fame for all time, a wide territory west of Cape Sabine was named "Schley land." Later, in collaboration with Prof. James R. Soley, U. S. N., he wrote an account of the expedition, under the title "The Rescue of Greely" (1885). During 1885–89 he was chief of the bureau of equipment and recruiting, being appointed captain in March, 1888; and in 1889–91 he was in command of the unarmored steel cruiser Baltimore, during the difficulties with Chili, arising from the murdering of two of her crew and the wounding of some thirty-six others by a mob at Valparaiso; he also was commissioned to carry to Sweden the remains of John Ericsson, the famous inventor, for which service King Oscar awarded him a gold medal. In 1892 he was made lighthouse inspector, and from 1895 was in command of the armored cruiser New York, flagship of the north Atlantic squadron, until March, 1897, when he became chairman of the lighthouse board. In February, 1898, he was advanced to commodore. Previous to the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he was ordered to the Brooklyn and given command of the "Flying squadron." On May 19th, he was ordered by Sampson to blockade Cienfuegos, where it was thought the fleet of Adm. Cervera might have secreted itself. Another order from Sampson, on May 20th, says: "Schley should hold his fleet off Cienfuegos. If the Spanish ships have put into Santiago, they must come either to Havana or Cienfuegos to deliver the munitions of war, which they are said to bring for use in Cuba. I am, therefore, of the opinion that the best chance to capture these ships will be to hold the two points, Havana and Cienfuegos, with all the force we can muster." But Sampson was wrong; and Schley,

W.S. Schley



having been ordered to Santiago by the navy department, discovered the Spanish fleet there on May 29th, and there it remained, completely blockaded by the American fleet, until July 3d. At 8.45 A. M. on that day Sampson signalled from his flagship, "Disregard movements from the commander-in-chief," and steamed eastward to Siboney, thus placing Schley in command of the fleet. When, scarcely one hour later, the Spaniards emerged from the harbor, the Brooklyn displayed the signals, "Clear ship for action"; "the enemy escaping to westward" and "close action," and steamed forward to meet the advancing fleet. From his post at the westerly extreme of the great crescent of blockading ships, this movement brought the Brooklyn for a time into a position to "blanket" the fire of the others, and so Schley wheeled her into an easterly direction, thus leaving the enemy in clear range, and she resumed the westward course in full pursuit. One after another, the Teresa, Oquendo, Viscaya and Colon were run aground under the terrible storm of American projectiles. Schley's movements at the beginning of the fight were made the subject of criticism in some quarters; but an investigating committee, specially appointed to consider it, concurred in the now established opinion that it was "the crucial and deciding feature of the combat and of the most decided advantage." Sampson arrived on board the New York at 2.30 P. M., and resumed command. The credit was at once claimed by Sampson, who had, undoubtedly, originally issued the proper orders for every emergency, in case of the appearance of the Spanish fleet outside its shelter. Since, however, he was absent at the time, it became ultimately recognized by the American people that Schley had fought and won the victory. The Brooklyn was nearest to the Spanish squadron at every stage of the action, and was the most badly injured of all the American ships. At the close of the war Schley was appointed by the president a member of the military commission to Porto Rico, under orders to arrange details of the evacuation of the Spanish forces and to examine and report upon existing conditions in that island. On his return from this duty he was placed on waiting orders. During this period of rest he visited New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, Chicago, and other cities, where he was banqueted and fêted and praised for the stupendous work of the fleet under his command. On Dec. 22d he was presented with a magnificent jeweled and gold sword by the people of Pennsylvania, at the Temple, North Broad street, Philadelphia. On the evening of Jan. 20, 1899, he was presented, at Carnegie hall, New York, by the Royal Arcanum, with a magnificent jeweled sword, in the presence of the governor of Maryland, many naval officers and 4,000 of his brothers of the order. On Feb. 28th, at a banquet given in his honor, Com. Schley was presented with a gold medal, set with jewels, by the people of Maryland; the governor making the presentation. He was married at Annapolis, Md., Sept. 10, 1863, to Anne Rebecca, daughter of George E. and Maria Caroline Franklin. They have two sons and one daughter: Lieut. Thomas Franklin Schley, U. S. A., now in the 23d regiment; Virginia Montagu Stuart Wortley, and Dr. Winfield Scott Schley, of New York city.

W. S. Schley

SAMPSON, William Thomas, naval officer, was born at Palmyra, Wayne co., N. Y., Feb. 9, 1840, eldest son of James and Hannah (Walker) Sampson. He entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md., Sept. 24, 1857, and was graduated at the head of his class in 1861. He served for a short time in the Potomac flotilla, was promoted to master, assigned to the frigate Potomac as watch and division officer, all in 1861; and July 16, 1862, was commissioned lieutenant. He was transferred to the Water Witch as executive officer, and saw active service in all parts of the Gulf. In 1862 he was engaged at the Naval Academy for a time as instructor; served on the practice-ship John Adams in 1862–63; and in 1864 became executive officer of the iron-clad Patapsco, stationed with the South Atlantic blockading squadron. He was on the Patapsco in Charleston harbor, between forts Sumter and Moultrie, when she was destroyed by the explosion of a submarine torpedo, Jan. 15, 1865. Sampson was commanding the ship at the time, and was blown overboard, and rescued by a picket-boat belonging to the squadron. For his coolness and intrepidity in this affair he was specially mentioned in the report of his commanding officer to the secretary of the navy. He was next assigned to the Colorado, flagship of Adm. Goldsborough, on the European station, and was commissioned lieutenant-commander July 25, 1866. Returning to the United States in 1867, he was ordered to the Naval Academy as instructor in the department of natural philosophy and made head of the department in 1869. He was ordered to the Congress as executive officer in January, 1871; and on board that ship, then commanded by Capt. H. K. Davenport, U. S. N., was sent on "special service" to Greenland. In August the Congress arrived at Godhaven, where she landed coal and supplies of all sorts for the Polaris, of Capt. Hall's arctic exploring expedition. On her return the Congress joined the European squadron, and Sampson, commissioned commander Aug. 9, 1874, was during the year following in command of the Alert, third-rater. He was head of the department of physics and chemistry at the U. S. Naval Academy (1876–78); and in the latter year was sent with a party to Wyoming to observe the total eclipse of the sun, which took place July 29, 1878; the expedition being under the direction of Prof. Simon Newcomb. In 1879 Sampson was ordered to the command of the Swatara, assigned to the Asiatic station, and he continued in this command three years. During 1882–85 he was assistant superintendent of the naval observatory at Washington, D. C., being also a member of the international prime meridian and time conference, held in Washington in 1884, and during 1885–86 he was on torpedo duty and a member of the board on fortifications and other defences. He was superintendent of the U. S. Naval Academy (1886–90), acting also as a delegate from the United States to the international maritime conference in Washington in 1889. He was promoted captain in March, 1889, and for three years (1890–92) was in command of the San Francisco on the Pacific station. From this service he was placed in charge of the bureau of naval ordnance, there continuing until appointed to the command of the Iowa. On Feb. 17, 1898, two days after the destruction of the U. S. battleship Maine in Havana harbor, Capt. Sampson was appointed chairman of a commission to investigate the affair, his associates being Capt. F. E. Chadwick and Lieut.-Comr. W. P. Potter, of the cruiser New York, and Lieut.-Comr. Adolf Marix, of the Vermont. The commission proceeded to Havana harbor, where

Wm T Sampson

daily sessions and expert examination detained it from Feb. 20th to March 19th. Its report, delivered to the president, March 25th, and by him submitted to congress, March 28th, stated in brief that the Maine had been destroyed by the explosion of a submarine torpedo or mine, but declined to fix the responsibility for the act. Capt. Sampson now returned to his command, but soon after, under orders from the navy department, and with the title of acting-rear-admiral, he began to assemble a fleet at Key West, Fla. On April 22d, immediatly after receipt of news that the U. S. minister had received his passports, with the New York as flagship, they set forth to begin the blockade of Cuban ports. Formal declaration of war followed three days later. With several of his largest vessels he bombarded San Juan, Porto Rico, on May 12th. On April 30th the Spanish squadron under Adm. Cervera left the Cape Verde Islands bound for the West Indies; on May 11th it was seen off the island of Martinique; but from this date its whereabouts was only suspected, until on May 19th it entered the harbor of Santiago de Cuba. On the 30th Sampson's fleet arrived outside the harbor and began the memorable blockade of nearly five weeks. In the meantime Sampson had carefully matured his plans of action to thwart Cervera's daily expected attempt to escape; every commander receiving detailed instructions for any possible emergency. Early in the forenoon of July 3d this attempt was made. At once the signal flags of the Iowa warned the other ships of the fleet, and just then the Spanish war-vessels appeared in line emerging at full speed from the narrow passage which opens into Santiago harbor. The New York, with Sampson on board, was at the time several miles to the eastward, whither he had gone to meet an appointment with representatives of Gen. Shafter, and returned only when the fight was over. The Iowa, Indiana, Texas, Oregon and Brooklyn, therefore, bore the brunt of the action. The Maria Teresa receiving a 12-inch projectile from the Texas' forward turret which practically disabled her, pushed for the beach; the Oquendo ran aground about half a mile further on; the Viscaya soon displayed the white flag; the Colon, five miles in advance of the others, with the Brooklyn in hot pursuit, speedily followed suit. This naval battle lasted exactly fifty-five minutes, resulting in the complete destruction of the Spanish fleet, with an estimated loss of 400 killed and 1,600, of whom 500 were wounded, taken prisoners. The loss of the American fleet was one killed and two wounded, with very slight injury to any of the ships. Such a naval battle was never before known, and the news reaching the United States on the Fourth of July made that day more than ever an occasion of rejoicing. Sampson and Schley were at once recommended for promotion to the rank of rear-admiral, and after some delay, owing to political machinations in the committees, congress finally voted to confirm the nominations. On Jan. 16, 1899, Adm. Sampson received orders from the navy department to form a squadron of evolution, including the cruisers New York, Brooklyn, Chicago and Newark, and the battleships Indiana and Texas, for the purpose of inspecting the navy yard at Havana and the southern harbors of Cuba, with a view to establishing coaling stations. Adm. Sampson has been twice married; first, in 1862, to Margaret, daughter of David and Catherine Aldrich, of Palmyra, N. Y., by whom he had four daughters; second, in 1882, to Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Cynthea Burling, of Canandaigua, N. Y., who has borne him three sons.

HOBSON, Richmond Pearson, naval officer, was born at Greensboro, Ala., July 15, 1870, son of James Marcellus and Sallie (Pearson) Hobson. Both parents are natives of North Carolina, where the Pearson family is one of the foremost in the state. The Hobson family is of English extraction, and many of its members, notable among them Adm. Hobson, who planted the British flag in New Zealand in the seventeenth century, attained distinction. James M. Hobson, a noted lawyer and planter of Alabama, at one time represented Hale county in the state legislature. The son, after completing his course in the schools and the Southern University, Greensboro, where he studied two years, entered the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., and was graduated in 1889. He was at once appointed a midshipman on the Chicago, then under the command of Rear-Adm. Walker, and ordered to the European station. Immediately after his return he received the high compliment of an appointment as one of the U. S. naval officers permitted by the British government to receive a course of instruction at the Royal Naval College, Woolwich. Here he remained three years, devoting himself particularly to the study of naval architecture, in which he has since been recognized as an authority. On returning home he received an appointment at the navy department, Washington, under Sec. Herbert, and performed his duties with such intelligence and assiduity that he was given the post of assistant naval constructor. After becoming thoroughly informed in the duties of this position, he was ordered to the Brooklyn navy yard, where he remained one year. He was next ordered to Newport News to inspect the Kearsarge and Kentucky, then under construction. His next employment was as instructor in a post-graduate course in naval construction, which he inaugurated at the Naval Academy in 1897. In March, 1898, he was ordered, with his pupils, to join Com. Sampson's fleet at Key West, and remained with the command until the performance of the remarkable feat at the mouth of the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, which at once gave him a world-wide reputation for heroism and fidelity to duty. This exploit was performed in the early morning of June 3, 1898. The idea originated with Com. Sampson, who submitted it to Lieut. Hobson, as an expert on its feasibility. Santiago had been blockaded by the squadron under Com. Schley since May 26th and three days later it was established conclusively that the Spanish fleet under Adm. Cervera was in the harbor. On June 1st Sampson relieved

Schley in the command of sixteen warships, and at once determined to carry into effect his idea of sinking a collier in the narrow entrance to the harbor, thus obstructing it and preventing the escape of the Spaniards. In the early morning of June 3d the collier Merrimac, prepared for the service assigned to her, was placed under command of Hobson, who had not only fully concurred in the plan, but earnestly entreated permission to direct its execution. Accordingly, with a crew of six men the Merrimac entered the narrow channel and steamed in under the guns of the Morro. The names of Hobson's brave crew were: Osborn Deignan, George F. Phillips, Francis Kelly, George Charette, Daniel Montague and J. C. Murphy. Another seaman, Randolph Clausen, who had been at work on the collier, secreted himself until she was under way and then reported for duty. The services of all were suitably recognized, publicly and officially; Diegnan being admitted to the Naval Academy by special act of congress. The Merrimac had anchors fore and aft, and the design was to drop one at a point to the right of the channel; and then swing the collier round by reversing the engines and sink her directly across. Unfortunately this was rendered impossible by the shooting away of her rudder, but she continued her course up the channel under heavy fire from the Spanish ships Viscaya and Almirante Oquendo and the shore batteries. To add to the difficulties of the situation submarine mines and torpedoes were exploded all about the doomed vessel; and having reached his intended position, Hobson determined to blow her up, though there appeared but little hope for the lives of any of the party. A catamaran having been brought along to carry the men back to the flagship he ordered it to be launched and then fired the explosives which were to sink the collier, jumping aboard as she sank and pushing for the entrance of the channel. A strong tide was setting in at the time, preventing this, and the men were in the water hanging on to the frail craft for more than an hour, when a boat from the Reina Mercedes picked them up and took them prisoners. They were confined four days in Morro castle and then transferred to the Reina Mercedes, used by the Spaniards as a hospital ship. Later they were removed to the city, and on July 6th exchanged for a Spanish lieutenant and fourteen enlisted men. The exchange was effected between the Spanish and American lines by Col. John Jacob Astor, of the general staff. An interesting incident of the capture of the Merrimac heroes was the dispatching by Adm. Cervera to Com. Sampson of one of his aids to give assurances of the safety of Hobson and his crew and to highly commend the bravery of their work. The news of this self-sacrificing effort was soon carried all over the world and praised as one of the most signal instances of audacious courage known to naval history, and worthy to rank beside Cushing's action in the destruction of the ram Albemarle. On his return to the United States Hobson received one general ovation which extended wherever he made his appearance. Having the belief that by the employment of certain mechanical and other appliances he could save some of the sunken and stranded vessels of Cervera's ill-fated fleet, he made a number of attempts and the Maria Teresa was floated and started for the United States only to be abandoned in a storm off Cat island in the Bahamas, where she became a total wreck. In December, 1898, Hobson was ordered to Hong Kong on special service, and crossed the Continent in the last days of that month to sail from San Francisco. On March 1, 1899, Pres. McKinley nominated him to be advanced ten numbers, from No. 1 on the list of assistant naval constructors, for extraordinary heroism. This action placed him above all the lieutenant-commanders and nearly at the top of the commander's list, so far as relative rank is concerned, and was said to constitute the greatest material promotion as a recognition of gallantry in the history of the naval service.

RPHobson

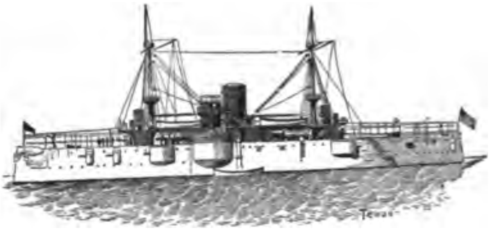
CLARK, Charles Edgar, naval officer, was born at Bradford, Vt., Aug. 10, 1843, son of James Dayton and Mary (Sexton) Clark; the former a native of Bradford, the latter of Brookfield, Vt. He was educated in his native state, and was appointed to the U. S. Naval Academy, Sept. 29, 1860. On his appointment as acting ensign in 1863 he was assigned to the steam-sloop Ossipee, of the Western Gulf blockading squadron, on which he continued until the close of the war (1863–65). At the battle of Mobile bay, Aug. 5, 1864, he commanded the forward division, and as the Ossipee was the last vessel to ram the iron-clad Tennessee, Adm. Buchanan's flag-ship, he answered the first hail from the officer who surrendered her. He commanded the quarter-deck division at the bombardment and surrender of Fort Morgan, Aug. 23, 1864. During 1865–68 he was attached to the Pacific squadron, for two years on the steamer Vanderbilt, then on the Suwanee; being, meantime, promoted master, Nov. 10, 1866, lieutenant, Feb. 21, 1867, and lieutenant-commander, March 12, 1868. He witnessed the bombardment of Valparaiso by the Spanish fleet and its defeat by the batteries at Callao. When the Suwanee was wrecked, July 7, 1868, near the northern end of Vancouver island, Lieut-Comr. Clark was left in command of the party on Hope island, after the remainder of the crew had been taken off by H. M. S. Sparrowhawk; he was later rescued by the steamer New World. He was on the receiving-ship Vandalia at Portsmouth, N. H. (1868–69); attached to the north Atlantic squadron, on the steamer Seminole and the ironclad Dictator (1869–70); at the Naval Academy (1870–73); on the ironclad Mahopac, north Atlantic station (1873–74); and on the steamers Hartford, Monocacy and Kearsarge of the Asiatic station (1874–77). On his return to the United States, in 1877, he was ordered to the Boston navy yard, and for the next two years was on duty there. During 1879–80 he was attached to the torpedo instruction station, Newport, R. I., and then (July–December, 1881) was executive officer of the New Hampshire, which he commanded (March, 1882–April, 1883). Meantime, Nov. 15, 1881, he was promoted commander; commanded the steamer Ranger, in charge of the survey of the west coast of Mexico and Central America (1883–86); and was inspector of the ninth lighthouse district, Chicago (1887—91).

The succeeding two years and a half (May, 1891–November, 1893) were occupied with ordnance duty at the Mare island navy yard, San Francisco; for another year he commanded the Mohican of the Pacific station, six other warships and two revenue cutters, cruising in Behring sea to enforce the regulations just agreed on by the Paris tribunal; and then (November, 1894–November, 1895) was occupied on various boards and general courts-martial. After his return to duty at Mare island, he was for ten months commander of the receiving-ship Independence—meantime, in 1897, being promoted captain—after which, until March, 1898, he commanded the double-turret coast defense monitor Monterey. Early in March, 1898, when declaration of war with Spain was almost daily expected, Capt. Clark was ordered to the command of the splendid battleship Oregon, then about to sail from San Francisco to join the fleet assembling in West Indian waters. Joining the ship on the 17th, he sailed on the 19th for Callao, Peru. There he was warned of the Spanish torpedo vessel Temerario, supposed to be lurking near the straits of Magellan, and of the reported plots of Spanish sympathizers to destroy the Oregon in some South American port. After a stormy passage through the straits, where he was joined by the U. S. gunboat Marietta, he made Rio Janeiro on April 30th, being there first informed that war existed and that the Spanish squadron under Adm. Cervera had left the Cape de Verde islands bound westward. To meet this contingency, precise orders were cabled to Capt. Clark, who was even given the option of remaining in Brazil. With full confidence in the fighting powers of his vessel, however, he left Rio on the 4th, and five days later cabled from Bahia: "The Oregon could steam fourteen knots for hours and in a running fight might beat off and cripple the Spanish fleet." Capt. Mahan and other noted naval authorities commented favorably on this plan of action, when carefully pursued, and, if we may judge from the conduct of the Spanish ships in the battle of July 3d, it seems more than probable that Capt. Clark would have had more than a "fighting chance" of making his ship's glorious record before that day, had he met the enemy in mid-ocean. On May 18th the Oregon was sighted at Barbadoes, and on the 24th reached Jupiter inlet, Fla., completing a voyage of 14,500 miles in seventy-three days. Joining Adm. Sampson's fleet off Santiago, she was engaged in all attacks made on the land batteries, and, with the gunboat Marblehead, covered the landing of marines at Guantanamo. On the first appearance of the enemy's vessels on the morning of July 3d, the Oregon, by a "wonderful burst of speed," under forced draft, took her position at the head of the American battleships, and engaged each of the Spanish vessels in turn until the end of the battle. Fighting her forward guns against the Colon and Oquendo, she kept up a furious fire from her after-batteries against the torpedo-boat destroyers Furor and Pluton—it was a 6-inch shell from one of her guns that struck the Furor amidships, exploding her magazine and sinking her. Then gaining on the Teresa, which had dropped back from the lead of the Spanish squadron, she poured in a deadly fire at 2,000 yards range until that vessel swerved from her course and in flames headed for the beach at Juan Gonzales, six miles from Morro, Santiago. The Oquendo next became the target for the American battleships, the Oregon opening on her with the forward guns at long range and with her starboard battery so soon as it could be brought to bear; pouring into her the "hottest and most destructive fire of that eventful day." The Oquendo fought desperately, but, like her sister-ships, with little effect, and was run ashore only half a mile to the west of the Teresa. Meantime the Colon and Viscaya were forging ahead rapidly, closely followed by the Brooklyn, and, after the destruction of the Oquendo, by the Oregon and Texas also. A careless move of the Viscaya, which was engaged in desperate double combat with the Brooklyn and Oregon, in an apparent attempt to bring all her guns to bear on her antagonists, exposed her, broadside, to the fire of the Oregon. A large shell from that vessel struck her in the port bow, and another, probably from the Texas, caught her amidships, "keeling her to starboard and sending up a volume of steam and smoke." This was the end of another splendid ship; a few more shots brought down her flag and left her a burning wreck on the beach at Aserraderos, after a plucky run of eighteen miles. On the surrender of the Viscaya the Brooklyn and Oregon, followed by the Texas, began the unparalleled chase after the Cristobal Colon. At the start the Spaniard was fully six miles in the lead and her chances of escape seemed good, but the Oregon and Brooklyn gained steadily on her, constantly edging nearer her course and forcing her toward the shore, and when within range opened with their heavy batteries. At last the fate of the three other ships overtook her also, and unable longer to fight against desperate odds she made for the beach at Rio Tarquino, fifty miles from Morro, and dropped her colors at 1:17 P. M. Of the Oregon's pursuit of the Colon, Adm. Sampson says: "This performance adds to the already brilliant record of this fine battleship, and speaks highly of the skill and care with which her admirable efficiency has been maintained during a service unprecedented in the history of vessels of her class." He also writes: "Subsequent events at Santiago proved that if he [Cervera] could have stopped the career of the Oregon, he would have been amply repaid for crossing the Atlantic." When the Viscaya was forced ashore, Com. Schley signaled "Well done, Oregon"; when the Colon surrendered, "Thanks for your splendid assistance," and when the Oregon returned to Santiago, "Welcome back, brave Oregon." In his official report the commodore says: "I cannot close this report without mentioning in high terms of praise the splendid conduct and support of Capt. C. E. Clark, of the Oregon." Meantime, previous to the battle, the report of the sailing of a Spanish squadron for the Philippines under Adm. Camara occasioned the organizing of a squadron under Com. Watson, with Capt. Clark as chief of staff, to pursue and overtake him. It was to be composed of the battleships Oregon and Iowa, with the cruisers Yankee, Yosemite, Dixie and Newark—the last to be flagship. On July 7th the navy department ordered its detachment from Sampson's command, in order to be in readiness to start at once, but Camara's return to Spain after his passage through the Suez canal delayed departure and ultimately resulted in the disbandment of the proposed squadron. When negotiations for peace were begun early in August, the Oregon was ordered to New York, where she took part with the Brooklyn, New York,

C. E. Clark U.S.N.

Iowa, Indiana, Texas and Massachusetts in the naval parade and review on Aug. 20th. About this time Capt. Clark requested and received a leave of absence on account of ill-health, and was detached from his command. Returning to duty in March, 1899, he was appointed captain of the League island yard, Philadelphia, Pa., where he still continues. In 1869 he was married to Maria Louisa, daughter of William T. Davis, of Greenfield, Mass. They have two daughters.

J. W. Philip



PHILIP, John Woodward, naval officer, was born at Kinderhook, N. Y., Aug. 26, 1840. He entered the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Sept. 20, 1856; was appointed midshipman, Jan. 1, 1861, and attached first to the frigate Constitution and afterwards to the Santee. On June 1, 1861, he was promoted acting master, and ordered to join the sloop-of-war Marion, of the west gulf blockading squadron; was transferred to the Sonoma, James river fleet, in 1862; was commissioned lieutenant, July 16, 1862, and (September, 1862–January, 1865) was executive officer of the Chippewa and Pawnee and the monitor Montauk, of the South Atlantic blockading squadron, engaged in the siege of Charleston, S. C. During 1865–67 he was executive officer of the Wachusett, of the Asiatic squadron, being commissioned lieutenant-commander, July 25, 1866; was executive officer of the flagship Hartford, Asiatic squadron (September, 1867–August, 1868); of the Richmond, European squadron (December, 1868–November, 1871); of the flagship Hartford, Asiatic squadron (September, 1872–June, 1873), and commander of the Monocacy (1873–74). He was detached from the Monocacy to enable him to accept, on special leave of absence, the command of one of the Pacific mail steamers, but the leave being revoked in July, 1876, he was ordered to the command of the Adams. Again, in April, 1877, he was detached, with leave to command the Woodruff scientific expedition around the world, and in December was ordered to the command of the Tuscarora, engaged in surveying the west coast of Mexico and Central America, and later commanded the Ranger (1880-84) on same duty. He was lighthouse inspector of the 12th district (April, 1884–April, 1887); was in command of the U. S. receiving-ship Independence at the Mare island navy yard, San Francisco (1887-90), and was commissioned captain, March 31, 1889. In December, 1890, he was ordered to command the Atlanta, in Rear-Adm. Walker's squadron of evolution, and at the end of one year, being detached, was ordered as general inspector of the armored cruiser New York, then building at the Cramps' ship-yard, Philadelphia, and commissioned to command her when ready for sea. On Aug. 28, 1894, he was appointed captain of the navy yard in Boston, where he continued until Oct. 15, 1897, being then given command of the battleship Texas, of the north Atlantic squadron. When the imminent outbreak of the Spanish war caused the assembling of powerful squadrons at Key West and Hampton roads, the Texas was assigned to the latter force, which, under command of Com. Schley, put to sea on May 13, 1898, bound for the southern coast of Cuba in pursuit of Adm. Cervera. On May 28th they arrived outside the harbor of Santiago, and on the following day Schley definitely announced the location of the Spanish ships at that port. On June 1st Rear-Adm. Sampson joined them and assumed command of the combined fleet. The Texas was one of the four battleships that engaged the flying Spanish fleet as it emerged from the harbor on July 3d, and although the oldest ship, she did remarkable service in this battle, and so ably was she handled, that her fire was second to none other for precision and effect. In his description of the fight, Capt. Philip records that he gave explicit orders to fire the main 12-inch battery only when a good target could be plainly seen, preferring "to fire a few shells and place them than a great many and lose them"; and the result amply vindicated the wisdom of his course, since "the two big shells which did find their way into the Spanish vessels, so far as discovered by the official board of survey, were 12-inch shells." The first shot fired by the Spaniards fell just short of the Iowa and the Texas, which, on their first appearance, opened fire with her 6-inch battery. When the pursuit began the Texas closed with the Maria Teresa, which was the first ship to be beached, running ashore at a point six miles to the westward of Santiago; and then continuing the chase in a line nearly parallel with the three other battleships, overhauled the Colon, in company with the Oregon and the Brooklyn. Like the other ships of the American fleet, the Texas sustained very slight injuries; she was struck only four times. The first shell exploded over the forward superstructure, creating some havoc and setting fire to the woodwork. So excellent, however, was the discipline maintained on board, that a hose was quickly trained on the blaze and extinguished it. The second shell, one about six inches in diameter, "struck forward of the ash-hoist, and after passing through the outer plating of hammock-berthing, exploded, the mass of pieces penetrating the bulkhead and casing of the starboard smoke-pipe." One casualty narrowly escaped by the Texas at the beginning of the engagement gave opportunity for a display of splendid seamanship by her commander and executive officer. In rushing forward to overtake the Spanish squadron, she narrowly escaped, in the blinding clouds of smoke, running across the path of the Brooklyn. The order, "Back both engines hard," went down the speaking tubes, and the giant battleship quivered throughout her length and breadth with the shock, literally "racing against herself," as Capt. Philip expressed it. At the close of the war he was promoted commodore from Aug. 10th; and Sept. 3d was placed in command of the North Atlantic squadron, raising his flag on the New York, which sailed to Havana with the rest of the squadron, Dec. 15, 1898. Later, having returned under orders, he assumed command of the Brooklyn navy yard as the successor of Rear-Adm. Bunce, retired, Jan. 15, 1899. On Feb. 4th, Gov. Roosevelt presented him, in behalf of numerous friends and admirers, with a handsome sword, in commemoration of what the governor called the "Captains' fight" off Santiago. On March 3, 1899, he was promoted to rear-admiral.

EVANS, Robley Dunglison, naval officer, was born at Floyd Court House, Floyd co., Va., Aug. 18, 1847, son of Samuel Andrew Jackson and Sally Ann (Jackson) Evans. His father, a native of Virginia, and a graduate of the University of Virginia Medical College, located in 1846 in Floyd county, where until his death, in 1856, he combined the callings of physician and farmer, being also a member of the state legislature in 1846; his mother was a daughter of John Jackson, of Fairfax county, Va., and a sister of James Jackson, who shot Col. Ephraim E. Ellsworth, of the famous zouave regiment, for tearing the Confederate flag from the roof of his hotel, the Marshall house, Alexandria, Va. The son was named for Robley Dunglison, a celebrated physician of Philadelphia, who was a close friend of the family. He was educated in the schools of his native county, where he lived on his father's farm until his tenth year, and later at Gonzaga Classical School, Washington, D. C. On Sept. 20, 1860, he was appointed to the U. S. Naval Academy by Wm. H. Hooper, congressional delegate from Utah territory, and was sent into service in 1863. He was appointed midshipman, Sept. 20, 1860; was promoted ensign, Oct. 1, 1863, and ordered to the steam frigate Powhatan of the West India squadron, and in 1864–65 served with his ship in the north Atlantic blockading squadron. While in the West Indies he saw considerable active service, and in January, 1865, was engaged in both attacks on Fort Fisher, where he received two severe rifle-shot wounds, which for a time disabled him. In 1866 he was on duty in the navy yard at Philadelphia, and on July 25, 1866, was commissioned lieutenant. He was on ordnance duty in the navy yard, Washington, during 1867, and thereafter until 1869 was on board the flagship Piscataqua, cruising on the Asiatic station. On March 12, 1868, he was commissioned lieutenant-commander; was on duty in the navy yard at Washington (1870–71); at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. (1871–72), and during 1873–76 cruised on the second-raters Shenandoah and Congress, on the European station. He was in command of the training-ship Saratoga (1877–81); was promoted commander in July, 1878; was at the navy yard, Washington (1881–82); lighthouse inspector (1882–86); chief inspector of steel for the new cruisers (1886–87); secretary of the lighthouse board (1887–89), and on leave of absence, 1890. In 1891–92 he was in command of the Yorktown at Valparaiso and afterward of the U. S. naval force in Behring sea to suppress sealing. He captured a supply vessel and every British sealer that entered the forbidden waters.

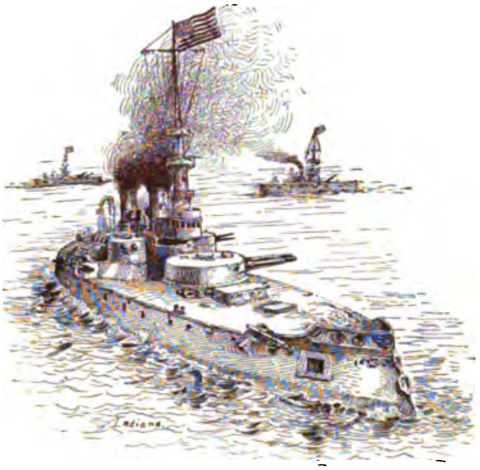
R. D. Evans

On June 27, 1893, he was promoted captain, and the following year, at the opening ceremonies of the North sea canal, commanded the cruiser New York, afterwards flagship of the north Atlantic squadron, from which he was transferred to the Indiana, the first battleship commissioned by the United States. In 1896 he was attached to the lighthouse board. During the Spanish-American war Capt. Evans was in command of the battleship Iowa, which distinguished herself especially during the battle off Santiago when the fleet of Adm. Cervera made an attempt to run past the blockading squadron. The outlook of the Iowa was the first to discover the Spanish ships emerging from the harbor, and the signal, "enemy's ships coming out," held in readiness for this emergency, was quickly hoisted. She rushed forward to meet the approaching squadron, keeping up an incessant but deliberate fire from her 8-inch starboard battery at a 5,000-yard range. Capt. Evans' original intention of ramming one of the Spaniards was relinquished only when their high speed rendered the move evidently impossible, and then joining in the chase the Iowa followed the swift-flying Oregon, until the last but one of the hostile fleet had run aground and surrendered. At one time in the course of the fight the Iowa was engaged with all the Spanish ships single-handed, their fire being concentrated on her as the ship considered the most dangerous antagonist. In Capt. Evans' own words, "A torrent of projectiles was sailing over us, harmlessly exploding in the water beyond." None struck, and his characteristic comment is, "We cannot, therefore, state with certainty what would be the effect upon harveyized armor of heavy shot actually striking under battle conditions." When, finally, the Viscaya, disabled and set on fire by a well-directed shot from the Texas, ran aground on the beach at Aserraderos, eighteen miles from Morro, Santiago, and struck her colors, Capt. Evans made all haste to lower the Iowa's boats to the assistance of the survivors on the burning cruiser. Discovering that Cuban sharpshooters on shore were firing at the men struggling in the water, he at once sent word that they must desist, else he would shell their position. With laudable zeal the sailors of the Iowa set themselves to the task of rescuing their late enemies, assisted by boats from the auxiliary Hist and the torpedo-boat Ericsson, and taking prisoners to the number of 276, brought them safely on board. Among these was Capt. Eulate himself, whom Capt. Evans received with every mark of consideration and courtesy, escorting him to his own cabin, and summoning medical assistance for his wounds. Thus simply and unconsciously—for such is the heroism of the American sailor—Capt. Evans was exampling the loftiest qualities of human nature as war only can evoke them; his prisoners were treated like guests, every effort being made for their comfort and assistance. Later, on returning to the old station in the line of blockade, Adm. Cervera and his son were brought aboard by Lieut.-Comr. Wainwright, of the Gloucester, and was received with the honors due his rank and the enthusiastic cheers of the seamen. During the brief period in which Adm. Camara was ostensibly making an attempt to reach the Philippine islands, the Iowa was detached and held in readiness to proceed with the proposed squadron under Com. Watson to harass the coast cities of the Spanish peninsula, and thus compel his return. On account of his vigorous patriotism and constant readiness for duty displayed, Capt. Evans was affectionately styled by his men, "Fighting Bob." On Sept. 15, 1898, he requested the secretary of the navy to detach him from the command of the Iowa,

on account of having had more than the customary sea-service. His request was granted, and he was assigned to duty as a member of the board of inspection and survey. He was married, in 1870, to Charlotte, daughter of Franck Taylor, of Washington, D. C. They have three children—Charlotte Taylor, wife of Lieut. C. C. Marsh, U. S. N.; Franck Taylor, naval cadet, and Virginia Simms Evans.

H. C. Taylor

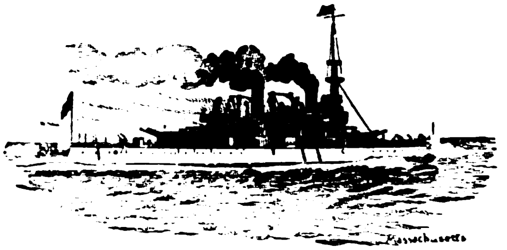
TAYLOR, Henry Clay, naval officer, was born in Washington, D. C., March 4, 1845, son of Franck and Virginia (Neville) Taylor. His father was a publisher of Washington and a personal friend of Henry Clay, Millard Fillmore and other prominent men of the time; his mother was a granddaughter of Col. Charles Simms, of Alexandria, Va., a close friend of Gen. Washington, and an original member of the Cincinnati. Through his father he is descended from the Taylors of Bolton-le-Moors in the north of England; through his mother from Gens. Daniel Morgan and Presley Neville and other prominent revolutionary officers. He was appointed to the U. S. Naval Academy on Sept. 28, 1860, and having been promoted ensign, May 28, 1863, was attached to the steam-sloop Shenandoah of the north Atlantic blockading squadron, and took part in the engagements with Fort Fisher (1863–64). After about a year and a half on this station—the ship being then ordered on a cruise in the Pacific—Ensign Taylor was detailed to special service on the Iroquois, receiving commission as master, Nov. 10, 1865. During 1866–67 he was on the Rhode Island, of the north Atlantic squadron, attaining the rank of lieutenant, Nov. 10, 1866, and then for two years (1867–68) on the steam sloop Susquehanna, flagship of the north Atlantic squadron. He was commissioned lieutenant-commander, March 12, 1868, and during the next ten years was successively on the store-ship Guard of the European squadron (1868–70); at the U. S. Naval Academy (1870–71); executive officer of the Saranac, Pacific squadron (1871–72); in command of the coast-survey steamer Hassler (1872–77), and on hydrographic duty (1877–78). He served at the navy yard, Washington, D. C., in 1879–80; was promoted commander in December, 1879; commanded the training-ship Saratoga (1880–83); was on special duty in the improvement and management of New York harbor (1884–85), and a member of the naval board of inspection (1885–87). After a two years' leave of absence (1888–90), which he spent in promoting the Nicaragua canal enterprise as vice-president and general manager of the company, he was assigned to the command of the Alliance of the Asiatic station, continuing there until 1891, when he was sent to the Caroline islands to protect American citizens there from the oppressions of the Spanish soldiery. Besides his regular official duties, Capt. Taylor wa sinterested in the organization of the Naval War College at Newport, R. I., of which he was president (1894–96). He was assigned to command the battleship Indiana Jan. 2, 1897. When, in March, 1898, Acting Rear-Adm. Sampson was ordered to assemble a fleet at Key West, Fla., he was directed to join him there. The Indiana accompanied the squadron to blockade duty before Havana, and on May 4th, with the New York, Iowa, Puritan, Cincinnati and other of Sampson's fighting ships, set out from Key West for San Juan, Porto Rico, where the Spanish squadron was believed to have put in. This detachment arrived outside the harbor on the morning of May 12th, and after a bombardment of three hours, which caused some little destruction to the batteries and in the city, with a total loss of two killed and seven wounded on the American ships, withdrew. Adm. Sampson then proceeded on a westward course, guided by constant reports from scouting vessels to the effect that Cervera's fleet had been sighted at various points in the West Indies and the Caribbean sea, and on June 1st he arrived off Santiago and took command of the combined American fleet, numbering sixteen vessels. There, in addition to the tedious strain of the regular blockade duty, the Indiana was engaged with the shore batteries on June 22d and July 2d, and later with the Reina Mercedes on July 4th, and the long-distance bombardment of the city of Santiago from outside the harbor on July 10th and 11th. She also headed a division on reconnoissance work, and convoyed the fleet of transports bearing Gen. Shafter's army to occupy Santiago. This duty involved the command of fifteen naval vessels convoying thirty-five transports with 16,000 soldiers, and called for weeks of preparation. So successfully was the work performed, however, that every transport and all vessels under command of Capt. Taylor were delivered to Adm. Sampson off Santiago in good condition, the rear-guard being reported within an hour after the arrival of Capt. Taylor himself at the head of the column. During the night of July 2d–3d the Indiana had been detailed to hold her searchlight on the entrance to the harbor, a duty involving unflagging vigilance and the keeping of all gun crews in readiness. On the following morning, however, when the signals announced the appearance of Cervera's squadron, all hands were at posts in readiness for the fight. The Indiana was vigorously engaged with every one of the Spanish cruisers in succession, placing at least one shell of large calibre on the Colon and Viscaya, her powerful broadsides being also largely responsible for the defeat of the Teresa and Oquendo, as well as performing a full share in the destruction of the Pluton and Furor. She narrowly escaped injury from the fire of the land batteries. After the destruction of the Viscaya, in obedience to orders signaled from the flagship New York, then just reaching the scene of the fight, the Indiana turned east again to resume her blockade station off Santiago harbor. On the way word was received from the light armored cruisers Harvard and Resolute that another Spanish war-ship had appeared and was attacking the American transports near Siboney and Daiquiri. Approaching the ship



with guns bearing, Capt. Taylor made her out the Austrian cruiser Kaiserin Maria Theresa, and, pursuant of a signaled desire to communicate, a lieutenant went on board, requesting permission to enter the harbor and bring out Austrian refugees from Santiago. To him the captain broke the news of the battle, and their conversation well expresses the Austrian's amazement at the accomplishment of a destruction more complete than the most sanguine would have dared to predict. After the close of the war the Indiana, still in command of Capt. Taylor, was attached to Adm. Sampson's squadron of evolution, which, after an extensive cruise in West Indian waters, returned to New York city in May, 1899. Later he was placed in command of the north Atlantic squadron, cruising on the coast of New England during the summer of 1899. Capt. Taylor was married, in 1869, to Mary Virginia, daughter of J. C. McGuire, of Washington, D. C., and has six children.

F. E. Chadwick

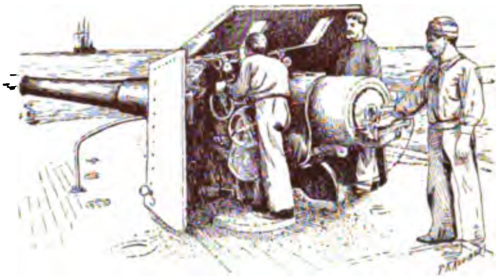
CHADWICK, French Ensor, naval officer, was born at Morgantown, W. Va., Feb. 29, 1844, son of Daniel Clark and Margaret (Evans) Chadwick. His father was a son of James Chadwick and Jane Scudder, who emigrated to West Virginia from New Jersey; his mother was a daughter of Capt. John Evans and Gilly Strother, of Culpeper county, Va., and a granddaughter of Col. John Evans (county lieutenant of Monongalia county), who crossed the mountains in 1768 from Fairfax county, Va., to what is now Monongalia county, W. Va., being one of the earliest settlers of that state. French E. Chadwick entered the U. S. Naval Academy on Sept. 28, 1861, at Newport, R. I., whither it had been removed from Annapolis, on the outbreak of the civil war. Thirty of the midshipmen, of the large class of over 260 who entered this year, were made into an advanced class, of which Capt. Chadwick was one, and were graduated in November, 1864. Part of the summer of this year was spent in looking after Confederate privateers that had appeared on the New England coast, and after graduation he was employed at the Brooklyn navy yard in drilling recruits. In April, 1865, he was ordered to the Susquehanna, flagship of Rear-Adm. Godon's powerful squadron, sent to Havana in search of the Confederate ram Stonewall, which was delivered up on demand by the Spanish government when the war was ended. Returning north, the Susquehanna shortly after went to Brazil as the flagship of the newly-formed south Atlantic squadron. Chadwick was transferred to the Juniata in 1866, and returned to the United States in July, 1867, meantime having been promoted master. He was ordered to the training-ship Sabine in September; was promoted lieutenant in March, 1868, when he was ordered to the Tuscarora, then fitting out at Mare island, Cal., for the South Pacific. Remaining on that station until June, 1869, he was ordered to the West Indies, and there employed during the summer in connection with the negotiations for the proposed annexation of San Domingo. Chadwick was promoted lieutenant-commander in March, 1869, when he was ordered home, and detailed as one of the officers of the newly-organized torpedo station at Newport, R. I. In 1870 he was ordered to the Guerriere, in which he served on the European station until March, 1872. In September of that year he became instructor in mathematics at the U. S. Naval Academy, and remained there until May, 1875, when, as executive officer, he joined the Powhatan on the north Atlantic station. Leaving her in November, 1878, a year's leave was granted him; and spending this in Europe, he was ordered to report upon the "training-systems" of England, France and Germany, preparing a work still recognized as a standard on the subject. In 1879 he was for a short time at the Brooklyn navy yard and was then transferred to the 3d lighthouse district as assistant inspector, a duty in which he was instrumental in effecting the cession to the U. S. government of Coaster's harbor island, since used as the shore-station for the training of naval apprentice boys. In July, 1882, he made a tour of the northern capitals of Europe to report on their life-saving and lighthouse systems. In the fall of 1882 he was appointed naval attaché to the American legation in London, where he remained until April, 1889. Sec. Tracy, in his annual report for 1889, says: "At the very time when the first cruisers were being designed, the department took steps to supply its want of experience by the systematic acquisition of information as to naval progress abroad. The establishment of the office of naval intelligence and the assignment of naval attachés to duty in Europe, both of which measures date from 1882, have been of incalculable value in the work of reconstruction, and it is proper to refer especially to the untiring and successful efforts of Comr. Chadwick, the first attaché sent out, whose extraordinary ability and judgment during six years of difficult service in England and on the Continent have had a lasting influence upon naval development in this country." Sec. Whitney ordered him to the command of the Yorktown, attached to the squadron of evolution under Adm. Walker, popularly known as the "white squadron." While attached to this he made a cruise in the Mediterranean and the Gulf of Mexico. In 1891 he was a member of the first board which established the labor organization of the navy yards on its present civil service basis, and was inspector of ships building at the New York yard; the battleship Maine was building during this period. Capt. Chadwick was also senior member of a board on ship's boats, until September, 1892, when he was ordered as chief intelligence officer in the navy department, succeeding Comr. Chas. Henry Davis. Pres. Cleveland appointed him chief of the bureau of equipment, July 1, 1893, as successor to Com. George Dewey. In September, 1897, having left the bureau of equipment, he was appointed member of a board to recommend the number and character of dry-docks desirable; the country having been much aroused on this subject by the Indiana's going to Halifax to be docked, there being nothing large enough to receive her in the United States. A four months' leave which he then took was broken in upon by orders to command the New York, the flagship of the north Atlantic squadron, under Adm. Sicard. The Maine was destroyed in Havana harbor while the squadron was at Dry Tortugas, and Capt. Chadwick was appointed a member of the board of inquiry into that disaster. The judicial tone of the report of the board was much praised, but it could



not avert the war, which the horrors suffered by such near neighbors of our country had made inevitable. During the Spanish-American war he served, in addition to being in command of the New York, as chief of staff to Adm. Sampson, who had always been a warm personal friend, and was in all the most serious engagements in which the squadron took part. While on the blockade off Santiago, knowing that all information came to the flagship and that the other ships were entirely without news, he added to his other duties that of writing a daily bulletin of all occurrences of the previous day. This was printed on the New York and distributed to the other ships, where the papers were eagerly read. He was recommended by the president, among others of the officers of the north Atlantic squadron, to be promoted five numbers for his conduct in battle. Capt. Chadwick was married, in November, 1878, to Cornelia Jones, daughter of John Bleecker Miller, of Utica, N. Y.

F A Cook

COOK, Francis Augustus, naval officer, was born at Northampton, Mass., May 10, 1843, son of Benjamin Ely and Elizabeth (Griffin) Cook. Both parents were natives of New York state. His father served for many years in the militia, first of New York and later of Massachusetts, finally attaining the rank and title of general. Early in life, while captain of a company at Hudson, N. Y., he was appointed to escort Gen. Lafayette thence to Albany. Capt. Cook is eighth in descent from Ellis Cook, an early settler of Salem, Mass. His great-grandfather, Col. Ellis Cook, of the eastern battalion of New Jersey, served under Gen. Philip Schuyler in the revolution, and another of the family, bearing the same name, was attached to the staff of Gen. Washington; his grandfather was Dr. George W. Cook, of Hyde Park, N. Y. Educated in the public and high schools and Dudley Institute of his native town, Francis A. Cook entered the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Sept. 20, 1860. Owing to the civil war, the academy was removed to Newport, R. I., in 1861, and the course shortened one year, so as to graduate Cook's class in 1863. Among his classmates were Charles D Sigsbee, Charles E. Clark, A. S. Crowninshield and others, made notable before or during the Spanish-American war After his graduation he was promoted ensign in October, 1863, and attached to the west Gulf blockading squadron, with which he served during the next two years, being successively attached to the steam sloop Seminole, the gunboat Genesee and the steam sloop Lackawanna. He performed blockade duty off the coast of Texas and was present at the battle of Mobile bay. Late in 1865, he was attached to the Vanderbilt, flagship of Com. John Rodgers, which, in company with the monitors Monadnock, Powhatan and Tuscarora, made the voyage from Philadelphia to San Francisco through the straits of Magellan. They witnessed the bombardment of Valparaiso by the Spanish fleet, which Rodgers would have stopped by armed interference but for the refusal of the English admiral to coöperate. On Nov. 10, 1866, Cook was promoted master on the Saranac; on Feb. 21, 1867, he was commissioned lieutenant; on March 12, 1868, lieutenant-commander, and during 1867–68 was attached to the north Atlantic squadron. The year 1869 he passed as instructor in mathematics at the U. S. Naval Academy, and then having been again ordered to the Pacific station, was navigator of the Saranac (1870–71); attached to the receiving-ship Independence (1872), and to the Richmond of the south Pacific station (1872–74). He was on the receiving-ship Sabine at Portsmouth, N. H. (1875–76); being transferred to the north Atlantic station, he was executive of the Plymouth (1876–78), after which, for four years (1879–83), he was in charge of the department of seamanship at the U. S. Naval Academy. In October, 1881, he was promoted commander, and for three years (1883–86) was inspector of the 11th lighthouse district with headquarters at Detroit. During the next three years he saw arduous service as commanding officer of the sloop Ranger on special survey service along the coast of Lower California. In 1889 he was ordered to Boston as inspector of ordnance at the Charlestown navy yard. He remained there until 1893, when he was appointed to the responsible position of assistant to Rear-Adm. Ramsay, chief of the bureau of navigation in Washington, D. C. When the cruiser Brooklyn was put in commission, on Dec. 1, 1896, Cook was chosen to command her, and in the following summer represented the American navy at the jubilee of Queen Victoria. From that time until March, 1898, he was on duty principally with the north Atlantic squadron, and then repairing to Hampton Roads, Va., joined the "flying squadron," assembling under command of Com. Schley. Capt. Cook commanded the Brooklyn through the tedious five weeks' blockade of Santiago, and brought her to the front of the line of battleships on the memorable day of the battle with Cervera's fleet. The Brooklyn pursued the Cristobal Colon until she ran ashore at Rio Tarquino, fifty-five miles from Morro Castle, Santiago, and Capt. Cook going aboard received the surrender of her commander, Capt. Moreu. At the close of the war he was relieved of sea duty at his own request and appointed to the U. S. naval examining board. On Sept. 2, 1868, Capt. Cook was married to Carrie Earle, of San Francisco, Cal. They have two sons, Frank and Earle, both in the naval service, and both served on the blockade of Cuba.



WAINWRIGHT, Richard, naval officer, was born in Washington, D. C. He entered the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., Sept. 28, 1864, and being graduated in 1868, was immediately assigned to his first duty on the Jamestown, of the Pacific squadron. In 1869 he was promoted ensign, and in the following year was ordered to duty in the hydrographic bureau at Washington and promoted master. During 1870–72 he served on board the Colorado, of the Asiatic fleet, being commissioned lieutenant in the latter year, and, in 1873, ordered back to the hydrographic bureau. He was in command of the coast survey vessel Arago (1875–78); was flag lieutenant to the admiral commanding the Asiatic station (1878–81); attached to the bureau of navigation (1881–84); and on the Tennessee at the north Atlantic station (1884–85). For one year following he acted as secretary to Rear-Adm. J. E. Jouett, of the north Atlantic squadron; in 1888–90 was on duty at the U. S. Naval Academy; commanded the Alert, on special service (1890–93); was again in the hydrographic bureau (1893–96), and was chief intelligence officer (1896–97). In December, 1897, he was ordered to the battleship Maine as executive officer, and was on board that ill-fated vessel when she was destroyed in Havana harbor, Feb. 15, 1898. He was appointed in May, 1898, to the command of the converted yacht Gloucester, which was attached to Adm. Sampson's squadron blockading the harbor of Santiago, Cuba, throughout the month of June, 1898, and accomplished splendid work in the battle with Adm. Cervera's fleet on July 3d. Even at frequent risk of receiving the fire of the American battleships, she threw herself courageously upon the two torpedo-boat destroyers, Furor and Pluton, which, through their reputation, had become a terror to the fleet. So effective was the rain of her rapid-fire projectiles that both vessels swung their helms with one accord and ran for the shore. The Pluton having her rudder shot away rushed around in a circle until a shell from one of the battleships penetrated her magazine and sent her to the bottom. The Furor drove upon the rocks where she pounded to pieces. When the brief but decisive conflict was over the Gloucester, steaming under the bow of the flagship Maria Teresa, sent out boats to rescue the drowning sailors from the water, and the officers and men still clinging to the wreck. Among those of the officers who had reached the shore was Adm. Cervera, who was taken aboard the Gloucester and afterwards sent to the Iowa. The Gloucester later saw active service in the attacks on the defences of Porto Rico, and some of her men first raised the American flag on that island. In December, 1898, the city council of Gloucester, Mass., presented to Comr. Wainwright a handsome silver cup as a souvenir of his distinguished bravery and patriotism.

SHAFTER, William Rufus, soldier, was born in Kalamazoo, Mich., Oct. 16, 1835, son of Hugh and Eliza Shafter. His father was a frontier farmer, and after a good educational training in such schools as the neighborhood afforded, he began life in the same calling. On the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the 7th Michigan infantry, which was mustered into service Aug. 22, 1861, for a term of three years. He was appointed major of the 19th Michigan infantry, Sept. 5, 1862; was promoted lieutenant-colonel, June 5, 1863, and honorably discharged, April 18, 1864. On the following day he was commissioned colonel of the 17th U. S. regular infantry; received the brevet of brigadier-general, March 13, 1865, and was honorably mustered out, Nov. 2, 1866, the war having closed. On Jan. 26, 1867, he again entered the service as lieutenant-colonel of the 41st U. S. infantry. During the civil war he saw service at the siege of Yorktown, in the action at West Point, and in the battles of Fair Oaks, Savage station, Glendale and Malvern hill. Transferred to the army of the southwest; he was engaged in the action at Thompson station, Tenn.; being taken prisoner in March, 1863, was held captive two months. He was brevetted colonel, March 2, 1867, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Fair Oaks, Va.," and received the brevet of brigadier-general of volunteers, March 13, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services during the war." On April 14, 1869, he was assigned to the 24th infantry, and March 4, 1879, was appointed colonel of the 1st infantry. The outbreak of the Spanish-American war found him in command at San Francisco, having been promoted brigadier-general, May 3, 1897. In April, 1898, he was summoned to Washington by the war department, and on the 25th of the month received orders to take command of the first expedition to Cuba, which was then organizing for the purpose of examining the ground and taking supplies to the insurgents. On April 29th Gen. Shafter established his headquarters at Tampa, Fla., where he remained, awaiting definite orders, until more than a month had elapsed. Meantime, a fleet of transports were being collected at Tampa; the last days of May and first of June were spent in hurried preparations for sailing, and on June 12th thirty-two transports left Tampa, having on board 819 officers and 15,058 enlisted men, besides clerks, teamsters, packers and other attachés. Eighty-nine war correspondents and a number of foreign officers accompanied the expedition, which was the largest that had ever left our shores. It arrived at Daiquiri, Cuba, June 21st, being landed as speedily as possible, and rapidly advanced toward Santiago. Siboney was captured by Gen. Lawton's division on the 23d. The time occupied in landing the troops prevented a general advance movement; but by Gen. Shafter's orders, Gen. Lawton's division held the advance, supported by Bates' command, with Gen. Kent's division near Siboney and Gen. Wheeler's near Daiquiri; the Spanish defenses being all under the fire of the fleet, for nearly twenty miles along the coast, from Daiquiri to Cabanas. The affair at Guasimas occurred June 24th, and the great battle of El Caney and San Juan hill on July 1st. Gen. Shafter, with his staff, had gone within 200 yards of the Spanish pickets on the day before to thoroughly examined the ground, and on his return called his division commanders together and outlined his plan for the battle, which was to begin with a combined attack of infantry and artillery, and continued with a movement against San Juan heights. Being so ill as to be incapable of severe physical exertion, he communicated his orders during the fierce fighting that ensued and kept in touch with the front through his aids and by a telephone laid for the purpose. El Caney fell in the afternoon of July 1st, leaving the block-house on San Juan hill also in the hands of the Americans, who then held the entire line of hills along the San Juan river, about a mile from Santiago. Firing continued on the morning of the 2d, and on the 3d Gen. Shafter sent a letter to Gen. Toral, in command of the Spanish forces in Santiago, demanding his surrender. This was refused, but the flight of Cervera's fleet, and its total destruction, changed the situation materially, and after much correspondence and negotiation between the two commanders, Santiago was surrendered on July 16th. On the following day the city was occupied by the American forces. When Gen. Shafter returned from Cuba he was in command at Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, N. Y., but he remained there only ten days, when he succeeded Gen. Merritt in the command of the department of the East, Sept. 11, 1898. In January, 1899, he returned to San Francisco to resume his old position as com-

Wm. R. Shafter

manding general of the district of the departments of California and Columbia.

WHEELER, Joseph, soldier and statesman, was born at Augusta, Ga., Sept. 10, 1836, youngest son of Joseph and Julia Knox (Hull) Wheeler. He numbers among his American ancestors no less than twelve early settlers of New England: Moses Wheeler, Richard Hull, John Fuller, Andrew Smith, Thomas Dyer, Peter Johnson, Edward Wooster, Edward Riggs, John and Edward Jackson, Francis Nichols and John Newgate. These men were among the earliest and most substantial settlers of Newton, Roxbury and Boston, in Massachusetts; and of Stratford, New Haven, Derby, Fairfield and Wallingford, in Connecticut, having settled in those localities during the period between 1630 and 1660. The mother of John Newgate, mentioned above, was Joan, daughter of Gualther de Hoo, of Suffolk, England, a large landholder, and was a descendant of one of the most famous families in England. Gen. Wheeler's father removed when young to Augusta, Ga. After attending schools in New England, including the Episcopal Academy at Cheshire, Conn., and in New York state, Joseph Wheeler entered the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, where he was graduated in 1859. He was assigned to the dragoons, and spent a year at the school for cavalry practice at Carlisle, Pa.; then served in Kansas and New Mexico in several scouting expeditions against the Indians. On April 3, 1861, he was appointed first lieutenant of artillery in the Confederate army, having on Feb. 27th resigned his position in the U. S. army. On Sept. 4th he was commissioned colonel of the 19th Alabama infantry, and became attached to the army of the Mississippi. At the battle of Shiloh, Tenn., April 6-7, 1862, in which he commanded a brigade, he had two horses shot under him, and distinguished himself in the last charge made and by the capture of Gen. Benjamin M. Prentiss' division. From his valor on this occasion he received the cognomen of "Fighting Joe." He was prominently engaged in contesting the advance of the Federal army on Corinth, and when the evacuation of that city was determined on, he was selected by Gen. Beauregard to cover the retreat. In July he was placed in command of the cavalry of the army of the Mississippi, and led several raiding expeditions in western Tennessee and Kentucky. He again distinguished himself in the engagements at Green river, Mumfordsville and Perryville, in the last-named battle holding back an entire corps of the enemy during the day. The retreat of the Confederate forces into Tennessee was covered by him with marked ability. On Oct. 30th he was promoted brigadier-general. He resisted the advance of Gen. Rosecrans' army on Murfreesboro, Tenn., and during the engagements there (Dec. 31, 1862–Jan. 2, 1863) commanded the cavalry, attacking the enemy's flanks and raiding in the rear, capturing many prisoners and destroying hundreds of wagons loaded with supplies. Immediately after, he destroyed the Federal gunboats and transports on the Cumberland river. On Jan. 19, 1863, he was commissioned major-general, and was continuously engaged in opposing Rosecrans' advance on Chattanooga. At Chickamauga, Sept. 18th–20th, he fought the most desperate cavalry battle of the war, and afterwards crossed the Tennessee and attacked the rear of Rosecrans' army, destroying more than 1,200 wagons with stores, and defeating the force sent against him. He was driven back, however, into northern Alabama, but soon returned, under Gen. Bragg's orders, to operate in middle Tennessee. He took part in the siege of Knoxville, and covered Bragg's retreat from Mission ridge and Lookout mountain to Dalton, Ga. During the winter of 1863–64 and the following spring he aided in opposing Sherman's march on Atlanta, as commander of the cavalry of the right wing, under Johnston and Hood. On May 9th he put to flight 5,000 Federal cavalry and on May 27th, at Pickett's mill, commanded both infantry and cavalry, in a severely contested battle with Gen. Howard's infantry corps. He covered the right and centre of the Confederate army in its retreat across the Chattahoochee, and during the closing days of July defeated a raiding force, under Gens. Stoneman, McCook and Garrard, taking Stoneman prisoner, with all his artillery and transportation. In the several fights which occupied the three days of this raid, Gen. Wheeler captured altogether 3,200 prisoners. In August and September, 1864, he made a raid through northern Georgia, parts of Tennessee, and into northern Alabama, for the purpose of destroying Sherman's supplies and preventing others from reaching him; but he failed of his object, being repulsed by the Federal troops. He next operated in front of Sherman's army, to prevent it foraging and pillaging; defended Macon, Augusta and Savannah, and defeated Kilpatrick at Aiken and Johnsonville, S. C. On Feb. 28, 1865, he was promoted lieutenant-general. In the operations in North Carolina in March, 1865, his cavalry division (about 8,000 effectives) was active in impeding the advance of the enemy, and at the battle of Bentonville forced a way for Stewart's and Lee's corps to retreat. He charged Kilpatrick's troops during Sherman's march on Raleigh, and drove them back, this being the last important battle in which the army of the Tennessee took part. On April 29th Gen. Wheeler bade farewell to his corps and to army life, having been under fire in over 800 skirmishes and commanded in more than 200 battles. In 1868 he settled at Wheeler, Lawrence co., Ala., where he studied law, and on his admission to the bar, opened offices both at that place and at Courtland. At the Fourth of July celebration at Montgomery, in 1879, Gen. Wheeler was the orator of the day, and expressed the hope that those who had fought against each other would clasp hands as brothers and swear fidelity to the principles pledged by their forefathers. And again, in 1881, when the Society of the Cumberland was about to hold its first reunion in the South, at Chattanooga, Gen. Wheeler wrote an eloquent letter, urging ex-Confederate soldiers to give their late foes a hospitable welcome and to attend the exercises. During the presidential campaign of 1880 Gen. Wheeler took the stump, and made some of the ablest speeches that were delivered. He was elected, as a Democrat, to the 47th congress by a small plurality over the Greenback-Democrat candidate, and took his seat Dec. 5, 1881, but was unseated by W. M. Lowe, June 3, 1882. On the death of Mr. Lowe, a few months later, he was re-elected, and in 1884 was returned to the 49th congress. He was steadily re-elected, and was serving when the war with Spain broke out. Several times before that, when there was an indication of conflict with another nation, he had promptly offered his services to the national government, and even at a time when the law prohibited his being commissioned, which would have compelled him to serve as a private. In April, 1898, he again volunteered for duty in the invasion of Cuba, and was appointed major-general of volunteers on May 2d. The appointment being confirmed on May 4th, he was assigned to the command of the cavalry division about to leave for Cuba. With his staff he disem-

Jos. Wheeler

barked at Daiquiri, June 22d. On the 24th he was engaged in the skirmish at Guasimas, which he had planned; with 964 dismounted cavalry routing 2,000 Spaniards, under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Linares, and thus opening the road to Santiago. Immediately after, he was ordered to take command of all troops on shore and throw them forward as far as could be done without risking contact with the enemy. In the first engagement at San Juan, July 1st, he was senior in command, and was engaged all day. Even after dark he remained on the advance line to get up intrenching tools and to encourage the construction of breastworks. He was equally active during the engagement on the 2d, and the result was to leave the Americans in possession of the Spanish position in front of Santiago. In his order regarding the battle of San Juan, Gen. Shafter said: "To Maj.-Gen. Wheeler, of the cavalry division, was given probably the most difficult task, that of crossing a stream under fire and deploying under the enemy's rifle pits. These he immediately charged, and carried in the most gallant manner, driving the enemy from his strong positions to the shelter of stronger works in the rear." On July 13th, with Gens. Shafter and Miles, he held a conference between the lines with Gen. Toral, and on the 15th was appointed senior of a commission to negotiate the terms of capitulation, the other members being Gen. Lawton and Lieut. J. D. Miley, 2d artillery, aide-de-camp. He dictated terms for an immediate capitulation in form similar to those adopted on the 16th. On Aug. 1st a meeting of the officers at Santiago was called by Gen. Lawton, for the purpose of establishing the Society of the Army of Santiago, of which Gen. Wheeler was unanimously chosen chairman, and later he was elected vice-president, with Gen. Shafter as permanent president. After Santiago capitulated, Gen Wheeler, on Aug. 8th, sailed with his command for Montauk point, L. I. He was placed in command of the troops at Camp Wikoff, having general supervision until the troops were mustered out, and on Oct. 5th was placed in command of the 4th army corps. Soon after his return to Alabama he was unanimously renominated for congress, and received the votes of all the political factions of his district, this being his tenth election. He published, in 1898, "The Santiago Campaign." Gen. Wheeler was married, at Wheeler, Ala., in 1866, to Daniella, daughter of Richard and Lucy W. (Early) Jones. Her father, a resident of Lawrence county, was a son of Harrison Jones, of Virginia, a revolutionary soldier, and her mother was a daughter of Gov. Peter Early, of Georgia. Mrs. Wheeler was also descended from prominent settlers of Virginia: Ebenezer Adams, Richard Cocke, Matthew Edloe and Nicholas Smith, all of whom came to this country within twenty years of the date of the first settlement in Virginia. Another noted ancestor was Jeremiah Early, who emigrated from Ireland and settled in Virginia about the year 1720. Mrs. Wheeler's grandfather was Harrison Jones, who lost a leg at the battle of Guilford Court House, March 15, 1781. She died, May 19, 1896, leaving two sons, Joseph and Thomas H., and four daughters, Lucy Louise, Annie Early, Julia Hull and Carrie Peyton. Joseph, a graduate of West Point in 1895, is lieutenant of artillery in the U S. army. He was brevetted and promoted for gallantry at San Juan. Thomas H. entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1897, but left it to serve on the cruiser Columbia. He later joined his father at Camp Wikoff, where he was drowned while bathing, Sept. 12, 1898. The second daughter, Annie Early Wheeler, volunteered as a nurse during the war with Spain, and did noble work in the hospitals of Cuba and Montauk.

Leonard Wood

WOOD, Leonard, surgeon and soldier, was born at Winchester, N. H., Oct. 9, 1860, son of Charles J. and Caroline E. (Hagar) Wood. He was educated in the public schools of Massachusetts, and made his medical studies at the Harvard Medical School, where he was graduated in 1883. For one year thereafter he was house surgeon at the Boston City Hospital, and then began the general practice of his profession in Boston. At the end of another year, however, he began his military service by joining the army as a contract surgeon, in June, 1885, having been appointed lieutenant and assistant surgeon on Jan. 5th. The fortunes of war cast his lot with Gen. Miles, and he was sent out with Lawton's expedition against the Apaches under Geronimo, in the summer of 1886, commanding the infantry, and at times the scouts. To the time of his appointment he had displayed no special military faculty, but, as his record proved, needed only the opportunity. This he gained through the scouting and fighting which his regiment experienced in the southwestern territories against the most ruthless and bloodthirsty Indian tribe in North America. During the terrible forced marches through the arid country which characterizes the mountainous districts of Arizona, New Mexico and Northern Mexico, Wood displayed a capacity for endurance which aroused the wonder, not only of the hardy frontiersmen, but of the friendly Indian trailers who accompanied the expedition. In him they speedily recognized the born fighter and commander, with the result that he was selected as the most available officer to command expeditions chosen for specially arduous and dangerous duty. Throughout the campaign he followed the fortunes and endured the hardships of his men, making himself one of them in all their duties, while displaying his inborn instinct for command and administration wherever such opportunity fell to his lot. By the close of the campaign, with its wonderfully successful capture of Geronimo and his men, Wood had gained the admiration and entire confidence of his superior officers, from the commanding general down, and the affectionate loyalty of his fellow-soldiers. He had also won that most desired decoration of the soldier, the medal of honor. Thereafter he continued the practice of his profession until the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, and then grasped an opportunity which brought him world-wide fame. He was at this time a close friend of Theodore Roosevelt, and, as the probabilities of the war increased, these two devised the scheme for the organization which proved so efficient in action and gained such high renown under the name of "Rough Riders," with Leonard Wood as colonel and Theodore Roosevelt lieutenant-colonel. It was projected as a cavalry regiment,

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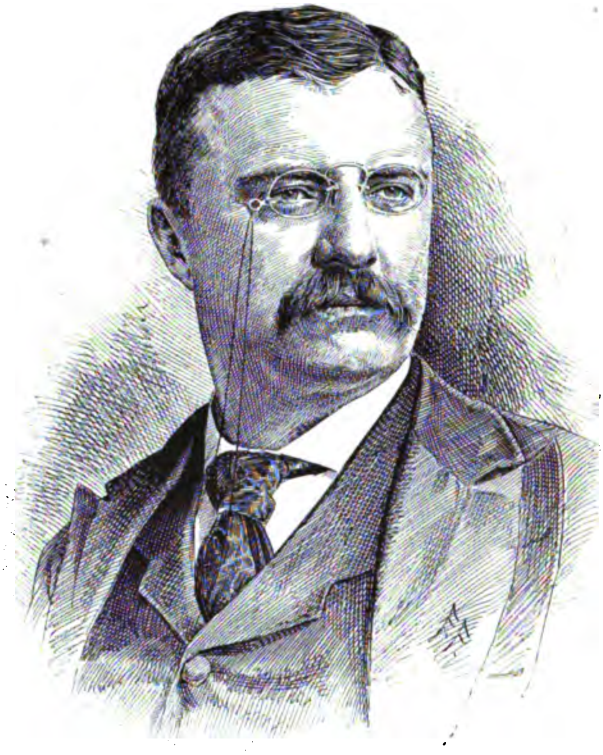


Theodore Roosevelt

and its ranks were recruited from among noted characters, such as cowboys, adventurers, scouts and others, who hastened to join from every state and territory in the West, while not a few young men of wealth and position in New York and other eastern cities, gladly availed themselves of the opportunity to put in practice the skill in horsemanship and use of the rifle, which they had gained in western ranch life. It was, therefore, a peculiar fact that their experience of actual warfare should be gained on foot. The story of the "Rough Riders" was written in blood in front of Santiago, and is a record of bravery and daring from the first skirmish of the war, in which several of their number perished, to the end of the campaign. Although composed very largely of men who had never seen service, the regiment so distinguished itself as to elicit praise from the most experienced officers of the regular army. At Guasimas the 1st volunteer cavalry, as it was termed, behaved magnificently, and in the attack on San Juan Hill was in the severest of the fighting. Col. Wood was promoted brigadier-general after San Juan Hill for service there and at Guasimas. At San Juan he commanded one of the two brigades that made up Gen. Wheeler's cavalry division, and after the surrender of Santiago was appointed to the command of the city. Here his remarkable gifts for administration were given full scope, and the skill with which he handled his complicated and difficult duties made such a marked impression upon the American government that, on Oct. 9, 1898, he was officially assigned to command the department of Santiago. This appointment made him at once commanding general of the department, civil governor of the province and military governor of the city; and in the exercise of all these powerful and difficult functions Gen. Wood continued to show the same cool, clear-headed judicial ability which had already made him famous. The skill with which he gradually brought the people of Santiago to acceptance of such sanitary and other necessary conditions as he imposed upon them awakened general admiration; while the evident nobility and integrity of his character and his painstaking efforts to preserve order and facilitate commerce in the interest of his department, aroused a responsive sense of appreciation which brought him into most cordial and satisfactory relations with the people. Holding the difficult position of mediator in all the personal and and political quarrels which were continually cropping out within his jurisdiction, the success with which he managed to reconcile them and still keep all parties his friends and admirers, was nothing less than marvelous. To use his own words, Gen. Wood consistently "tried to impress upon the people that the first thing they had to do was to learn to get to govern themselves, and that the underlying principle of self-government was thorough respect for civil law." In writing of his old commander and friend, Col. Roosevelt said: "Gen. Wood, by his energy, his firmness, his common sense, and his moderation, has succeeded in working as great an improvement as was possible in so short a time. By degrees he has substituted the best Cubans he can find in the places both of the old Spanish officials and of the Americans who were put in temporary control. He permits not the slightest violence either on the part of the American soldiers or of the inhabitants; he does absolute, even justice to all." With such a record, it was no wonder that Gen. Wood should be held up before his own people and the world as the model of what an American administrator in a foreign land should be. Gen. Wood was made major-general on Dec. 8, 1898, for service at Santiago. He was married, Nov. 18, 1890, at Washington, D. C., to Louisa A. Condit, daughter of John Condit Smith, of Buffalo, N. Y. They have two sons.

Theodore Roosevelt

ROOSEVELT, Theodore, thirty-fourth governor of New York (1898–), was born in New York city, Oct. 27, 1858, of Dutch and Scotch-Irish ancestry. Klaas Martensen Roosevelt came to America from Holland, in 1649. His son, Nicholas, was an alderman of the Leislerian party, and, although a burgher of the "major right," he espoused the popular side in the contest of the colonies with the mother country. After him came Johannes and then Jacobus Roosevelt, father and son, who attained no special prominence; and next James I. Roosevelt, who was a captain in the New York state troops during the revolution, and of blood relationship to the Bogerts, Van Schaicks, Verplanks, Van Dykes and Schuylers, prominent in the history of Manhattan island. Then came Cornelius Van Schaick Roosevelt, who wedded Margaret Barnhill, of Scotch-Irish blood, from Pennsylvania. Her grandfather was Thomas Potts, a member of the Continental congress. Next in descent was Theodore Roosevelt, the father of the governor, who wedded Martha, daughter of James and Martha (Oswald) Bulloch, of Roswell, Ga. His grandfather was Daniel Stewart, who joined the revolutionary army when a boy, and was captured by the British, but escaped from a prison-ship, and afterwards served as a captain under Sumter and Marion. Martha Bulloch's paternal grandfather was James Bulloch, who was a captain in the Georgia and Virginia troops in the revolutionary war, and a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. James Bulloch's father was Archibald Bulloch, first revolutionary governor of Georgia, whose wife was Mary de Vaux, and her paternal grandfather was a Huguenot, who fled from France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Her maternal grandfather was Edward Bellinger, one of the Carolina landgraves. Archibald Bulloch's father was James Bulloch, who came from Scotland about 1715, and became a member of the Georgia provincial congress and was of blood relationship to the Douglasses, Baillies and other prominent Scotch families. Thus, Theodore Roosevelt comes from a stock that has been noted for generations for the instincts of freedom, the traditions of patriotism and uprightness of conduct. By all the laws of heredity he is a natural leader, providentially prepared to assist in stemming the flood of political and civic corruption. He was primarily educated at home, under private teachers, and then entered Harvard. He was one of the editors of the undergraduate journal, "The Advocate," and was prominent in athletics. After graduation, in 1880, he spent a year in study and travel, and has since been a persistent student even under the pressure of official life, and at intervals an ardent traveler in both Europe and America. For many years he has been deeply interested in the purification of political and official life and the application of civil-service rules to executive conduct. As an intimate associate and friend of George William Curtis, his scholastic and oratorical abilities brought him to the front as a prominent champion of civil-service principles. He served as assemblyman in the New York legislature during the years 1882–83–84. He introduced the first civil service bill in the legislature, and it was passed in 1883, almost simultaneously with the passage of a similar measure in the national congress at Washington. He was chairman of the New York delegation to the national Republican convention in 1884. He was nominated for mayor of New York city in

1886 as an Independent, and although endorsed by the Republicans, was defeated in the election. In May, 1889, Pres. Harrison appointed him civil service commissioner, and he served as president of the board until May, 1895. During his incumbency he was untiring in his endeavors to apply the civil-service principles of merit and capacity to all executive departments, with the aggregate result that instead of 14,000 employés, as when he began, 40,000 filled their positions under its rules, largely through the permissive clause of the civil-service act. Legislative investigation having disclosed the appalling corruption of the New York city police, he resigned this position to become president of the New York board of police commissioners in May, 1895, and began the work of reorganization with characteristic vigor. The prominent features of his administration were impartial and relentless enforcement of laws and ordinances, an insistence upon rigid honesty and fearlessness in the discharge of the duties of the police, and a rigorous application of civil-service principles in appointments to and promotions on the force. Such drastic changes from previous practice in the department raised violent opposition among the base and unthinking classes, which served only to incline Pres. Roosevelt's purpose more strongly toward the enforcement of law and equity. Heretofore it had been considered that an effectual and impartial enforcement of the excise law was a moral and physical impossibility. In a short time he proved that universal Sunday-closing of saloons was a fact, and a quiet and respectable American Sabbath possible.

In 1897 Mr. Roosevelt resigned this position to become assistant secretary of the navy, and to him was largely due the splendid condition of the United States navy when the war with Spain began. Shortly after he assumed his duties he asked for an appropriation of $800,000 for ammunition for practical target shooting in the navy, and a few months later for another appropriation of $500,000 for the same purpose. The results at Manila and Santiago justified what was considered at the time reckless extravagance. At his suggestion Com. Dewey was placed in charge of the Asiatic squadron, and furnished with additional ammunition. When the war with Spain broke out in 1898 Mr. Roosevelt resigned (May 6th), to enter the army, and began the formation of a volunteer cavalry regiment. The Rough Riders, as they were called, were chiefly western cowboys and hunters, chosen for their courage and endurance; but they were joined by men from every part of the country, and representing every nationality and social grade. Roosevelt had been a member of the 8th regiment, N. Y. N. G., from 1884 until 1888, and for a time had served as captain, thus gaining experience in military matters. The regiment was commanded by Col. Wood, of the regular army, with Roosevelt second in command as lieutenant-colonel, and on June 15th a part of the troops embarked from Tampa with the advance guard of Shafter's invading army. The Rough Riders took part in all the engagements preceding the fall of Santiago, and at the battle of San Juan, July 1st, Col. Roosevelt distinguished himself by leading the desperate charge of the 9th cavalry and the Rough Ridersup San Juan hill. Every hardship experienced by the privates was shared by him, and to make the government realize the danger from disease to which Shafter's army was exposed, he broke official rules, sending a vigorous personal complaint to the secretary of war, and initiating a round-robin, signed by various officers, the result being that the army was recalled. On July 11th he was commissioned colonel. On Sept. 27, 1898, Col. Roosevelt was nominated for governor of New York state, receiving 753 votes to 218 cast for Gov. Frank S. Black. His Democratic opponent was Judge Augustus Van Wyck. Col. Roosevelt entered into the campaign with great enthusiasm, visiting nearly every part of the state. He drew to his support the majority of the independent Republicans and many of the Democrats, and carried New York by a plurality of 18,079. Like many other men born to wealth and social prominence, Col. Roosevelt might have readily lapsed into habits of indolence; but, coming of a race whose mental and physical endurance is seemingly inexhaustible, he is incessantly industrious. He owns a ranch on the little Missouri river in North Dakota, and has a personal acquaintance with life on the plains and in the wilderness. As a daring hunter of "big game" he is a conspicuous figure among American sportsmen, and the trophies of the chase that adorn his home at Sagamore hill, near Oyster Bay, L. I., testify to the skill with which he handles a rifle. He organized the Boone and Crockett Club, and was long its president. He has described his varied experiences most entertainingly in "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman" (1883); "Ranch Life and the Hunting Trail" (1888), and the "Wilderness Hunter" (1893). His first work was published the year after he left college, and was entitled, "The Naval War of 1812." As a biographer he has been highly praised for his "Life of Thomas H. Benton" (1886), and "Life of Gouverneur Morris" (1888), in the "American Statesmen" series. He has also published a "History of the City of New York" (1890); "Essays on Practical Politics" (1892); "American Political Ideals" (1898), and has collaborated with Capt. A. T. Mahan in writing the "Imperial History of the British Navy"; he is also joint author with Henry Cabot Lodge of "Hero Tales from American History." The most important of his works, however, are the four volumes bearing the collective title, "The Winning of the West." These have for their subject the acquisition by the United States of the territory west of the Alleghenies, and in their intrinsic merit, and their importance as contributions to history, they rank with the works of Parkman. His books have been characterized as "marked by felicity, vigor and clearness of expression, with descriptive power"; his historical writings being further praised for their "accuracy, breadth and fairness." "The Rough Riders" (1899) is a volume which will keep its place among the authoritative records of the Spanish-American war. "It will be generally conceded," says a reviewer, "that it forms one of the most thrilling pieces of military history produced in recent years." Col. Roosevelt has lectured before the Lowell Institute, of Boston, and many other learned associations. He is a member of the Reformed Church (Dutch), with which his family has been connected for generations. He holds membership in the Union League Club, the Century Association, the Holland Society, and other organizations in New York city, and in the London Alpine Club. He is a trustee of the American Museum of Natural History in New York, and is on the board of the State Charities' Aid Association. Columbia University awarded him the degree of LL.D. in 1899. He was married, when a young man, to Alice Lee, of Boston, who died two years later, leaving a daughter; and again, in 1886, to Edith Kermit Carow, of New York. They have six children, four of whom are sons.

LUDLOW, William, soldier and military governor of Havana, Cuba, was born at Islip, Long Island, N. Y., Nov. 27, 1843, son of William Handy and Frances Louisa (Nicoll) Ludlow. His father was brevetted major-general for services in the civil war. By both lines he descends from notable colonial stock. The Ludlows, of English and Welsh extraction, with family records reaching back to 1450, were early settled in New Amsterdam and Long Island, where they intermarried with many old Dutch and English stocks; the Nicoll family has long been settled in the neighborhood of Islip, the original grant having been made in the time of Sir Richard Nicolls, first English governor of New York. William Ludlow entered the U. S. Military Academy as a cadet, July 1, 1860, and was graduated June 13, 1864, being then promoted first lieutenant of engineers. From July 19th until September, 1864, he was chief engineer of the 20th army corps; went through the campaign in Georgia; was present at the battle of Peach-tree creek, and was brevetted captain July 20, 1864, "for gallant and meritorious services in the defense of Allatoona pass, Ga." He participated in the siege of Atlanta, Ga. (July 22–Sept. 2, 1864); was in charge of the construction of the defences of Rome, Ga. (Oct. 4–Nov. 15, 1864); was in the engagement of Allatoona heights (Oct. 5, 1864), and was chief engineer of the left wing of the army of Georgia (Nov. 15, 1864–March 20, 1865). He was brevetted major Dec. 21, 1864, "for meritorious services in the campaign through Georgia in 1864." From March 20 to April 26, 1865, he was assistant chief engineer to Maj.-Gen. W. T. Sherman's army in the celebrated "march to the sea," terminating with the surrender of Savannah, Ga., Dec. 21, 1864, and the invasion of the Carolinas (January–March, 1865), and was engaged in the battles of Averysborough (March 16th) and Bentonville (March 19, 1865). On March 13, 1865, he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel "for gallant and meritorious conduct in the campaign of the Carolinas." He was at the occupation of Goldsborough, N. C., March 22, 1865, and present at the capture of Raleigh, N. C., April 13, 1865. After the close of the war he was given a leave of absence while awaiting orders, which lasted from April 25 to Nov. 16, 1865. He assisted in organizing the engineer depot at Jefferson barracks, Missouri, from Nov. 19, 1865, to Sept. 4, 1866; from Dec. 12, 1865, to November, 1867, he was in command of the engineer depot and company E of the engineer battalion at Jefferson barracks, Missouri, and in charge of engineer property in Missouri and Arkansas, and was promoted captain of the corps of engineers, March 7, 1867. From 1867 to 1872 he was assistant to Gen. Gillmore and in charge of fortifications and river and harbor work at New York city, and along the south Atlantic coast—North Carolina to St. Augustine, Fla. From Nov. 10, 1872, to May 9, 1876, he was chief engineer of the department of Dakota, making explorations in the Black hills and the Yellowstone region. During 1877–82 he was employed on the Delaware bay and rivers, in general engineer service, river and harbor improvements, fortifications, and other similar work. Appointed major of the corps of engineers, June 30, 1882, he served as engineer secretary of the lighthouse board from Aug. 28, 1882, to March 8, 1883. Under authority of a joint resolution of congress, he was given a three years' leave of absence, from April 1, 1883, to hold the position of chief engineer of the Philadelphia water department, in which position he remained until April 1, 1886, working without pay and making an admirable record. From April 1, 1886, to Jan. 27, 1888, he was engineer commissioner for the District of Columbia, in which position his success was undisputed, while he gained a practical acquaintance, begun in Philadelphia, with the sanitary and engineering problems connected with the administration of a great city. From March 1 to Dec. 14, 1888, he was engineer of the fourth lighthouse district. Later, 1888–93, he was in charge of surveys and river and harbor improvements on the Great Lakes, and acting as engineer to the ninth and eleventh lighthouse districts. During 1893–96 he was military attaché to the U. S. embassy in London, in the intervals of such duties filling various technical appointments, the most important of which was his appointment to inspect and report on the cost, condition and feasibility of the Nicaragua canal schemes. His report, which was submitted in November, 1895, added largely to his reputation as an engineer. In 1897–98 he had charge of fortifications and river and harbor work at New York city. On the outbreak of the Spanish war he was appointed by the president brigadier-general of volunteers, on the staff of the commander of the army of invasion, and was sent with Gen. Shafter's army to Cuba. During the attack on Santiago by the land forces Gen. Ludlow was in command of the first brigade in Gen. Lawton's division. So efficient and important were his services during the battle of El Caney, that his division commander, in his report on the battle said: "I desire to invite special attention to Gen. William Ludlow, commanding the first brigade. Gen. Ludlow's accomplishments are well known, and his assignment to command a brigade in my division I consider a high compliment to myself. In this battle Gen. Ludlow proved himself a capable and able commander; his coolness, good judgment and prompt action in difficult situations were remarkable. To this and his personal example on the firing line, was due the decisive success of the attack on that part of the line. I recommend Gen. Ludlow for substantial recognition." He led his men in the charge on El Caney, notwithstanding, as Gen. Breckenridge said, that "his white sailor hat made him a most conspicuous target." Another eyewitness of his actions during this fight said that he was one of the bravest line officers our army had ever known. His brigade did most of the military entrenching work about the city, which completed the investment and forced the Spaniards to surrender. On Sept. 7, 1898, the president promoted Gen. Ludlow to a major-generalcy in the U. S. volunteers, assigned him to command the 2d division of the 1st army corps, and in December appointed him military and civil governor of Havana. He was married, in 1866, to Genevieve Almira Sprigg, of St. Louis, a cousin of Mrs. Winfield S. Hancock. They have one daughter, who is the wife of Clement Acton Griscom, jr., of New York.

William Ludlow

BRECKINRIDGE, Joseph Cabell, soldier, was born in Baltimore, Md., Jan. 14, 1842, son of Robert Jefferson and Sophonisba (Preston) Breckinridge. His father, a Presbyterian minister, was one of the most distinguished divines and most prolific writers of the century; a leader of the Kentucky emancipation party in 1849, a strong "Union man" in 1861, and chairman of the Republican national convention in 1864; his mother was a daughter of Gen. Francis Preston and a granddaughter of Col. William

Preston, mortally wounded at Guilford Court House, and of Gen. William Campbell, "the hero of King's mountain," and his wife Elizabeth, sister of Patrick Henry. The Breckinridge family, which is a distinguished one in America, is of Scotch origin, having fled to Ireland on the restoration of the Stuarts to the throne of Great Britain; thence, in 1728, Alexander Breckinridge emigrated to Pennsylvania, and later to Virginia. His son, John Breckinridge, was married to Mary Hopkins Cabell, and removing to Kentucky in 1793, began his distinguished career as U. S. senator and attorney-general under Pres. Jefferson. Among his sons were Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge and Hon. Joseph C. Breckinridge, whose son, John Cabell, was vice-president of the United States. Joseph C. Breckinridge, fourth in descent from the original ancestor, was educated at Centre College, Kentucky, and at the University of Virginia, and then began the study of law. On the outbreak of the civil war he joined Gen. William Nelson's army of Kentuckians, of which he soon became acting assistant adjutant-general. In April, 1862, he received a commission in the U. S. army for gallantry at Mill Springs, Ky., and was assigned to battery B, 2d artillery. Subsequently serving with other commands, he was brevetted captain, July 26, 1864, and major, March 18, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious conduct in front of Atlanta." He did staff duty with Gens. Nelson, Thomas, McDowell, Halleck, Schofield and others; participated in the campaigns of Shiloh, the Gulf and Atlanta, being made prisoner during the latter. After the war he served on the Pacific and in the central military divisions. In 1881 he became inspector-general, with the rank of major. In January, 1890, he was promoted brigadier-general, and continuing to hold the office of inspector-general of the army, has brought his department to a high grade of proficiency, recommending and effecting several notable improvements in drill and discipline. On the outbreak of the Spanish war he was commissioned major-general of volunteers, and assigned to the staff of the commander of the army. On May 17, 1898, he was directed to inspect the national camps at Chickamauga Park and elsewhere, with the special view to officially organizing them. He accompanied the first expedition to Cuba, which embarked at Tampa on June 6th and landed at Baiquiri. He saw active service in the Santiago campaign, receiving special mention after the battle of El Caney, July 1st, and having his horse shot under him at San Juan on July 2d. After the surrender of Santiago he commanded an army of 44,000, of all arms of the service, at Camp George H. Thomas, Georgia; Lexington, Ky., and Knoxville, Tenn.; and after being mustered out on Nov. 30, 1898, resumed his former rank and office in the war department. Gen. Breckinridge was married, July 21, 1868, to Louise Ludlow, daughter of Dr. Ethelbert Ludlow Dudley, of Lexington, Ky. Their son, Ensign Joseph C. Breckinridge, of the torpedo boat Cushing, met a tragic death in Havana harbor, Feb. 11, 1898, while *en route* with dispatches to the Maine. Another son, Lieut. Ethelbert Ludlow D. Breckinridge, was volunteer aid to Gen. Lawton in the Santiago campaign, and receiving special mention for gallantry, was later commissioned lieutenant in the regular army.

J C Breckinridge

CHANLER, William Astor, explorer, congressman and soldier, was born in New York city, in 1867, son of John Winthrop and Margaret (Ward) Chanler. His father, who was a lawyer of New York city, was a member of the state assembly (1859–60), and representative in congress (1862–68); his mother was a daughter of Samuel and Emily (Astor) Ward and a granddaughter of William Backhouse Astor, son of John Jacob Astor, 1st. He was educated at private schools, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1887. From early youth he had been noted for an adventurous and courageous spirit; and this, coupled with his interest in African exploration, caused him to fit out an expedition at his own expense to penetrate the unknown regions of the Dark Continent. His caravan started from Zanzibar in September, 1892, and under command of himself and Lieut. Ludwig von Hohnel, of the Austrian navy, an experienced explorer, made an extended tour of nearly ten months in a northeasterly direction toward Mount Kenia. His expedition resulted in the discovery and mapping of a tract nearly equal in extent to Portugal, and their adventures and scientific observations are entertainingly recorded in Mr. Chanler's book "Through Jungle and Desert" (1896). On several occasions reports were circulated of the loss of the party, but after numerous hardships from climate and desertions of native servants, they reached the coast in July, 1893. After his return home he devoted himself to authorship and politics, also traveling extensively in America and Europe. His independent spirit was exhibited in 1896, when he joined the Tammany Hall Democracy of New York city, despite the traditions of his family and personal associations. His ability, was, however, quickly recognized, and in 1897 he was nominated and elected to the state legislature from the 5th assembly district. The outbreak of the Spanish war found him ready to serve his country, and on the prospect that additional troops would be required after the first call, he set about recruiting and equipping a regiment at his own expense. To his disappointment it was refused by Gov. Black, and thereupon Mr. Chanler, with a few companions, proceeded to Tampa with the intention of joining the staff of Gen. Lacret in Cuba. This intention was, however, delayed on account of the difficulties of transportation, and while waiting for a favorable opportunity, he was appointed by Pres. McKinley assistant adjutant-general on the staff of Gen. Wheeler. He served through the Santiago campaign, displaying great gallantry and executive ability, and being several times mentioned in the dispatches to the war department. The New York state assembly, in extraordinary session during July, passed resolutions complimentary of the absent member, and resolved, "That Mr. Chanler be and is granted indefinite leave of absence from the house." After his discharge, in October, Capt. Chanler returned to New York city, where, in the following month, he was elected representative in the 56th congress from the 14th congressional district, as successor to Hon. Lemuel E. Quigg, who had been elected by large majorities for several successive terms. He is a member of the American Geographical Society, and of the Union, Players', Knickerbocker and Turf and Field clubs, all of New York.

BROOKE, John R., soldier and U. S. military governor of Cuba, was born in Montgomery county, Pa., July 21, 1838, son of William and Martha (Rutter) Brooke. His earliest American ancestor was John Brooke, who emigrated from Yorkshire, England, in 1698, and from whom he is sixth in descent. His mother is a direct descendant of Thomas Rutter, who settled at Germantown, Pa., in 1682. He was one of the earliest to respond to Pres. Lincoln's first call for troops, and in April, 1861, entered the service as captain in the 4th Pennsylvania volunteer infantry.

His regiment was attached to the army of the Potomac, with which he continued to serve until the close of the war, and his first active service was on the defences of Washington, D. C. On Nov. 7, 1861, he became colonel of the 53d Pennsylvania volunteers, and commanded it through the Rappahannock, Antietam, Fredericksburg and other campaigns of 1862, being present at the siege of Yorktown, the battles of Fair Oaks, seven days before Richmond, second Bull Run, Antietam and Fredericksburg. He, meantime, temporarily commanded the 3d brigade, 1st division, 2d corps during a portion of July–August, and again, in September–October, 1862; commanded a special detachment of five infantry and three cavalry regiments and two batteries of artillery in Gen. Hancock's advance of reconnaissance from Harper's Ferry to Charleston, Va., Oct. 2, 1862, and led the 27th Connecticut in conjunction with his own regiment in the assault on Marye's Heights, Va., Dec. 13, 1862. From Dec. 28, 1862, to March 20, 1863, he commanded the 3d brigade, 2d division, 2d corps; during April 4–13, 1863, the first brigade, 3d division, 2d corps; and from April 14, 1863, to June 3, 1864, the 4th brigade, 1st division, 2d corps. Participating in the Chancellorsville and Gettysburg campaigns, he was present at the battles of Chancellorsville and Gettysburg, commanding the 1st division, 2d corps, during the latter part of Pickett's assault on July 3d, when he was wounded. Later, during August-September, 1863, he led his brigade in pursuit of Lee's retreating army as far as the Rapidan river, participating in the skirmishes at Bank's Ford on the Rappahannock, at Thoroughfare Gap and Falling Water, where part of the enemy crossed the Potomac. His corps resisted Lee's unsuccessful effort to turn the right wing of the army of the Potomac at the Auburn Mills and Bristol Station combats in October, and in the Mine Run campaign, in the following month, figured prominently in several skirmishes. From Dec. 29, 1863, to March 26, 1864, Col. Brooke commanded the camp of veteran volunteers of Harrisburg, Pa. In the Wilderness (Va.) campaign of 1864 he commanded his brigade at the battle of the Old Wilderness; the skirmishes on the Po river; the fights at Spottsylvania Court House, May 12th and 16th, where he captured many pieces of artillery; and the skirmishes at North Anna and Tolopotomy. Meantime, May 12th, he had been commissioned brigadier-general of volunteers "for services during the battles of Old Wilderness and Spottsylvania Court House, Va.," and on Aug. 1, 1864, was brevetted major-general for gallantry at Tolopotomy and Cold Harbor. In the assault on the works at Cold Harbor, in the early morning of June 3d, his command penetrated the enemy's defences; but Gen. Brooke himself was so severely wounded that he was granted a leave of absence until Sept. 16th. After his return to service he was for about six months engaged in court-martial duty and as a member of a board to examine applicants for admission to the 1st veteran corps. From March 11 to Aug. 10, 1865, he commanded the provisional division, army of the Shenandoah, afterward erected into the 2d division of West Virginia, and for a while also commanded the entire army. He was again on court martial duty (Sept. 10, 1865–Feb. 1, 1866). During the war Gen. Brooke received frequent honorable mention, particularly for his services in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg, and during the Peninsula and Chancellorsville campaigns. He resigned from the volunteer service, Feb. 1, 1866, and on July 28th following was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 37th U. S. infantry. Joining his regiment in September, 1867, he served with it at Fort Union, N. M., until July 28, 1868; then at Fort Stanton until June, 1869, when he joined the 3d infantry, to which he had been transferred on March 15th, at Fort Dodge, Kan., remaining until Feb. 15, 1871. He was brevetted colonel, March 2, 1867, "for gallant and meritorious services at the battle of Gettysburg," and brigadier-general the same day, "for gallant and meritorious services, at the battle of Spottsylvania Court House, Va.," and was commissioned colonel of the 13th infantry, March 20, 1879. After October, 1867, he was post-commander wherever stationed, and, in addition to the services already specified, was at Fort Lyon, Col. (Feb. 15, 1871–Jan. 13, 1873); at Camp Supply, I. T., to July 5, 1874; at Holly Springs, Miss., to Sept. 14, 1874; at New Orleans, La., to March 16, 1875; at Jackson Barracks, La. (April 16, 1875–June 26, 1876); at Baton Rouge, La., to Nov. 12, 1876, being in command of the military district so named; at New Orleans, La., to April 24, 1877; in Pennsylvania during the great railroad strikes (July 23–Aug. 31, 1877); at Fort Missoula, Mont., (Oct. 25, 1877–March 11, 1878); at Helena Barracks, Mont., to May, 1878; in the field to Oct. 1, 1878; at Fort Shaw, Mont., to Aug. 25, 1884, having been, meantime, June 14, 1879, transferred to the 3d infantry. From October, 1877, to March 12, 1879, from Dec. 3, 1883, to April 3, 1884, and again from May 14, 1885, to April 24, 1888, he commanded the military district of Montana. He was on court-martial duty at Washington, D. C. (Nov. 15, 1884–Feb. 25, 1885) and again at Fort Shaw, Mont. (April 4, 1885–April 30, 1888). From May 5, 1888, to May 5, 1895, and May 17, 1895, to April 11, 1897, he commanded the department of Dakota, with headquarters in St. Paul, Minn. From April 11, 1897, to April 19, 1898, he commanded the department of Missouri, later changed to department of the lakes, with headquarters at Chicago, Ill. On April 6, 1888, he was appointed brigadier-general, U. S. army, and on May 22, 1898, major-general. On the outbreak of the Spanish war, Gen. Brooke was designated to the command of Camp George H. Thomas, Chickamauga Park, Ga., also of the department of the Gulf and the 1st army corps, which he held from April 20th to July 23d, inclusive. On July 18th, 6,000 troops embarked for Porto Rico; on the 23d another five transports sailed, and on the 25th a portion of the army under Gen. Miles was landed at Puerto de Guanica, proceeding at once to Ponce, thence inland, and meeting with little or no resistance at any point. Part of the corps under Gen. Brooke's personal command sailed from Newport News, Va., July 28th; arrived at Ponce, Porto Rico, July 31st, and was landed at Arroyo on Aug. 2d. Three days later they captured the city of Guayama, 16,000 inhabitants, after light fighting. On the 7th Gen. Brooke's forces, in concert with those under Gens. Wilson, Henry and Schwann, began a movement in the direction of San Juan, with the design of driving the Spanish forces back upon the city, so that in case of refusal to surrender, it would be left exposed to the bombardment of the U. S. fleet. With the exception of slight skirmishes on the 8th and 9th—the town of Coamo fell on the latter date—and a sharp engagement on the 10th at Hormigueros, where the first American soldier was killed, the uniform rule of non-resistance to American invasion was observed by the Porto Ricans. Finally, on Aug. 12th, Gen. Brooke's command met a considerable Spanish force at Pablo Vasques, and had actually formed into line of battle when a mounted courier brought the news of the signing of the peace protocol. The battle was stopped in the

very nick of time, much to the disgust of the majority of the soldiery, and the conquest of Porto Rico proved a nearly bloodless one. Gen. Brooke was appointed one of the American commission to arrange for the evacuation of Porto Rico, and on Oct. 18th was made military governor of the island. In December, 1898, Gen. Brooke was appointed military governor of Cuba, a position which he still (1899) holds, greatly to the advantage of American authority in the island and the pacification of the many disturbing elements naturally arising under the existing conditions He was twice married: first, to Louisa, daughter of L. F. Roberts, of Pennsylvania; second, to Mary daughter of ex-Gov. Onslow Stearns, of Concord, N. H.

Nelson A Miles

MILES, Nelson Appleton, soldier, was born at Westminster, Mass., Aug. 8, 1839, son of Daniel and Mary (Curtis) Miles. His earliest American ancestor was Rev. John Miles, a Baptist minister and educator, who emigrated from Wales in 1662 and settled at Swansea, Mass.; he served in King Philip's war. Nelson A. Miles was reared on his father's farm, and received a district school and academic education. In 1856 he went to Boston, where his uncles, George and Nelson Curtis, obtained a position for him in the crockery store of John Collamore. He had mastered military science at the school conducted by N. Salignac, a French colonel, and at the outbreak of the civil war he raised a company of volunteers and offered his services to his country. In September, 1861, he was appointed a captain in the 22d Massachusetts volunteers, but was considered too young for the responsibility of that command, which he was required to resign, being given a lieutenant's commission instead. On May 31, 1862, he was commissioned by Gov. Morgan lieutenant-colonel of the 61st New York volunteers. He was promoted colonel Sept. 30, 1862; was made a brigadier-general, May 12, 1864, and major-general, Oct. 21, 1865. He received the appointment of colonel of the 40th U. S. infantry, July 28, 1866; was transferred to the 5th infantry, March 15, 1869; promoted brigadier-general, U. S. army, Dec. 15, 1880, and, major-general, April 5, 1890. He saw severe active service during the seven days' fighting on the peninsula of the James river and before Richmond in the summer of 1862, and was severely wounded at Fair Oaks. During the period between the battle of Fair Oaks and the change of base to Harrison's Landing, Miles acted as adjutant-general to the 1st brigade, 1st division, 2d army corps; but at Fredericksburg he led his regiment, the 61st New York volunteers. In the battle of Chancellorsville he was so severely wounded that he was not expected to recover, and was brevetted brigadier-general "for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Chancellorsville"; and Aug. 25, 1864, was brevetted major-general "for highly meritorious and distinguished conduct throughout the campaign, and particularly for gallantry and valuable services in the battle of Ream's Station, Va." He fought in all the battles of the army of the Potomac, with one exception, up to the surrender of Lee at Appomatox Court House, Va. He was brevetted brigadier-general and major-general, U. S. army, both dating March 2, 1867, the latter for "gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Spottsylvania." After the close of the war Gen. Miles, in command of his regiment, was employed in Indian service, and defeated the Cheyenne and Comanche Indians on the borders of the Staked Plains in 1875, and in 1876 broke up the hostile Sioux and other tribes in Montana. His successes in warfare on the plains were so great and so continuous that Gen. Miles became known as the "Indian fighter." He drove the celebrated chief Sitting Bull across the Canadian frontiers, and dispersed extensive bands led by Crazy Horse, Lame Deer, Spotted Eagle, Broad Trail and other chiefs well known in the far West. This was in the years 1876–77, when the Indian outbreak became general, the cause being the disaffection of the Dakota Sioux, of which Sitting Bull was the principal chief. It was in June, 1876, that Gen. Custer's party was defeated and massacred on Little Big Horn river, an event which was followed by the prompt and decisive campaigns of Gen. Miles. In September, 1877, another outbreak, this time on the part of the Nez Perces Indians under Chief Joseph, was met by Miles and speedily overcome, and in 1878 he captured a party of Bannocks near the Yellowstone Park. But perhaps his most difficult campaign was that against the fierce chief Geronimo, of the hostile Apaches, doubtless the most bloodthirsty and cruel tribe of Indians in the whole of North America. After innumerable depredations and raids on the part of the Indians, Gen. Sheridan, commander-in-chief, determined to have Geronimo suppressed at any cost. An expedition under Gen. George Crook was fitted out early in 1886, but as it was unsuccessful, Gen. Crook asked to be relieved, and Gen. Miles was ordered to take his place. The result was that, after one of the longest and most exhausting campaigns known to Indian warfare, the Apaches were forced to yield. Miles and his troopers gave them not an hour for rest, but followed on their trail, forcing them to keep moving until even their dogged endurance could bear it no longer. The whole band was captured, and Geronimo and his principal followers were sent to Fort Pickens, Fla., in the latter part of 1886. Following these brilliant successes, Gen. Miles received the thanks of the legislatures of Kansas, Montana, New Mexico and Arizona for his valuable services, and on Nov. 8, 1887, the citizens of Arizona presented him, at Tucson, with a sword of honor in the presence of a large gathering of the citizens of the territory. In 1890–91 Gen. Miles suppressed a fresh outbreak of Sioux and Cheyennes. In 1894, under orders from Pres. Cleveland, he commanded the U. S. troops sent to Chicago to suppress the serious rioting and threatened rebellion which occurred there. This difficult duty he accomplished with the celerity and completeness which have always characterized his obedience to the orders of his superior officers. Gen. Miles was in command of the department of the Columbia from 1880–85; from July, 1885, to April, 1886, he commanded the department of the Missouri; in April, 1886, was assigned to the command of the department of Arizona, and in 1888 was given command of the division of the Pacific. In 1897 Gen. Miles represented the United States at the jubilee celebration of Queen Victoria in London, and also visited the seat of war between Turkey and Greece. On his return he published a volume on "Military Europe," having previously given to the public a volume of "Personal Recollections" (1897). On the retirement of Gen. Schofield, in 1895, Gen. Miles became commander-in-chief of the U. S. army, with headquarters in Washington, D. C. On April 9, 1898, war with Spain being imminent, he recommended the equipment of 50,000 volunteers, and on April 15th recommended that an additional force of 40,000 be provided for the protection of coasts and as a reserve. In a letter to the secretary of war, April 18th, he asserted his belief that the surrender of the Spanish army in Cuba could be secured "without any great sacrifice of life," but deprecated the sending of troops thither in the sickly season to cope with an acclimated army. War having been officially announced, he (April 26th) addressed another letter to Sec. Alger, declaring that the volunteer troops called into service ought to be in camp in their respective states for sixty days approximately in order to be thoroughly equipped, drilled and organized. As soon as definite information came that Cervera's fleet was closed up in the harbor of Santiago, Gen. Shafter was ordered to place his troops on transports and go to the assistance of the navy in capturing the fleet and harbor. Gen. Miles, then at Tampa, expressed to the secretary of war his desire to go with this army corps or to immediately organize another and go with it to join this and capture position No. 2 (Porto Rico). On the following day he was asked by telegram how soon he could have an expeditionary force ready to go to Porto Rico large enough to take and hold the island without the force under Gen. Shafter, and replied that such an expedition could be ready in ten days. On June 24th he submitted a plan of campaign for Cuba; on the 26th was ordered to organize an expedition against the enemy in Cuba and Porto Rico, to be composed of the united forces of Gens. Brooke and Shafter, and to command the same in person. He was not sent to Cuba, however, until two weeks later, arriving opposite Santiago with reinforcements for Shafter July 11th, at the time Sampson's fleet was bombarding the Spanish position. Conferences with Sampson and Shafter were then had and arrangements made to disembark the troops, and on the 13th Gen. Miles, with Gens. Gilmore, Shafter, Wheeler and others, held a conference between the lines with Gen. Toral. The Spanish commander was informed that he must surrender or take the consequences, and on the same day the secretary of war telegraphed Gen. Miles "to accept surrender, order an assault or withhold the same." On the morning of July 14th Adm. Sampson's fleet was prepared to cover the landing at Cabanas of Gen. Henry's command on the Yale, Columbia and Duchesse, but Gen. Toral surrendered his forces to Gen. Miles that day, and aggressive action was unnecessary. Gen. Miles authorized Gen. Shafter to appoint commissioners to draw up articles of capitulation, and instructed him to isolate the troops recently arrived on healthful ground to keep them free from infection by yellow fever. On the same day Sec. Alger advised Gen. Miles to return to Washington as soon as matters at Santiago were settled, and go to Porto Rico with an expedition that was being fitted out; but after some delay Miles obtained permission to proceed from Cuba. On July 21st he sailed from Guantanamo with an effective force of only 3,314 men, whereas the Spanish regulars and volunteers in Porto Rico aggregated 17,000. The objective point was Cape San Juan; but it was finally decided to go direct to Guanica, near Ponce, on the southern coast, and there, on the 25th, a detachment of troops was landed. Ponce surrendered to Gen. Miles without resistance on the 27th, and the troops were received with enthusiasm by the citizens. A proclamation by Gen. Miles, issued on the following day, assured the inhabitants of Porto Rico that the American forces came not to devastate or oppress, but to give them freedom from Spanish rule and the blessings of the liberal institutions of the U. S. government. Town after town was occupied, as the army proceeded northward. Gen. Brooke with his command arrived on Aug. 3d to aid in occupying the island. On the 25th Gen. Miles was instructed to send home all troops not actually needed, and soon after he returned to Washington. Gen. Miles was married, in 1868, to Mary, daughter of Judge Sherman, of Ohio. They have one son and one daughter.

American Soldiers at El Caney.

HENRY, Guy Vernon, soldier and governor-general of Porto Rico, was born at Fort Smith, I. T., March 9, 1839, son of William Seaton and Anetta Livingston (Thompson) Henry. His father (1816–51), a native of Albany, N. Y., son of Judge Henry, and a graduate of West Point, served with credit in the Seminole and Mexican wars, and at the time of his death was major of the 3d infantry; his mother was a granddaughter of Daniel D. Tompkins, twice governor of New York state and vice-president of the United States. Appointed to the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, from New York state, he was graduated in 1861; from May to July of that year being engaged in drilling volunteers in Washington, D. C., and (July–December) in the Manassas campaign on the staff of Gen. McDowell, and the defences of Washington. He commanded a battery at Key West, Fla. (December, 1861–May, 1862), thereafter, until June, 1863, he commanded a battery at Hilton Head, S. C., and was engaged in the various operations against Charleston, S. C. (July–November, 1863). In the battle of Pocotaligo, S. C., Oct. 22, 1862, he was first lieutenant of the 1st artillery, having two horses shot under him and being commended for "gallant and distinguished conduct." He was engaged in the descent on Morris island and the bombardment of Fort Sumter (Aug. 17–23); in the siege of Fort Wagner (July 10–Sept. 7, 1863); and was acting-chief of artillery and colonel of the 40th Massachusetts volunteers in the Florida campaign. He commanded a brigade of the 18th corps, army of the James (May, 1864–January, 1865); was in the operations before Richmond, Va., and in all the principal battles of that campaign, including the siege of Petersburg, Va. (June–September, 1864); was on leave of absence (February–April, 1865); then, until July, was in command of a sub-district of the Plains, military division of the Missouri. During the civil war he received rapid promotion, becoming first lieutenant, May 14, 1861; brevetted captain, Oct. 22, 1862; major, Feb. 20, 1864; lieutenant-colonel, Sept. 29, 1864; colonel, March 13, 1864; and bragadier-general of volunteers, Oct. 28, 1865, "for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign in front of Petersburg, Va." He was in garrison at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., during October, 1865, then aide-de-camp to Maj.-Gen. Parke, commanding the southern district of New York; and in garrison at Fort Knox, Me. (February–March, 1866). From this date to December, 1867, he was stationed at various forts,

Guy V. Henry

and then, until June, 1869, was instructor at the artillery school, Fort Monroe, Va., later being on special duty in artillery inspection and quelling Fenian disturbances on the Canadian border. In 1869 he was transferred to the cavalry and engaged in scouting against the Apaches under Gen. Crook from July to December, being in command of three companies of cavalry. He continued in service in the West and Southwest during 1872–74, and in the winter of the latter year commanded an expedition to the Black Hills, in which he and his command were so badly frozen that he was on sick-leave until April, 1876. In that year he led a battalion in the Big Horn and Yellowstone expedition against Sitting Bull and the Sioux Indians; being engaged at Tongue river and the battle of Rose Bud creek, Montana, June 17, 1876, where he was severely wounded in the face, losing the use of his left eye, and was placed on sick-leave at Fort Russell until October. "For gallant and meritorious services" in this battle he was later brevetted brigadier-general. He was engaged in scouting and campaigning in Wyoming in 1877–78, and then traveled in Europe for a year; resuming active service again in Wyoming, Utah and New Mexico (1880–81), and commanding Fort Sill (November, 1881–January, 1883). He was on special duty at the bureau of equipment and supplies, Washington, D. C., and inspector of rifle-practice, department of the Missouri, Leavenworth, Kan. (1883–89), and then, for a while, in garrison at Fort McKinley, Wyo., and engaged in Pine Ridge Indian campaign. In 1892, when lieutenant-colonel of the 5th cavalry, he was transferred to the 3d cavalry, and June 1, 1897, was promoted colonel and placed in command of the 10th cavalry. He received a medal of honor from congress for noteworthy and conspicuous gallantry, leading the assaults of his brigade at Cold Harbor, Va., where he had two horses shot under him, one while in the act of leaping over the breastworks of the enemy. During his leisure time he published several military works, including "Military Record of Civilian Appointments in the U. S. Army" (2 vols., 1865–71); "Army Catechism for Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers" (1881); and "Manual on Target Practice" (1884). On the outbreak of the Spanish-American war he had attained the rank of brigadier-general of volunteers; in October, 1898, he was promoted brigadier-general, U. S. army, and on Dec. 5, 1898, major-general of volunteers. He commanded a division in the Santiago and Porto Rico campaigns. He was for a time commandant of the district of Ponce and later placed at the head of the entire department of Porto Rico, in command of all the troops. On Dec. 5, 1898, Gen. Henry was assigned by the president as governor-general of the island, besides commanding the troops, and in this responsible position soon made his mark in the history of the war. His ability as an administrative officer was speedily recognized as he began and continued the reforms which the condition of the island made necessary. He reorganized the department of justice and the procedure of the courts; introduced important changes in the marriage laws; established a well-ordered system for the distribution of food among the many suffering poor of the island; arranged, as far as was possible, factional differences among the people; granted a year's time for the protection of mortgages against foreclosure, and in every possible way endeavored to bring about a condition of order and system in public affairs. The success which followed his efforts was attested by many visitors from the United States, as well as by the Porto Ricans themselves. Dr. H. K. Carrol, who had been sent there as a special commissioner by Pres. McKinley, said: "I think that Gen. Henry's policy is an admirable one. I believe that he has only the welfare and prosperity of Porto Rico at heart. The reforms which his government has already inaugurated are of the greatest possible moment to this island." Dr. W. H. Ward, one of the editors of the "Independent," who visited Porto Rico in the interest of mission work, spoke in the following terms, after he had completed his inspection of the island: "Gen. Henry is a man well fitted for his present duties. He has the interest of the people at heart, and attempts to do all the governing that is necessary through the local councils. He keeps the military rule in the background as much as possible." These flattering opinions were given in the spring of 1899, after a sufficient length of time had elapsed for him to get in touch with the needs of the island, and exhibit his resources for meeting them. They show the broad mental equipment which enabled the brave and efficient soldier to grapple with conditions quite outside the line of his experience, and to determine his natural capacity for the rôle which was placed in his hands to fill, at a time when the most intelligent and best informed among American statesmen were troubled with doubts as to the means most suitable for administrative direction of our new territory.

W. Merritt

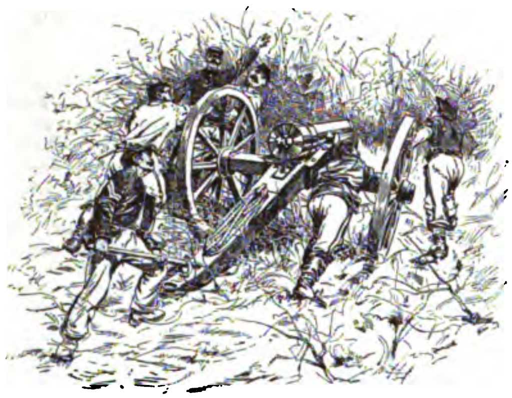
MERRITT, Wesley, soldier, was born in New York city, June 16, 1836, son of John Willis and Julia Ann (De Forrest) Merritt. He was educated in the schools of his native city and in the West, and in 1855 received appointment to the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, where he was graduated in 1860. He was assigned at once to the cavalry service as brevet second lieutenant of dragoons. On Jan. 28, 1861, he was commissioned second lieutenant; on May 13th, first lieutenant; and on April 5, 1862, appointed captain in the 2d U. S. cavalry. Meantime, until September, 1862, he was attached to the army of the Potomac in the Virginia peninsular campaign on the staff of Gen. Philip St. George Cooke. Then being transferred to the headquarters of the department of defences, Washington, D. C., under command of Gen. Heintzelmann, he continued until April, 1862, when he was attached to the staff of Gen. Stoneman. He was an active participant in the raid on Richmond, Va., April 3, 1863, and having left the staff, commanded as captain his own regiment, the 2d cavalry, at the cavalry battle of Beverly Ford, June 9, 1863, and in July was brevetted major for bravery at the battle of Gettysburg, where he was in command of the cavalry regular brigade. He was brevetted lieutenant-colonel, May 4, 1864, for gallantry at the battle of Yellow Tavern, Va., and colonel, May 28th, having, meantime, been raised to the rank of captain in the 2d cavalry, April 5, 1862, and of brigadier-general of volunteers, June 29, 1863, for gallantry at the battle of Beverly Ford. During 1864 he was in command of a cavalry brigade in Virginia under Gen. Sheridan; was present at the battles of Opequan, Cedar Creek and Fisher's Hill; commanded a division of cavalry with Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley campaign; on Oct. 19th was brevetted major-general of volunteers, and distinguished himself at Five Forks and Sailor's Creek. At the battle of Winchester a part of Merritt's cavalry division, after repeated charges, supported by the infantry, turned Gen. Early's line at the decisive moment, throwing him into retreat. Later, he defeated Gen. Kershaw's division, infantry and cavalry, in an attempt to force a passage of the

Shenandoah, near Cedarville, inflicting a heavy loss. In the remainder of the campaign, he won repeated distinction, and was one of the three Federal commissioners to arrange terms of surrender at Appomattox. On April 1, 1865, he was commissioned major-general of volunteers for gallantry at Five Forks. Later he participated in a movement against Gen. Joseph E. Johnston in North Carolina, then being transferred to the military division of the southwest and the department of Texas in command of the cavalry forces, and was finally chief of the military division of the Gulf until Dec. 31, 1865. In the fall of 1866 he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 9th cavalry, and employed on inspection duty at the headquarters of the department of the Gulf until February, 1867. In 1869 he was in Texas with his regiment, and at St. Louis, Mo., where he was a member of the general tactics board until December, 1870. From that time until 1875 he was stationed again in Texas, and during the next two years was inspector of cavalry in the military division of the Missouri. He was commissioned colonel of the 5th cavalry, July 1, 1876, and took part in the expedition against the Sioux under Gen. Crook; being afterwards appointed chief of cavalry of the Big Horn and Yellowstone expeditions, then assigned to forts D. A. Russell and Laramie, W. T. He was appointed superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, in July, 1882, and continued in that position until 1887, when he was commissioned brigadier-general and assigned to the command of the department of the Missouri. In 1895 he was promoted major-general and assigned to command of department with headquarters in Chicago, and in 1897 appointed to the command of the department of the East, with headquarters at Governor's island, New York harbor. In June, 1898, during the Spanish war, he was appointed military governor of the Philippine islands, and sailing from San Francisco with an army of 8,000 men on June 29th arrived at Manila, July 25th. On Aug. 25th a pre-arranged attack on Manila was made, the trenches being stormed by the land forces under Gen. Merritt, while a division of Adm. Dewey's fleet shelled the forts at Malate, on the south side of the city. The Spanish were forced back by the army and retreated into the walled city, and there, seeing that further resistance was useless, capitulated. Gen. Merritt went at once to the palace, where the Spanish soldiers surrendered their arms. On Aug. 27th he issued a proclamation to the Filipinos, and on Aug. 30th sailed from Manila on board the steamer China, under orders to proceed to Paris, where the peace commission was then sitting. He left the China at Hong Kong and continued his journey *via* the Suez canal, arriving at Port Said, Sept. 28th; going thence by way of Marseilles to Paris, where he arrived on Oct. 3d. On the two following days the American peace delegates devoted their entire session to a conference with Gen. Merritt, who detailed to the commission his own opinions and those of Adm. Dewey concerning the physical, geographical, moral and political conditions prevailing in the Philippine islands. On his return home, on Dec. 30th, he was relieved of the command of the department of the Pacific, and from all further duties pertaining to the Philippine islands, and was ordered to proceed to New York and assume once more the command of the department of the East. Gen. Merritt is one of the ablest and most experienced officers in the U. S. army, and has always held the esteem and respect of his associates in the many important positions he has so adequately filled. He has been twice married: first, in 1871, to Caroline Warren, of Cincinnati, O., who died in 1893; second, Oct. 23, 1898, to Laura, daughter of Norman Williams, of Chicago, Ill.

OTIS, Elwell Stephen, soldier, was born in Frederick, Md., March 25, 1838. He received a good education in the schools of his native state and of New York, and entering the University of Rochester was graduated in 1858. Then, having read law, he was admitted to the bar in 1859; subsequently continuing his studies at the Harvard Law School, where he received the degree of LL.B. in 1860. For over a year he practiced in New York, and on Sept. 13, 1862, entered the Federal service as captain in the 140th New York volunteers, one of the best-drilled organizations in the service. He was in all the general engagements of the army of the Potomac after Antietam, his regiment being attached to the 5th corps, and on Dec. 23, 1863, he was promoted lieutenant-colonel. At the battle of Gettysburg the colonel, Patrick H. O'Rorke, was killed while leading his men to an assault on Little Round Top, and 133 men lost their lives; at the battle of the Wilderness the command saw some of its hottest fighting, losing 255 men, including eleven commissioned officers and all of the non-commissioned staff. After the death of Col. Ryan at Spottsylvania, Otis succeeded to the command of the regiment. He commanded a brigade during the operations against Petersburg, Va., in the early part of 1864, but on Oct. 1st of that year was severely wounded while serving on the line of the Weldon railroad, Virginia; a rifle ball passing through the left side of his head, and making a wound which never after fully healed. After an extended sick leave, due to this wound, he was honorably discharged Jan. 24, 1865. He received the brevets of colonel and brigadier-general of volunteers March 13, 1865, "for meritorious services at Spottsylvania and Chapel House, Va."; on July 28, 1866, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 22d U. S. infantry; and on March 2, 1867, brevet-colonel U. S. army "for gallant services at Spottsylvania, Va." Thereafter he was engaged in service at frontier posts; on the plains fighting Indians, and in 1874–75 was assistant inspector-general of the department of Dakota. During the campaign against the Sioux in 1876–77 it was largely due to his firmness and splendid generalship that Sitting Bull was effectually reduced to submission and the massacre of Custer avenged. As has been well said, "his success with the Indians arose largely from their knowledge that he always meant exactly what he said." He was always noted as a strict disciplinarian, "not content with ordering what he wants done but always seeing that it is done." In June, 1876, when lieutenant-colonel of the 22d infantry, he was ordered to the front, in command of six companies of the regiment. He was attacked by Indians near the mouth of Powder river, but was able to rout them and destroy their camp, and on Aug. 7th reinforced Gen. Crook at Glendive, Mont. About the middle of October, while escorting a wagon train from that

Elwell S Otis

post to Tongue river, he was attacked by a force of over 1,000 Indians, with whom he had a running fight all that day. Next morning a letter was received from Sitting Bull, complaining that the soldiers scared the buffaloes, and demanding that he withdraw, leaving all the rations and some ammunition. Otis replied that he would not turn back, and would be ready to fight the Indians at any time. At this they surrendered. On the death of Col. George Sykes at Fort Brown, Tex., he was appointed colonel of the 20th infantry, and assumed command on March 31, 1880. In the following year he was chosen to organize the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, Leavenworth, Kan., which he conducted until 1885, then returning to the command of his regiment at Fort Assiniboine, Mont. On Oct. 1, 1890, he was detailed as superintendent of the recruiting service, and on Nov. 28, 1893, was commissioned brigadier-general, being promoted over the heads of several officers of longer standing in the service. On Dec. 1st following, he was placed in command of the department of the Columbia, with headquarters at Vancouver, Wash., and there continued until 1896, when he spent several months at the war department, Washington, D. C., revising the "Army Regulations." In April, 1897, he was assigned to command the department of the Colorado. On the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, he was eager to again enter active service, but was delayed, much to his chagrin, by his duties as president of a court-martial at Savannah, Ga., to try Capt. Oberlin M. Carter, of the engineers, on the charge of embezzlement. In this position his knowledge of law came into requisition, as he had not discontinued his reading in legal matters despite close attention to mastering the details of a soldier's life during nearly forty years of service. His report on the proceedings was submitted by the secretary of war to ex-Senator Edmunds for examination, who declared that after a long and critical study he could find no technical flaw. On May 28, 1898, he was commissioned major-general of volunteers, and assigned to duty as commander of the department of the Pacific. He sailed from San Francisco for Manila on July 23d, with reinforcements for Gen. Merritt, then in command of the army in the Philippines. Merritt was ordered home late in August, 1898, and Otis, with Maj.-Gens. Thomas M. Anderson and Arthur MacArthur; Brig.-Gens. M. P. Miller, Harrison Gray Otis, Samuel Ovenshine, Irving Hale, Charles King and others, began a vigorous and well-conceived campaign. After his arrival the situation remained practically unchanged for several months. Aguinaldo, the Filipino agitator, was using his best endeavors to secure such a recognition for himself and his followers from the United States and the European powers as should practically insure the establishment of a native republic in the islands, and the duties of the army and navy were confined to keeping order. Meantime everything waited on the ratification of the treaty of peace between the United States and Spain, pending which Filipino agents in America and elsewhere worked in the interests of their chief, who, in turn, was making every effort to hold together a large body of native troops, in order to be prepared for a general uprising in case the action of the United States should not be favorable to their independence. When Gen. Merritt was ordered home Otis was placed in command at Manila, and in the early part of December, 1898, it was announced in Washington that he was eventually to be made military governor of the Philippines, though the appointment could not be confirmed until the ratification of the treaty of peace. Although the Filipino forces about Manila assisted the U. S. troops in the assault on the city in August, and for several months thereafter maintained the fiction of being allies, disagreeable rumors were bruited about that they were preparing for a *coup d'état.* It was clear, however, that Gen. Otis had the situation well in hand, although the Filipinos were massing within a few miles of the city of Manila. They were allowed to maintain their lines just outside the city limits, on the plea that in the event of Spanish power being re-established they would be in position to take the offensive. As time passed the situation became daily more threatening. American officers and soldiers were constantly subjected to the insults and annoyances of the natives, although by Gen. Otis' orders held strictly from any acts of retaliation. Early in January, 1899, leading Filipinos of Manila, fearing war, prevailed on Gen. Otis to appoint a committee of army officers to meet and confer with agents of Aguinaldo and effect an agreement for maintaining peace. Otis replied that he would negotiate with the general of the Filipino army, but could not recognize the insurgent government by word or deed, which declaration called forth an insolent and silly letter from Aguinaldo, saying that in such a case he could not recognize the U. S. government. With his usual diplomacy, the American general fully explained his position, and the result was a fruitless conference, which, far from accomplishing the desired end of avoiding conflict, seemed rather to inflate the insurgents with new ideas of their importance. During the latter part of January the defiant attitude of the insurgents was so increased that the U. S. troops were ready for any outbreak that might be attempted. On Feb. 4th a detachment of U. S. troops was arrested and confined at Malolos, as was alleged, for examining intrenchments and defences on Filipino territory. The insurgent soldiery around Manila made constant efforts to draw the fire of the Americans, taunting and jeering at them and coming as near their posts as they dared. During the night of Feb. 2d the annoyance was continued incessantly, occasioning a complaint to the Filipino commander by Gen. MacArthur. The reply was all that could be desired; but on Feb. 4th another demonstration was made, when at last they succeeded in drawing the fire of the outposts. It is not believed that the chief insurgents wished to open hostilities at this time, as they were not prepared to assume the initiative, wanting two or three days more to perfect arrangements. They could not delay, however, for it was their object to force an issue before the American reinforcements could arrive at Manila. The fighting was, with evident purpose, brought about by an attempt of the natives to break through the American lines, and this being repulsed, it was succeeded by a general attack. The battle lasted fourteen hours, and its close found several native villages in the hands of the Americans, the Filipinos retreating with heavy losses in killed and wounded.



In the city of Manila the members of a native secret organization, about 8,000 strong, enrolled with a view to attacking the U. S. troops and firing buildings, were effectually suppressed by Gen. Hughes, who dispersed their parties wherever found. They made no further demonstration until the night of Feb. 23d, when they suffered a most severe punishment. Gen. Otis cabled to Washington that the American casualties numbered 175, very few being fatal. Instructions were at once sent to him to press the total defeat of Aguinaldo's force and to seize and occupy the island of Iloilo. The president is reported to have said: "Gen. Otis does not need any instructions from Washington. He is a good soldier, and a man of action in emergency. He is right on the spot, and he is a better judge of the conditions at Manila than we can be, 7,000 miles away." Accordingly, Gen. Otis was given a free hand; and, as had always been the case during his military career, his acts deserved and received nothing but commendation at the hands of the national government. The engagement of Feb. 5th was followed up every day and night, and on the 10th, after fierce fighting, another village, Caloocan, where the Filipinos were heavily intrenched, was captured after a severe and sanguinary contest. The movement on Caloocan was made to place the American northern line in better tactical condition, and consisted in swinging to the front the left of Gen. MacArthur's division, which was composed chiefly of the brigade of Gen. Harrison Gray Otis. Gen. MacArthur had asked leave to do this shortly after the first fight, but had been instructed to await the anticipated concentration of the enemy on the left. Expectations were that the enemy would collect his routed forces, which Gen. Otis could not pursue, and would place them in position on the northern front. Gen. Otis' anticipations were partly realized, and when they massed their forces on the left, to the number of about 2,500, the movement was made and attended with the accustomed success. On the 11th Iloilo was seized by a force under Gen. Miller, who had been sent there by Gen. Otis, assisted by the cruiser Boston and other naval vessels, and the American flag was raised over the island. The principal town on the island was partially burned by the natives, who were in large numbers, but retreated with severe loss, the Americans not losing a man. As a result of the determined advance of the American forces, under the immediate command of Gens. MacArthur and Lawton, the rebel capital, Malolos, was captured on March 31st, and the army scattered in all directions, Aguinaldo himself being among the fugitives. A few days later the commission appointed by Pres. McKinley arrived at Manila, and sought interviews with the various chieftains, to set forth the terms the United States proposed in governing the islands. Following the capture of Malolos came important campaigns still further to the northward in Bulacan province, resulting in the fall of San Fernando, Aguinaldo's third capital, and in the defeat of his troops in every encounter. These operations were participated in by Maj.-Gen. Lawton, coöperating with Maj.-Gen MacArthur. Lawton was withdrawn to the south of the Pasig river, where he conducted, under Gen. Otis, the later and always successful operations against the insurgents, which were interrupted by the coming-on of the rainy season. Gen. Otis has continued successful through all operations; the enemy have been beaten in every engagement—thirty to forty in number—and the insurgent forces have divided to the northward of Manila, sixty miles on one hand and thirty miles southward on the other. Strong reinforcements are being forwarded to him, giving a force between 40,000 and 45,000 men, with which he is expected to be able to crush the rebellion and restore peace before another rainy season. As the entire pre-arrangement for the anticipated trouble had been thus efficiently performed by Gen. Otis, to him was naturally given the praise so richly due him, and not by his own countrymen alone, for throughout Europe the leading newspapers gave words of commendation for his admirable foresight and unremitting energy and watchfulness. Gen. Otis is the author of one book: "The Indian Question" (1878).

REAM, Norman Bruce, soldier and financier, was born on a farm in Somerset county, Pa., Nov. 5, 1844, son of Levi and Highly (King) Ream. His great-grandfather, John Ream, fought as a patriot in the war for American independence, and his descendants were conspicuously identified with colonial history. Mr. Ream attended the common schools of his native county, when work on the farm was not pressing, until the age of fourteen, and then for three years he taught school, studying during evenings and at other spare moments. In September, 1861, he enlisted in the 85th Pennsylvania volunteers, went to the front, and served in the various campaigns of the army of the Potomac and department of the South under Gens. McClelland, Foster, Gilmore (during the siege of Charlestown); under Gen. Butler in 1864, and finally under Gen. Grant at Petersburg. He was promoted for gallantry to first lieutenant, and honorably discharged on account of wounds received in battle. After taking a commercial course at Pittsburgh, he followed mercantile pursuits in Pennsylvania, and in 1861 removed to Princeton, Ill., where, after a clerkship of six weeks, he purchased an interest in a general dry-goods and grocery store. In the fall of 1867 he removed to Osceola, Ia., and engaged in the grain, live stock and farm implement business, which proved disastrous owing to the failure of crops. Mr. Ream had given credit to the farmers, and being unable to realize on his assets, he was forced out of business. Looking around for a new field of operation, he went to Chicago and embarked in the commission business. In three years he was able to pay all his obligations, with ten per cent. interest. For many years he was a member of the Chicago board of trade and New York stock exchange. In 1888 he retired from active business on the board and invested his means in various enterprises, the management of which has engrossed his time ever since. As organizer, stockholder and director, he has been connected with numerous enterprises which have developed the business of the country. He was influential in the reorganization of the Baltimore and Ohio and the Colorado Southern railroads. He has also exerted his influence and used his resources in the promotion and building of a number of street railway systems, and is connected with banking and numerous financial institutions. He is the owner of a large amount of real estate, which he has improved and developed continually. In political faith Mr. Ream is an Independent, always voting for the best interests of the country. He is a member of the Union League, Athletic, Calumet, Washington Park, and a number of social clubs of Chicago, and a member of the Union Club of New York city. On Feb. 19, 1876, he was married to Caroline, daughter of Dr. John Putnam, of Madison, N. Y. He has six children: Marion B., Frances M., Norman P., Robert C., Edward K. and Louis M.

N. B. Ream

Elisha H. Allen

ALLEN, Elisha Hunt, jurist and statesman, was born at New Salem, Mass., Jan. 28, 1804, son of Hon. Samuel C. and Mary (Hunt) Allen. He began his education at an excellent academy in New England, and entered Williams College at the age of fifteen. He was graduated second in his class, and having decided upon the law as his profession, he studied for the next three years in his father's office. Admitted to the bar at the conclusion of his course, he began the practice of his profession in Brattleboro, Vt. Two years later, upon the advice of his friends, he removed to Bangor, Me., where he soon built up an extensive practice, in the course of time forming a partnership with Mr. Appleton, who was for years chief-justice of the state. Mr. Allen devoted himself exclusively to his profession until 1835, when he was elected to the state legislature, and becoming interested in public affairs, continued to hold the office for five consecutive years. In 1838 he became speaker of the house; during his membership many important questions were discussed, among others those of corporations, banks, paper money, the control of the public money, education, private rights and the northeastern boundary. In 1840 Mr. Allen was elected to congress, and served on the committee of foreign affairs. In 1846 he was again elected to the state legislature, and the same year removed to Boston. He represented that city in the legislature in 1849, and was nominated for re-election, but declined, as he had received and accepted the appointment of consul to the Hawaiian islands. In 1856 he was appointed chief-justice and chancellor of the Hawaiian islands, and as such was one of the leading influences in establishing the civil rights and liberties of the people there. Appointed as minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary to the United States, Mr. Allen brought to a successful issue the negotiation with the United States of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty, which passed the house in August, 1876, and was immediately signed by Gen. Grant. In 1876 he resigned his position as chief-justice and chancellor, and from that date until his death resided in Washington as minister from the Hawaiian islands, becoming dean of the diplomatic corps after the recall of the English minister, Sir Edward Thornton. He was married, in October, 1828, to Sarah E., daughter of William Fessenden, a successful publisher. They had four children. She died April 25, 1845, and in 1857 he was married to Mary Harrod, daughter of Frederick Hobbes, of Bangor, Me. By her he had two children. He died in Washington, D. C., Jan. 1, 1883.

Frederick H. Allen

ALLEN, Frederick Hobbes, lawyer, was born in Honolulu, Hawaiian islands, May 30, 1858, son of Elisha Hunt and Mary Harrod (Hobbes) Allen. Edward Allen, who served in Cromwell's army, was the first of the family to come to America. He left England upon the restoration of Charles II. Frederick H. Allen was graduated at Harvard in 1880, and received the degrees of LL.B. and A.M. in 1883. In 1882 he was appointed secretary of the Hawaiian legation at Washington; in 1883 he became chargé d'affaires; from this position he retired (1884) in order to practice law in New York. In 1883 he defeated the bill introduced into the senate and house to abrogate the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty. He is a member of the firm of Adams & Allen, attorneys and counsellors at-law, New York city. He belongs to the Knickerbocker, Union, City and Democratic clubs; the Bar Association; the Down Town Association; the Harvard Club; the Sons of the Revolution; the Society of Colonial Wars; he is also a member of the vestry of Christ Church, Pelham Manor, N. Y. He was married in June, 1892, to Adele Livingston, daughter of Frederic W. and Adele Livingston Stevens. Mrs. Allen is a descendant of Gen. Ebenezer Stevens, of revolutionary fame, and of Hon. John Livingston and Hon. Albert Gallatin.

Sam Walter Foss

FOSS, Sam Walter, poet, was born at Candia, Rockingham co., N. H., June 19, 1858, son of Dyer and Polly (Hardy) Foss. He was a grandson of Walter Foss, and great-grandson of Walter Foss. The family is an old one in New England, and is of Huguenot descent. His mother was a daughter of Sam and Lydia (Johnson) Hardy, and was a native of Candia, N. H. His boyhood days were spent on his father's farm. He was graduated at the Portsmouth (N. H.) High School in 1877; at Tilton (N. H.) Conference Seminary in 1878, and at Brown University in 1882, being class poet on that occasion, but taking no honors in scholarship. He then became editor of the Lynn, (Mass.) "Union," and while thus engaged was obliged one day to fill a column with humorous matter, which was received with great favor. In 1887 he became editor of the "Yankee Blade," and occupied the chair until 1892, when he gave up journalism for general authorship. In 1898 he was elected librarian of the Somerville (Mass.) public library. He is the author of several volumes of poetry: "Back Country Poems" (1892); "Whiffs From Wild Meadows" (1895); "Dreams in Homespun" (1897); "Songs of War and Peace" (1899). Of the first, the Chicago "Advance" says: "Many of these poems abound in touches of nature of the most genuine quality, and some of them are wonderfully refreshing, not only because of their homely truth to nature, but because of the gleams of beauty and snatches of an exquisite strain of music." Walter Blackburn Harte wrote in the "New England Magazine": "It is always helpful to any man to come into touch with a simple, generous, noble nature, and whatever may be the final estimate of 'Back Country Poems,' we cannot but feel in reading it that here one has not to do with some man milliner of poetry, but with a full man who, living in the busy world, retains a wholesome, strong belief in his fellows, whose heart is not closed to the miserable, or even the criminal, and who has learned the deeps and shallows of human nature without becoming a mere 'man of the world,' or a mere dilettante. Mr. Foss is an optimist, and occasionally, it seems to me, that he is a little too optimistic; but, although the good spirits in these poems are sometimes strained, Mr. Foss's optimism is of the true and noble sort." The Chicago "Tribune," ascribes to Mr. Foss "a vein of true humor and a fund of homely philosophy that make a most attractive amalgam," and declares further that: "He is at his best in the lilting lines of his dialect verse, though there is both feeling and force in some of his more serious work." Mr. Foss was married at Providence, R. I., in 1887, to Carrie, daughter of Henry W. and Mary Conant.

Chas B Brush

BRUSH, Charles Benjamin, civil engineer, was born in New York city, Feb. 15, 1848, son of Jonathan Ethelbert and Cornelia (Turck) Brush. He was descended from Thomas Brush, who settled at Southold, L. I., about 1660. His son, Jacob, was born in 1689 and died Oct. 17, 1731. His eldest son, Jacob 2d, was born in Huntington, L. I., Sept. 6, 1727, and died April 6, 1813, leaving a daughter Sarah (b. Sept. 27, 1795) who was married to her cousin, Joshua Brush, son of Jonathan, another son of Jacob 1st. The offspring of this marriage was Jonathan E. (b. Smithtown, L. I., Feb. 25, 1818, d. Feb. 6, 1889). His wife was descended from the Turck and Rockefeller families, of Columbia county, N. Y. Charles B. Brush was educated in the public schools of New York city, and was graduated C.E. at the University of the City of New York in 1868. After a year's service in the bureau of sewers of the Croton aqueduct of New York city, he began a general engineering practice in Hoboken, N. J.; first in partnership with his former classmate, Arthur Spielman, who died Nov. 25, 1883, and afterwards alone for thirteen years, until 1896, when he took as a partner, Walter F. Whittemore, C.E. A very extensive system of public improvements in Hudson county, N. J., was carried out under his supervision as chief engineer of the Hoboken Land and Improvement Co., the Hackensack Water Co., the North Hudson Railway Co. and the Hoboken Ferry Co. He prepared the excellent set of insurance maps of Hudson county and atlases of the New York city and Hudson county (N. J.) water fronts, giving the records of grants and dedications of property. The methods which he devised for the examination of underground strata for the determination of sources of water supply, the drainage of lands and the stability of foundations, were so scientifically designed and judiciously applied by him, that he was called upon to make such examinations in all parts of the country, including among other places, Chicago, Kansas City, Cincinnati, Syracuse, Memphis and Portsmouth, Va. He conducted the borings for the piers of the Suburban rapid transit and the third avenue bridges over the Harlem river, and was engineer for the contractors who built the foundations of the Washington bridge. He also made the explorations for the foundations for the proposed bridge over the Hudson river at New York, and was for a while engineer of the Hudson river tunnel. Indeed, during the last fifteen years of his life, there were few water supplies or foundations for heavy structures undertaken in or near New York for which he was not called upon to make preliminary investigations. The outfall sewer system of north Hudson county and the sewers of Tarrytown, N. Y., were designed and built by him. He prepared plans for the improved drainage of the city of Hoboken in 1882. In 1891 he became the chief engineer and one of the directors of the Queens County Water Co. In 1874 Mr. Brush was made adjunct-professor of civil engineering in the University of the City of New York, and in 1888 became professor of civil engineering and dean of the School of Engineering. On his resignation in 1895, on account of failing health, he was honored by the university with the degree of D.Sc. He became an associate of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Sept. 6, 1871, and a member, Sept. 5, 1877; was on its board of direction (1888–91) and vice-president (1872–73). He was also a member of the American Water Works Association. Active in all good works, he was an elder of the Central Presbyterian Church; superintendent of the Mizpah Sunday-school and a member of the central council of the Charity Organization Society of New York city. Of attractive personality, quick to conceive, prompt to decide and possessing more than ordinary faculty for organization, he won the respect, the confidence and the affection of all with whom he was associated. On Nov. 21, 1883, he was married to Carrie F., daughter of Joshua F. Cooley, president of the Celluloid Co., of Newark, N. J., whose ancestors came to America from England in 1642. They had three children. Prof. Brush died in New York city, June 4, 1897.

Julius W. Adams

ADAMS, Julius Walker, civil engineer, was born in Boston, Mass., Oct. 18, 1812, son of Eli and Sarah Delano (Swift) Adams, of Puritan and Huguenot ancestry. His father, born in Lincoln, Mass., March 16, 1770, was the fifth in lineal descent from Henry Adams, of Braintree, Mass., who emigrated from Essex, England, in 1630, with eight sons and one daughter; his mother was a daughter of Dr. Foster Swift, of Boston, and Debora Delano, of Nantucket, who was the fifth in descent from Richard Warren, of Greenwich, Kent, England, one of the passengers who landed from the Mayflower at Plymouth in 1620. The third in descent from this Richard was Mercy Warren, who was married to Nathaniel De la Noye (thenceforward known as Delano), son of Philip De la Noye, who landed from the ship Fortune in 1621. Julius W. Adams entered the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, in June, 1830. The wave of internal improvement then sweeping over the country attracted all young men of engineering proclivities, and in May, 1832, he resigned from the academy to join his uncle, Maj. William Whistler, as assistant engineer on the Paterson and Hudson River railroad. From this position he went as assistant engineer on the Stonington and Providence railroad, and was then, successively, on the Norwich and Worcester (1836), the Western, of Massachusetts (1839); the Albany and Schenectady (1842) railroads; at the Brooklyn navy yard (1844), and at the Cochituate water works, of Boston (1846). He was superintending engineer of the New York and Erie railroad (1846); chief engineer of the Central railroad of Kentucky (1852), and of the Memphis and Ohio railroad (1855). In 1857 Mr. Adams was called to Brooklyn, N. Y., to prepare a comprehensive plan for a system of sewers for the city. Up to that time, no American town had been sewered on a general plan prepared in advance and no data existed to guide in determining the proper dimensions of sewers adapted to American climatic conditions and the habits of the people. The whole subject was carefully investigated by Mr. Adams and the plans devised and carried out by him have proved most efficacious and satisfactory. The civil war having interrupted this work, he entered the military service as colonel of the 67th N. Y. volunteers in June, 1861, and served in the army of the Potomac until wounded in the battle of Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862. On Oct. 20, 1862, he resigned from the army and returned to Brooklyn. He was the chief engineer of the Brooklyn department of city works (1869–77); consulting engineer to the New York city department of public works (1880–86), and was a director of the Panama railroad (1888–93). Col. Adams has contributed many valuable reports and papers to state boards of health and to corporations. Among such may be cited his "Report on the Pollution of Rivers" to the commission on the water supply of Philadelphia in 1875; the report of a commission on the plans for sewering Providence, R. I., in 1876, and the report to the New Jersey state board of health "On the Disposal of Sewage in Cities" in 1882. In 1880 he wrote the first comprehensive treatise on the sewering of towns issued in America. This work, entitled "Sewers and Drains in Populous Districts," has passed through several editions. Col. Adams was one of the founders of the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1852; was vice-president (1867–73); president (1874–75), and was made an honorary member, Oct. 26, 1888. On Dec. 5, 1835, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Esther (Brown) Denison, of Stonington, Conn., who died in Brooklyn, April 2, 1888. Of their five sons and three daughters, only the youngest, a daughter, survives (1899).

EMERY, Charles Edward, engineer, was born at Aurora, N. Y., March 29, 1838, son of Moses Little and Minerva (Prentiss) Emery. He was a direct descendant of one of the original proprietors of the plantation of Contoocook (now Boscawen and Webster, N. H.), and his immediate ancestor settled in Newbury, Mass., in 1675. He was educated at the Canandaigua Academy; studied mechanical engineering at the local railroad shops, and, at the request of his family, read law, with a view of becoming a patent lawyer. Early in 1861 he organized a volunteer company, which was disbanded however on account of the president's proclamation that no more troops were needed; but in June of the same year he entered the U. S. navy as third assistant engineer of the ship Richmond. He took part in blockading duty with the Gulf squadron and the battles at Pensacola, forts Jackson and St. Philip, and the capture of New Orleans, Vicksburg and Port Hudson. He was promoted in June, 1863, and took part in the blockade off Charleston, S. C., on the U. S. ship Nipsic, and in June, 1864, was ordered to duty at the Novelty Iron Works, New York, on the the U. S. navy steam expansion experiments. In 1869 Mr. Emery retired from the navy, and conducted a series of experiments for the Novelty Iron Works on stationary steam engines, the results of which were subsequently published in book form by Prof. W. P. Trowbridge, under the title "Condensing and Non-Condensing Engines." In this same year he became superintendent of the American Institute fair in New York city, and was also appointed consulting engineer and chairman of the examining board of the U. S. coast survey and U. S. revenue marine. For the latter service he designed and constructed the engines for twenty new vessels, and repaired and remodeled many others. In 1874, as a member of a joint board of engineers—Charles H. Loring representing the navy and he the treasury—he conducted a series of experiments to determine the relative value of compound and non-compound engines, the results of which were at the time the only reliable data extant, and were published in technical literature and text-books throughout the scientific world. This work brought him the appointment as one of the judges of the Centennial exhibition, Philadelphia, in 1876, on engines, pumps and mechanical appliances, and associate to the committee on musical instruments, electrical and other scientific apparatus. For his services in this last capacity the Centennial commission awarded him a medal, and in 1879 the University of New York conferred upon him the honorary degree of Ph.D. In the latter year he became chief engineer and manager of the New York Steam Co., in which capacity he planned, constructed and successfully operated the various plants of the company. He was retained by the Edison Electric Light Co., the Pneumatic Dynamite Gun Co. and the city of Fall River as consulting engineer, and on his report the mill owners of Fall River and the city entered into a novel compromise, whereby the city was to receive water from the Watuppa ponds in consideration of the abatement of taxes on water-power. Later Dr. Emery was appointed non-resident professor of Sibley College, Cornell University, where he lectured to the time of his death. In 1887, resigning from the steam company, he opened an office in New York as a consulting engineer and engineering expert, and became connected with a large number of the most important patent litigations, as expert, and with almost all the water condemnation suits. He then became consulting engineer for the New York and Brooklyn bridge. In 1889 the Institution of Civil Engineers of Great Britain awarded him the Watt medal and Tilford premium for an approved paper. In 1891 he resigned from the U. S. revenue marine, as the same had passed into the control of the navy department. In 1892 he was appointed one of the commissioners in the matter of the purchase of the Long Island Water Supply Co., by the city of Brooklyn, the Skaneateles, N. Y., and the Newark, N. J., water condemnation cases. He then took up the subject of electricity, and in 1893 was appointed one of the judges of dynamos and motors at the Columbian exposition, Chicago. In 1895 Dr. Emery was elected chairman of the committee to revise the code of 1884 for steam boiler trials. At the time of his death he was engaged in its final revision; upon the Bound Brook, N. J., flood cases; the Holyoke, Mass., water-power assessment cases, and the city of Worcester, Mass., water condemnation cases. He was a member of all the American engineering societies and the British Institution; fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences. He was married, Aug. 6, 1863, to Susan S., daughter of Hon. Essex Ridley Livingston, compiler of the archives of the state of Massachusetts; granddaughter of William Livingston, surrogate of Kings county, N. Y., and great-granddaughter of Gen. William Livingston, colonial governor of the state of New Jersey. He died in New York city, June 1, 1898.

Chas. E. Emery

LANE, Moses, civil engineer, was born at Northfield, Vt., Nov. 16, 1823. He was educated at the Norwich (Vermont) Academy and the University of Vermont, where he was graduated C.E. in 1845. After a short term of service on the Vermont Central railroad, he was engaged on the Sullivan railroad in New Hampshire. In 1849 he took charge of the academy at Springville, N. Y., and after four years of teaching spent a year in engineering work, in charge of the Albany division of the Albany and Susquehanna railroad; then resuming educational work as principal of the academy at Clarence, N.Y. In 1856 he was called by James P. Kirkwood, the chief engineer of the Brooklyn water works, to be his principal assistant in the design and construction of those works. On the retirement of Mr. Kirkwood, in 1862, Mr. Lane succeeded him as chief engineer. During the years 1869–71 Mr. Lane was associated with E. S. Chesbrough in general engineering practice, and prepared plans for the water supply of Pittsburgh and acted as consulting engineer for Indianapolis, Ind., Paterson, N. J., and other cities. In 1871 he was appointed chief engineer of the Milwaukee water works, and designed and constructed the new water supply of the city, and in 1875 was made city engineer, which position he held, with an intermission of three years (1878–81), until his death. During the last ten years of his life, Mr. Lane was extensively called in consultation on hydraulic and sanitary works all over the country. He was consulting engineer for the water works of the cities of Toledo, Cincinnati, St. Louis and Boston, and on the sewerage of Buffalo, N. Y., and Pittsfield, Mass. He was a member of the commission appointed by the city of Memphis, Tenn., to correct the city's drainage after the yellow fever epidemic, and constructed water works for New Orleans, La., and Kansas City. He became a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers on Dec. 4, 1867, and was vice-president of the Western Society of Civil Engineers at the time of his death. He was married in 1852 to Marinda Ingalls, who with three daughters and one son survived him. He died in Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 25, 1882.

WHIPPLE, Squire, civil engineer, was born in Hardwick, Mass., Sept. 16, 1804, son of James and Electa (Johnson) Whipple. The father was a farmer and also operated a small cotton mill, in which the son worked for six months in the year, attending the district schools during the winter, and when in 1817 they removed to a farm in Otsego county, N. Y., the son worked on the farm in summer and taught school in winter. During 1822–28 young Whipple attended the academic schools of the district, and then entering the senior class of Union College, Schenectady, was graduated in 1829. Immediately after he began the practice of civil engineering, first as rod-man, later as leveler, on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and at the end of two years was employed on the surveys and computations for the enlargement of the Erie canal. This work occupied him for six years in all, and then from 1837 to 1850 he conducted numerous surveys and estimates of railroad and canal projects. His special talent lay, however, in the design and analysis of mechanical contrivances, and in his intervals of leisure he constructed a number of surveying instruments. In 1840 he designed a scale for weighing canal boats, which was adopted on the Erie canal and he also designed and patented the first iron highway bridge-truss. In 1847 he published a treatise on bridge building, in which for the first time the fundamental laws of framed structures were elucidated and exact rules given for determining the strains on the different members composing such structures. In 1869 he extended this treatise, adding 128 pages, for which he set the type and made the woodcuts, printing the book on a hand-press in his own house. This work was enlarged in 1872 and had a large circulation and passed to a fourth edition in 1883. He has been aptly styled "the father of American bridge building." In 1847 he published a little book entitled "The Way to Happiness," in which he advocated abstention from animal food, of which he never himself partook, mainly on account of his abhorrence of the taking of life. In 1866 he published "The Doctrine of Central Forces." He had at his home a fine cabinet of mathematical and physical instruments of his own construction. Mr. Whipple was a clear thinker, a forcible writer and socially, while retiring in his disposition, was a genial companion. He was made an honorary member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, May 6, 1868. He died in Albany, N. Y., March 15, 1888.

CHESBROUGH, Ellis Sylvester, civil engineer, was born in Baltimore county, Md., July 6, 1813, son of Isaac M. and Pharina (Jones) Chesbrough. His father, a native of North Adams, Mass., was a descendant of an Englishman who landed at Plymouth, Mass., in 1630; his mother was a native of Maryland and of German and Welsh ancestry. He had very little school education before he was fifteen years of age, and then went as chainman in an engineering party on surveys for the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, displaying such ability in his work that he was rapidly advanced. In 1831 he went with Col. S. H. Long, U. S. topographical engineers, as his assistant on the surveys for the Allegheny Portage railroad, and during the next eleven years was constantly occupied on railroad surveys and construction on the Paterson and Hudson, the Boston and Providence, and the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston railroads, being acting chief engineer of the last named. During the next two years, a period of financial depression, Mr. Chesbrough familiarized himself with the practical use of tools by entering the shops of the Stonington railroad, and then tried farming in Niagara county, N. Y. Not finding it a congenial occupation, he returned to engineering on the construction of the Boston and Providence railroad (1844–46), next being offered the position of chief engineer of the western division of the Boston water works, embracing the Cochituate aqueduct and the Brookline reservoir, the plans for which had been matured by John B. Jervis, who also acted as consulting engineer during their construction. This was the first hydraulic work on which Mr. Chesbrough had been engaged, but he devoted himself to the study of this branch of the profession with such success that, on the completion of the Boston works in 1849, he was made sole water commissioner of Boston, and in 1851 became the first city engineer. He held the latter position until 1855, when he resigned to become engineer to the Chicago sewerage commission. The history of Mr. Chesbrough's life for the next twenty years is the history of the growth of Chicago and the development of the great public works, which made the city habitable and famous. There was at that time no city or town in the United States systematically sewered; but Mr. Chesbrough, visiting Europe, studied the sewerage systems in use there, and then matured his plan, which involved the raising of the entire level of the filth-sodden town so that the sewage could flow off into Lake Michigan. The work was done, and then, in course of time, the quantity of filth carried into the lake was so great as to endanger the purity of the water supply which was drawn therefrom. In his capacity as city engineer, he advised tunneling out two miles under the bed of the lake to where pure water could be obtained, and the work was successfully accomplished. The traffic across the Chicago river, which divided the city into two parts and yet was essential as a waterway for its commerce, was obstructed by the requirements of navigation. He built two tunnels under the bed of the river. And so it was with every problem connected with the development of the material resources of the city. He studied the conditions thoroughly and carefully. To some he appeared to be slow and even vacillating; but when he had reached a conclusion his action was prompt and determined. His advice was sought on questions of tunneling the Detroit river and the great Croton aqueduct tunnel for New York; on the sewerage of New Haven, Indianapolis, Milwaukee, Memphis and many other cities, and on the water supply of Pittsburgh, Jacksonville, Detroit, Toronto and a number of towns besides. He resigned his position as commissioner of public works and city engineer of Chicago in 1879. His time for the next three years was mainly occupied in the study of plans for the new Croton aqueduct in New York

E. S. Chesbrough

city, in connection with which he, in 1882, made a trip to Europe to examine some high masonry dams in France and Spain. During this trip he was seized with an illness from which he never entirely recovered. He became a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers on June 17, 1868, and was president of the society in 1878. Throughout his career he was distinguished for scientific ability, broad common sense, farsightedness, courteousness of manner, fairness, impartiality and a high standard of professional honor. In 1837 he was married to Elizabeth A. Fryer, of Baltimore, Md., who died childless. He died in Chicago, Ill., Aug. 18, 1886.

WELCH, Ashbel, civil engineer, was born at Nelson, Madison co., N. Y., Dec. 4, 1809, son of Ashbel and Margaret Welch. Removing with his parents to Deerfield, N. Y., in 1816, he was educated at the schools in Utica. In 1826 he spent one year at the Albany Academy and in August, 1827, began his engineering career as a rodman on the Lehigh canal. He went to Trenton, N. J., in 1830, to work on the Delaware and Raritan canal. In 1832, being then in charge of the upper division of the feeder, he took up his residence at Lambertville, N. J., which was his home for the rest of his life. In 1835 he became chief engineer of the Delaware and Raritan canal; for thirty-nine years controlling the engineering works on this important waterway between Philadelphia and New York and the system of railways which was built up in connection with it, comprising the Belvidere and Delaware, the Trenton and Philadelphia, and the Camden and Amboy railroads and the New Jersey Railroad Transportation Co. In addition to the manifold duties of this position, he assisted John Ericsson on the plans for the steamer Princeton; superintended the experiments in gunnery instituted by Com. Stockton; visited Europe for six months in 1845 to study ordnance; was engaged in investigating systems of telegraphy with Prof. Joseph Henry; built the Chesapeake and Delaware canal; conducted experiments at Hoboken in 1861 on the Stevens battery; in 1865 designed and put into operation on the railroad between New York and Philadelphia a system of safety signaling, and visited Europe for six months in 1869 to study the Belgian system of cable towing on canals. He applied steam power to the locks of the Delaware and Raritan canal in 1868, thus doubling their capacity; and designed many improvements in railroad rolling stock, rails and road-bed. In 1867 he was elected president of the United Railroads and Canals of New Jersey, administering their affairs until the transfer of the company to the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. in 1871, and from that time until his death he was consulting engineer to a great number of important enterprises, the last being the West Shore railroad. In 1882 he was appointed by the governor of New Jersey a commissioner to report on plans for the storage of the waters of the state for the purpose of furnishing cities and towns with water supply. Mr. Welch was a clear writer and deep thinker and his numerous contributions to the literature of railroads and canals in the technical journals are models of forcible presentation of clearly and logically conceived opinions. A consistent Christian, actively connected with the Presbyterian church as an elder; considerate of others; equable in temper and at the same time inflexible in demanding straightforward procedure in all things, he possessed a wonderful moral influence. He became a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Aug. 7, 1872; being elected vice-president in 1880 and president in January, 1882. In 1834 he was married to Hannah Seabrook. He died Sept. 25, 1882.

Ashbel Welch

KIRKWOOD, James Pugh, civil engineer, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, May 27, 1807. At the age of eight years he was sent to school in Galashiels and later to Rotterdam, Holland, and then spent two years in his father's store. In 1821 he was apprenticed to the firm of Granger & Miller, land surveyors and civil engineers, with whom he remained until 1832, and then coming to America was engaged in the location of the Norwich and Worcester railroad. He was afterwards employed on the Boston and Providence, the Stonington and Providence, and the Long Island railroads, and in 1839 was engaged under the U. S. engineers on the construction of a lighthouse on Flynn's knoll in New York harbor, which, however, was so damaged by heavy storms that it was abandoned and never completed. During 1840–43 he was resident engineer of the Western railroad of Massachusetts; in 1844 was architect and constructing engineer of the Delevan House at Albany, and on its completion took charge of the construction of the Springfield and Northampton railroad. He superintended for the U. S. government the construction of a naval depot at Pensacola, Fla., until the suspension of appropriations for the work in 1847. In the following year he undertook to construct for the Erie railroad the Starucca viaduct, 100 feet high, of sixteen masonry arches of 50-foot span, and carried the work through in one season. This led to his appointment as general superintendent of the Erie railroad, in which position he introduced many improvements in the operation of railways, notably the running of trains by telegraph, never before attempted. For five years from 1850 he was chief engineer of the Missouri Pacific railroad. Mr. Kirkwood's ability as an engineer and his notable thoroughness and integrity led the commissioners for the new Brooklyn water works to appoint him to superintend the carrying-out of their contracts which had been let to a single contracting firm for a lump sum. Undertaking with some reluctance this, to him, new branch of his profession, he devoted himself to hydraulic engineering with that steady perseverance, thoroughness and careful judgment which had brought about his success in railroad work. He studiously investigated the theory as well as the practice of water works design and construction in every branch and within a very few years became known as the first authority in the United States on this subject. In 1865 he made an exhaustive examination and report on the water supply of Cincinnati, O., and in the following year on that of St. Louis, Mo. This led to his being sent to Europe to investigate the methods of filtration of river waters in use there. His report on this subject was for nearly thirty years the only American text book on the filtration of river waters. While in London he also made a report to citizens of New York on the underground railways and their working. During the following ten years he was called upon to make numerous important examinations and to act as consulting engineer for the water works of New York, Brooklyn, St. Louis, Pittsburgh, Portland, Me., Albany and Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Salem, Lowell, Fall River, Lawrence and Lynn, Mass., and

James P. Kirkwood

Hoboken, N. J. In connection with James Bicheno Francis he made, in 1874, a report on additional supply for Boston, and in 1875 an extended examination and report to the Massachusetts state board of health on the pollution of rivers. The coating of cast iron water pipes with coal tar to preserve them was introduced in America by him, and to him are largely due the improvements made in pumping engines for city water supply during the years 1857–75. He was one of the founders of the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1852 and was president of the society in 1867–68. Mr. Kirkwood was twice married; first, to Mary Harper, daughter of Eli and Sarah Delano (Swift) Adams, of Lincoln, Mass., who died Feb. 27, 1847; second, to Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Richards, of New York, and widow of William Verbryck, the artist. He had no children by either wife. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., April 22, 1877.

LANDRETH, Olin Henry, civil engineer, was born at Addison, Steuben co., N. Y., July 21, 1852, son of Rev. James and Adelia Landreth. He received his preparatory education at the high school at Rushville, N. Y., and Penn Yan, Dundee and Canisteo academies, New York. He commenced the practice of civil engineering in 1870, and continued it in New York and Pennsylvania until 1874, when he entered the sophomore class of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., where he was graduated in June, 1876, receiving the degree of C.E. and in June, 1877, that of B.A. In the latter year he was appointed assistant astronomer in Dudley Observatory, Albany, N. Y., which position he occupied until August, 1879, when he resigned to accept the chair of civil engineering at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., then just established. He was also appointed dean of the engineering faculty of that institution in 1886, when the original school of engineering was elevated to the rank of a separate department of Vanderbilt University. He devoted a portion of his time at this university to the practice of civil engineering as consulting engineer, and has been active in all matters pertaining to the elevation and advancement of his profession. In June, 1894, he resigned his position at Vanderbilt University to accept the chair of civil engineering at Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., to which he had been elected in December, 1893, which position he still occupies (1899). During his connection with Union College he has continued to devote a portion of his time to professional practice as consulting engineer, and since February, 1896, he has been consulting engineer of the New York state board of health. He is a member and past director of the American Society of Civil Engineers; a member and past vice-president of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers; a member and past secretary of the Engineering Association of the South, which association he took an active part in organizing; a fellow and past secretary of the Engineering Section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; a member and past president of the Schenectady Technical Association, and a member of the Deutschen Geometer Verein of Prussia. He published, in 1883, a volume of "Metric Tables for Students and Engineers," and has contributed to engineering and astronomical journals and to the proceedings of various technical societies of which he is a member. In 1880 the honorary degree of M.A. was conferred on him by Union College. In 1879 he was married to Eliza, daughter of William B. and Eliza Taylor, of Canisteo, N. Y.

CRAVEN, Alfred Wingate, civil engineer, was born in Washington, D. C., Oct. 20, 1810, second son of Tunis and Hannah (Tingey) Craven. His family had long been connected with the U. S. navy and his grandfather, Com. Thomas Tingey, was at that time in command of the Washington navy yard. His father was a naval officer and two of his brothers, Rear-Adm. Thomas Tingey Craven and Capt. Tunis Augustus Macdonough Craven, became distinguished in the naval service, the latter sinking with his ship, the Tecumseh, in the battle of Mobile bay in 1862. At an early age Alfred removed with the family to the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H., and was sent to school at Exeter and Berwick. When thirteen years of age he entered Yale College, where he remained one year, and then going to Columbia College, New York city, was graduated in 1829. He then studied law and after his admission to the bar practiced a few years in New York. In 1835 he turned his attention to civil engineering, and during the following seven years was engaged on the construction of the Mad River railroad in Ohio, the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston railroad, the Boston and Albany railroad and the Central division of the Erie railroad, holding the position of first assistant engineer on the last-named. During 1843–49 he was successively chief engineer of the Mohawk and Hudson railroad; of the dock and basins of the Reading railroad on the Delaware river; of the Schuylkill Valley railroad and of the Camden Branch railroad in South Carolina. On July 17, 1849, he was appointed commissioner and chief engineer in the newly-organized Croton aqueduct department of New York city, which position he held for nineteen years, resigning on May 1, 1868. In addition to the control of the maintenance of the water supply and its extension, this department was charged with the construction and care of the sewers and the paving and maintenance of streets. During Mr. Craven's administration of this important office a very large amount of work was done in the extension of the streets, the rectification and development of the sewer system and the enlargement of the water supply. Among other improvements, the large reservoir in Central park was built; the High bridge was raised, a 90-inch wrought iron pipe laid across it; and the high-service pumping station and water-tower erected for supplying the upper end of the city with water. The first of a series of large storage reservoirs in the Croton water-shed was also begun by him. Possessing a more than ordinarily attractive personality and a refined and genial manner, Mr. Craven had also great executive ability, a thorough understanding of men and, more than all, an unswerving integrity. It was

A.W. Craven

this happy combination which enabled him to command the respect and affection of the entire community, and to retain through all the vicissitudes of political control the important position which he so ably administered. After leaving the Croton aqueduct department he made a tour through Europe with his family and on his return was appointed a commissioner of the Fourth avenue improvement in New York city. He also acted as consulting engineer to the Gilbert Elevated Railroad Co., which constructed the elevated railroads on Second and Sixth avenues, since merged in the Manhattan system. He was also consulted extensively regarding projects for water supply in all parts of the United States. During the whole of his connection with the New York water supply and until the end of his life, there were few important water-works enterprises in the country on which he did not give advice. On Feb. 1, 1870, he was elected a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers of Great Britain, being the first American engineer so honored. He was a member of the Century Club after 1860 and of the Union League Club for one year (1863–64). He was one of the founders of the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1852 and was its president for two terms in 1870–71. In 1840 he was married to Maria, daughter of John S. Schermerhorn; she died in 1864, leaving two daughters. Failing health compelled Mr. Craven to abandon the practice of his profession in 1878, and he spent the last few months of his life in England, dying at Chiswick, March 27, 1879.

LAURIE, James, civil engineer, was born at Bell's quarry, near Edinburgh, Scotland, May 9, 1811. His early life was spent in Scotland, and it is stated that on one occasion, Sir Walter Scott, while on a fishing excursion, found him disabled by an accident, and abandoned his sport until he had secured aid for the wounded boy. He served as apprentice in a civil engineer's office in Edinburgh, and about 1833 came to America, where he was engaged on the construction of the Norwich and Worcester railroad, which was probably the first American line on which a tunnel was built. On the completion of this road he engaged in a miscellaneous practice, with an office in Boston, until 1849, when he became the engineer of the Central railroad of New Jersey, and made the plans for its extension to Easton on the Delaware river. During 1852–58 his office was in New York city, where he conducted an extensive miscellaneous engineering practice, including examinations of bridges for the state of New York. He was engaged upon examinations and plans for a railroad in Nova Scotia (1858–60); was the chief engineer of the New Haven, Hartford and Springfield railroad (1861–66), and also consulting engineer to the state of Massachusetts on the Troy and Greenfield railroad and the Hoosac tunnel. During this period he designed and constructed the iron bridge across the Connecticut river at Warehouse point, the material for which was purchased by him in England. This bridge is still in service. After 1866, Mr. Laurie, having acquired a competency and being unmarried, retired from the active practice of the profession, except that he was called upon occasionally to examine and report upon some important structure, such as the Lyman viaduct on the Air Line railroad and the Eads bridge across the Mississippi river at St. Louis. An earnest believer in the coöperation of engineers and the advancement of the profession, Mr. Laurie was, in 1848, one of the founders of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers, which is the oldest existing engineering society in the country. In 1852 his name appears first among the founders of the American Society of Civil Engineers in New York city, and he was the first president of the society, holding the office until 1867. Over his grave in the Cedar Hill Cemetery, Hartford, is a granite shaft with an inscription ending, "By his talents and industry he gained the foremost rank in his profession." He died in Hartford, Conn., March 16, 1875.

James Laurie

FANNING, John Thomas, civil engineer, was born in Norwich, Conn., Dec. 31, 1837, son of John Howard and Elizabeth (Pridde) Fanning. He is descended from Edmund Gilbert Fanning, the first of the name in America, who came from Ireland in 1652, and settled in Groton, Conn., and from Lieut. Thomas Tracy, who came from England in 1636. His grandfather was Capt. John Fanning, who was assistant surgeon in the revolutionary army. He was educated in the schools of Norwich, and at the outbreak of the civil war he had completed a course of study in architecture and engineering. He enlisted in the 3d regiment Connecticut volunteers, served its full term, and subsequently was a field officer in the state militia. He began professional work in Norwich, in 1862, and was for eight years acting city engineer, and planned the public water supply, cemetery and other improvements. He also planned and supervised the construction of many mills, public and private buildings and bridges in eastern New England. He removed to Manchester, N. H., in 1872, to supervise the construction of its public water supply, and while there designed the principal church, opera house and many business blocks and residences, and was a member of the board of education and chairman of the high school committee. He was employed, in 1881, by a citizens' committee to report upon an additional water supply for New York, Brooklyn and cities of the Hudson valley, and advised the upper Hudson river, where it emerges from the Adirondacks, as the source of supply. He was retained by the Boston water board, and later by the metropolitan water board of Massachusetts as an expert in their condemnation cases and by the Chicago drainage commission, and by other cities and corporations as an expert witness. In 1885 he reported on improvements of the water power in the Mississippi river, at Minneapolis, Minn., and in 1886 was appointed chief engineer and agent of the St. Anthony Falls Water Power Co. He was appointed consulting engineer of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba railway and of the Great Northern railway, and vice-president of the Minneapolis Union railway. Among works directed from his Minneapolis office have been improvements in various water powers and public water supplies; a comprehensive plan for the drainage of 3,000 square miles of the famous hard wheat land in the valley of the Red river of the North; the construction of the great dam, public water supply, and electric lighting of the city of Austin, Texas; the large water power on the Missouri river at Great Falls, Mont., and on the Spokane river, at Spokane, Wash., and a large water power on the Missouri river, near Helena, Mont. He is patentee of improvements in slow-burning building constructions, in turbine water wheels, in pumping engines and in

John T. Fanning

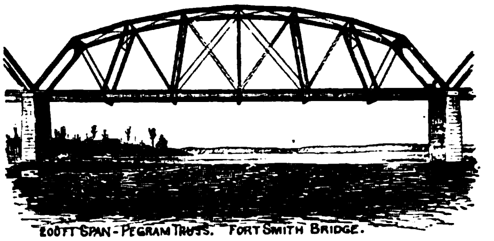
steam boilers. He has written various papers and lectures on engineering topics, and is author of "A Treatise on Hydraulic and Water Supply Engineering," which in 1899 had reached its fourteenth edition. He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and ex-director of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and an ex-president of the American Water Works Association. Mr. Fanning was married at Norwich, Conn., on June 14, 1865, to M. Louise, daughter of James and Maria Bensley. They have one son and two daughters.

BURR, William Hubert, civil engineer, was born at Watertown, Litchfield co., Conn., July 14, 1851, son of George William and Marion Foot (Scovill) Burr, and descendant in the ninth generation of Jehue Burr, an Englishman, who emigrated to New England with Winthrop's colony in 1630. Jehue Burr settled in Springfield, Mass., in 1640, but soon removed to Hartford, Conn., and thence, in 1644, to Fairfield on the Sound, which became the seat of the family. From earliest times the Burrs have been eminent in church and state. Among those having their birth in Fairfield were Col. John and Maj. John of the second and fourth generations; Col. Andrew, who commanded the Connecticut regiment at Louisburg; Aaron, first president of Princeton College and father of Aaron, vice-president of the United States, and Gen. Gershom and Gen. Thaddeus Burr. The Scovills also are of colonial stock. William H. Burr studied at the Academy in Watertown and privately, preparatory to entering the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y. He was graduated at that institution in 1872, and immediately began his life work—civil engineering. From 1872 until 1875 he was employed in New York city in subordinate positions in the construction of wrought-iron bridges, and in Newark, N. J., on the city water-works. In 1875 he was appointed a member of the faculty of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and returned to Troy, serving from 1876 until 1884 as professor of rational and technical mechanics, and meantime engaging in considerable civil engineering practice. In 1884 he resigned his professorship and became assistant to the chief engineer of the Phœnix Bridge Co., of Phœnixville and Philadelphia, Pa. Subsequently he became general manager, and superintended the design and construction of some of the most important works in the history of engineering in this country, among them the Chesapeake and Ohio bridge at Cincinnati, the Red Rock cantilever across the Colorado river and the Pecos viaduct in Texas. In 1891 he was vice-president of Sooysmith & Co., contracting engineers in New York city; in 1892–93 was professor of engineering at Harvard University; in 1893 was appointed to the chair of civil engineering in Columbia University, and still (1899) holds that position, at the present time engaging in a wide civil engineering practice. From 1893 until 1895 he was consulting engineer to the department of public works of New York city for the design and construction of the Harlem ship canal bridge. In 1894 he was appointed by Pres. Cleveland member of a board of engineers charged with the duty of investigating and reporting on the feasibility of crossing the Hudson at New York city with a suspension bridge of a single span of 3,200 feet. In 1894 he was one of a sub-committee of the "Committee of Seventy" which considered the subject of the improvement of the city water front, and also member of a committee of experts that reported on the plans and estimates for the proposed system of rapid transit. In 1895–98 he was a member of the board of consulting engineers to the department of docks. In 1896 he became consulting engineer to the department of public parks, and had charge of the construction of the Harlem river driveway and of a number of bridges and other works. In 1896 he was appointed by Pres. Cleveland a member of a board to determine the location of a deep water harbor on the coast of southern California. In 1898 he became consulting engineer to the department of bridges of New York city. Mr. Burr is a member of a number of professional and social organizations, including the American Society of Civil Engineers, of which he was a director in 1893–96; the Institution of Civil Engineers of Great Britain; the University Club; the Engineers' Club, and the Century Association of New York city. He has published "Stresses in Bridge and Roof Trusses" (1880); "Elasticity and Resistance of the Materials of Engineering" (1883); and "Theory of the Masonry Arch" (1898); in addition to frequent contributions to periodical literature. The Rowland prize of the American Society of Civil Engineers was awarded him in 1892 for a paper on "The River Spans of the Cincinnati and Covington Bridge." Mr. Burr was married, in 1876, to Caroline Kent, daughter of Lindsley P. and Martha (Booth) Seelye. She died in 1894, leaving three children: Marion Elizabeth, William Fairfield and George Lindsley.

WORMELEY, James Preble, civil engineer, was born at Belmont, near Boston, Mass., March 27, 1826, son of Ralph Randolph and Caroline (Preble) Wormeley. His father (1785–1852), a native of Virginia, was rear-admiral in the English navy; his mother was a niece of Com. Edward Preble, of the U. S. navy. His mother's family had resided in Massachusetts for 200 years, and his father's family had been prominent in Virginia since it was founded there by Ralph and Christopher Wormeley, who came from England with Sir William Berkeley, as members of his council for the colony. The Wormeley genealogy is traced back in an unbroken line to the reign of Edward II., when Sir John de Wormele, having served with distinction, was made lord of the manor of Hatfield, in Yorkshire, "for the honourable service of a pair of golden spurs." The mother of Adm. Ralph Randolph Wormeley was Ariana, daughter of John Randolph, king's attorney-general for the colony of Virginia; her brother was Edmund Randolph, first attorney-general and second secretary of state of the United States; her uncle, Peyton Randolph, was president of the first congress, and her great-uncles were grandfathers of Thomas Jefferson, John Randolph, of Roanoke, and William Beverley, governor of Virginia and ancestor of General Robert E. Lee. Her husband espoused the loyalist cause during the revolution, and later obtained for his son the privilege of entering the royal navy. James Preble Wormeley was graduated at King's College, London, after two years' study, with all the honors of the full course. He studied civil engineering, under Sir Isambard Brunel, but being an ardent lover of his native country, he determined on mastering the science to make his professional career there. He constructed a portion of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and was then made engineer-in-chief of the Rochester and Syracuse railroad. He was the first to suggest the idea of a ship railway across the isthmus of Panama, and he had made a plan for it, which was approved and encouraged by Mr. Brunel and Mr. Aspinwall. Had he lived it would, without a doubt, have been carried through, as he had powerful friends to support it. Great hopes were entertained for him, for it was acknowledged by men whose talents made them able to judge that his powers were those of a man of genius; but, to the disappointment of their expectations, he contracted a fever from marshes which he was surveying, and died Jan. 10, 1851.

PEGRAM, George Herndon, civil engineer, was born at Council Bluffs, Pottawattamie co., Ia., Dec. 29, 1855, son of Capt. Benjamin Rush and Mercy Adelaide (Robbins) Pegram. He represents one of the oldest Virginia families. His paternal great-great-grandfather, Edward Pegram, was a captain in the revolutionary war, and his great-grandfather, John Pegram, was major-general of the Virginia militia in the war of 1812. Others of the family were conspicuous in the civil war on the Confederate side, two being generals and one a captain in the navy, commanding the ship that took Mason and Slidell to England. His father, a native of Petersburg, Va., was owner and operator of steamboats on the Mississippi river. His mother, born at West Brewster, Barnstable co., Mass., was the daughter of Abner and Eunice (Sears) Robbins. Her father fought in the war of 1812, and her grandfather, also named Abner, in the revolutionary war. Eunice Sears was a lineal descendant of Richard Sears, "the pilgrim," who came to America in 1630. George Herndon Pegram was graduated at Washington University, St. Louis, in 1877, with the highest standard that had been attained. He was first employed in the engineering force on the location and construction of the Utah and Northern railway in Idaho during 1877. In 1878 he became principal assistant to C. Shaler Smith, the noted bridge engineer, and in May, 1880, became chief engineer of the Edge Moor Iron Co. of Wilmington, Del., at the time the largest bridge works in the world. In 1886 he resigned to travel in Europe, and subsequently opened an office in New York city as consulting engineer. In 1889 he became consulting engineer of the Missouri Pacific railroad system, but resigned in 1893 to become chief engineer of the Union Pacific system, which was composed of a large number of railroad lines, aggregating over 9,000 miles, extending from the Missouri river to the Pacific ocean, and from Montana to Texas. During this period he was also consulting engineer of the Pioneer Electric Power Co., during the construction of plants at Ogden and Salt Lake City, Utah. In 1898 he resigned to accept the position of chief engineer of the Manhattan Elevated railroad of New York city, then contemplating large extensions and the adoption of electric motive power, and still holds the position. In 1886 he designed the Kansas City Elevated railroad, embodying an invention for which a patent was granted; in 1889 built the first bridge of a new patented type known as the Pegram truss, of which a large number have been built; in 1890 designed and built the combined highway and railway bridge across the Arkansas river at Fort Smith, Ark.; in 1891, the bridges of the Houston Central, Arkansas and Northern railway across the Ouachita, Little and Red rivers in Louisiana. In 1892 he designed the train-house of the Union station at St. Louis, Mo., at the time the largest in the world. This displayed a new type of large roof construction, which was subsequently adopted in the Boston Union station. In 1894 he rebuilt the bridges of the Oregon Short Line in Idaho, aggregating over a mile in length in one season. The three crossings of the Snake river were each about 1,000 feet long. The original bridges consisted of wooden trusses resting on crib piers filled with rock and held in the deep and swift current by immense quantities of large rock which had been deposited around them. These were entirely removed and replaced by iron bridges on stone piers on the same sites without interference with the continuous operation of the road, which, considering the distances from sources of supplies, was considered a remarkable season's work. In 1895 he designed the steel pipe line of the Pioneer Electric Power Co. at Ogden, Utah. This pipe is six feet in diameter and sustains a 500-foot head of water. Special machinery was invented to rivet it up by power in the trench, on which patents were granted. His invention of a bridge truss, an elevated railway and a pipe riveting machine, and the design of the Union station at St. Louis are considered his most important works. He is the author of a paper on "Formulas for the Weights of Bridges," published in the transactions of the American Society of Civil Engineers in 1886, besides contributions to technical discussions in societies and the press. He was president of the Technical Society of Omaha and of the Alumni Association of Washington University. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; the Engineers' Club of New York; Engineers' Club of St. Louis; Academy of Science of St. Louis, and the Technical Society of Omaha. Mr. Pegram was married at Barrie, Ontario, Sept. 8, 1897, to Jessie Mirrieless, daughter of Dugald Crawford, a merchant of St. Louis. She was born in St. Louis in 1867; both of her parents were Scotch.

Geo H Pegram



200 FT SPAN - PEGRAM TRUSS. FORT SMITH BRIDGE.

PLYMPTON, George Washington, civil engineer, was born at Waltham, Mass., Nov. 18, 1827, son of Thomas Ruggles and Elizabeth (Holden) Plympton. He is descended in the sixth generation from Thomas Plympton, who came from Sudbury, England, in 1640, and was one of the early settlers of Sudbury, Mass.; and whose descendants, down to the fifth generation, have resided in eastern New England, most of them near the early homestead. He was educated in the district and high schools of Waltham, Mass., and having determined to become a civil engineer, he spent three years (1844–47) in a machine shop, where he worked and studied in preparation for a course of civil engineering, in the Rensselaer Institute, Troy, N. Y. After being graduated in 1847 with the degree of Civil Engineer, he remained for one year as instructor of geodesy and mathematics. He was engaged in professional work in Massachusetts, New York and Ohio, and in 1852 became professor of engineering and architecture at Cleveland University. Later he was for nine years professor of mathematics in the State Normal schools of New York and New Jersey. Since 1863 he has been professor of physics and engineering at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, and for thirty years has been professor of physics and engineering, and since 1879 has been director of the night schools of Cooper Union; also for twenty-one years has been professor of chemistry and toxicology in Long Island College Hospital. He was editor for seventeen years of "Van Nostrand's Engineering Magazine," and among his engineering works may be mentioned the devising of water supply and sewerage for the city of Bergen, N. J.; surveying the marl deposits in New Jersey and constructing iron bridges. He was also commissioner of electrical subways of Brooklyn, and was one of the board of experts to improve the method of transportation across Brooklyn bridge (1890). His literary contributions have been entirely of a technical and scientific character. He revised and re-wrote a large portion of "Davies' Surveying" was translated from the French of Jannetaz; "A Treatise on the Determination of Rocks," and a treatise on "Electro Magnets," both from the French; also others, entitled "Injectors," "Ice-making Machines," etc. The degree of M.A. was conferred upon him by Hamilton College in 1854, and M.D. by the Long Island College Hospital in 1880. Since 1868 he has been a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. Mr. Plympton was married, in December, 1855, to Delia M., daughter of Col. Thomas Bussey, of Troy, N. Y. She died in 1858, leaving one son, Dr. Harry Plympton, of Brooklyn, and in 1861 Prof. Plympton was married again to Helen M. Bussey, sister of his first wife. Their three daughters, Mrs. Robert Muns, Mrs. A. D. Dwelle and Delia Plympton, are still living.

DEARBORN, William Lee, civil engineer, was born at Salem, Mass., June 12, 1812. He was a son of Alexander Scammell Dearborn, who was for many years prominent for his public services and literary labors, and a grandson of Gen. Henry Dearborn, who served with distinction in the wars of the revolution and of 1812. Educated in Brookline, he began his engineering career at an early age on the Boston and Providence railroad, under his relative, Gen. William Raymond Lee, and was then engaged on the fortifications of Portland harbor, under Col. Sylvanus Thayer, U. S. A. As chief engineer of the state of Maine, he made the surveys for a railroad from Portland to Lake Champlain; in 1840 he was connected with the Northeast boundary survey, and then on the Worcester and Nashua and the Grand Junction railroads. Entering the U. S. government service again, he built the breakwater at Richmond island, Me., a beacon at Point Allerton, in Boston harbor, and was for several years connected with the lighthouse board. In 1861 he was selected by the Croton aqueduct department of New York city to take charge of the raising of the masonry of the high bridge over the Harlem river and the laying of a large wrought iron pipe across it, and in the following year he succeeded Gen. G. S. Greene, who had entered the army, as engineer of the Croton water works extension, which comprised a variety of important structures in the upper part of the city of New York. After the transfer of the water works to the department of public works, created by the Tweed charter of 1870, Mr. Dearborn became the principal assistant engineer of the commission having in charge the improvement of Fourth avenue so as to enable the trains of the New York Central railroad to run from the Harlem river to the Grand Central depot. Mr. Dearborn was greatly esteemed for his high professional attainments and his social qualities. He became a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. In 1860 he was married, and his wife and one son survived him. He died in New York city, March 15, 1875.

COOLEY, Lyman Edgar, civil engineer, was born at Canandaigua, Ontario co., N. Y., Dec. 5, 1850 son of Albert B. and Aksah (Griswold) Cooley. He is a great-grandson of John Cooley, who removed to western New York from Connecticut early in the nineteenth century, making his home on a farm a few miles west of Canandaigua. The family is traced to Sir William Cooley in England, before whose time the name is found written Cowley and Colley. A collateral branch was the Wellesley or Wesley family, and from one Richard Colley, who assumed this name to inherit estates, Arthur Wellesley, the first Duke of Wellington, was descended. After a course of study at Canandaigua Academy, Lyman E. Cooley taught in that institution in 1870–72, and then attended the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institution at Troy, where he was graduated in 1874, having covered the course in two years' time. In 1874–77 he became professor of engineering at the Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill.; in 1876–78 was associate editor of "Engineering News." In 1878 he aided William Sooy Smith in the construction of the railroad bridge over the Missouri, at Glasgow, Mo. Later in the year he was engaged under Maj. (now Col.) Suter on the improvement of the Missouri and Mississippi rivers, with headquarters at St. Louis. For four years following he had charge of local improvements and surveys in Nebraska, Iowa, Wisconsin, Arkansas and Tennessee. For two years more he was chief assistant in general charge of all local work on the Missouri river below Yankton. Returning to Chicago toward the end of 1884, Mr. Cooley became editor of the "American Engineer," but in 1888 severed his connection with that journal. Later he became interested in sanitary agitation. As a member of a sub-committee of the Citizens' Association, he drew the report, in September, 1885, which began the public agitation in favor of a sanitary canal, and aided in securing the organization of a drainage and water supply commission, of which he was chief assistant in 1886–87. In 1888 he was consulting engineer to the city and to the commission that framed the sanitary district act, and represented the city and its seven civic organizations in promoting the bill to a passage by the state legislature of 1889. He acted as engineer to the commission that determined the boundaries of the sanitary district in 1889, and in the autumn of 1890 became a member of the board of trustees, serving until the expiration of his term in December, 1895, and during the entire time was chairman of the engineering committee. He also acted as consulting engineer of the sanitary district in 1897. Since 1889 he has taken an active interest in the extension of the taxing power in the district; in fact, has stood sponsor for all legislation thus far had in relation to this question. In 1895 he was appointed by Pres. Cleveland a member of the international deep-water ways commission (a joint commission with Canada), together with Dr. James B. Angell, of Michigan, and Hon. John E. Russell, of Massachusetts, and had charge of the investigation. Surveys are now in progress, the object being navigation from the ocean to Chicago and Duluth via the Great lakes. Of the international association to promote this project he is the American vice-president. In the fall of 1897 Mr. Cooley, with a number of contractors and engineers selected by him, went to Nicaragua, incidentally visiting Panama, for the purpose of advancing the Nicaragua canal. The events of the Spanish war interrupted their plans, and the pro-

ject has since been a matter of governmental concern. In the summer of 1898 he acted as advisory engineer to the committee appointed by Gov. Black to investigate the expenditures for the improvements of the canals of the state of New York under what is known as the "Nine Million Act." In 1896–97 he served as a member of the expert committee appointed by Mayor Swift, of Chicago, to devise a remedy for the pollution of Lake Michigan by means of intercepting sewers, etc. He has been a member of the Western Society of Engineers since 1875, and in 1888 was its secretary, and was its president two terms (1890–91). Mr. Cooley is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and of the Chicago Academy of Sciences. He has lectured at the state universities of Illinois and Wisconsin and before the faculty of Michigan University. His most important publications on his special subject are: "Lakes and Great Waterways" (1888–89) and a more elaborate work with the same title in 1891. He was married at Canandaigua, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1874, to Lucena, daughter of Peter and Lucena (McMillen) McMillan. They have two sons and a daughter.

CORTHELL, Elmer Lawrence, civil engineer, was born at South Abington, Mass., Sept. 30, 1840, son of James Lawrence and Mary Ellis (Gurney) Corthell. The earliest American ancestor was Robert Corthell, a native of Scotland, who settled at Hingham, Mass. He was educated in the schools of his native state, at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H., and in 1859 entered Brown University, where he remained two years. Then enlisting in the 1st Rhode Island light artillery, he saw active service during four years and three months in the Virginia and North Carolina campaigns, rising through all the grades from private to captain. Returning to Brown University, he was graduated in 1867, receiving the degree of M. A. the next year. He began his professional career in the office of Samuel B. Cushing, civil engineer, of Providence, R. I. In 1868 he was assistant engineer in construction of the Hannibal and Naples railroad; in 1869, division engineer on the Hannibal and Central Missouri railroad; in 1870–71, chief assistant engineer in constructing the bridge over the Mississippi at Hannibal, Mo.; in 1871–74, chief engineer of the Sny island levee on the Mississippi river in Illinois, and in 1873–74, chief engineer of the Chicago and Alton bridge over the Mississippi at Louisiana, Mo., with a draw of 444 feet, the largest in the world at that time. In 1874, at the request of James B. Eads, Mr. Corthell furnished a statement regarding the proposed jetty-constructions in the Southwest pass of the Mississippi river, which was used before congress, and when Mr. Eads received the contract for improving the South pass, he chose him to take charge of the engineering and construction of the jetties. This work secured to the entrance of the Mississippi a channel of thirty feet depth, and made possible the growing importance of New Orleans as a commercial seaport and a terminus for 35,000 miles of important railroads. In 1892 the Southwest Pass Improvement Co. was incorporated with Mr. Corthell as president, and a bill introduced in congress providing for the improvement of this larger outlet. Meantime, in 1880, Mr. Corthell, still in association with Mr. Eads, made surveys of the mouth of the Costzacoalcos river and of the harbors on the Pacific coast for the proposed interoceanic ship-railway across the isthmus of Tehuantepec, under the Mexican government's concession. Becoming chief engineer for this important project, he superintended the surveys during the next four years, and in 1885–87 devoted nearly his entire time to it, studying and writing on its engineering and commercial features, delivering addresses on the subject before numerous learned bodies, and publishing pamphlets which were circulated in every country. In 1881–84 he was chief engineer of the West Shore and the Ontario and Western railroads in the construction of roads and terminals near New York city, and since 1887 has been extensively engaged in the construction of bridges throughout the country, having completed, as associate chief engineer, in 1890, among others, the bridge for the Illinois Central railroad over the Ohio river at Cairo, the longest steel bridge in the world. He has also conducted a large practice as consulting engineer to a number of important railroad and other companies. In 1889 he conducted the surveys and examinations and made the plans for the improvement of the harbor of Tampico, Mexico, there constructing two parallel jetties and increasing the depth of the channel through the sea bar from eight feet to twenty-six feet. This work, in course of which he examined twenty-six European harbors in search of helpful suggestions, resulted in raising Tampico from an unimportant town to the second entry port in Mexico. He made a thorough personal examination in 1890 of the water route between Quebec and the American lake cities, on which he prepared an elaborate pamphlet. In 1891 he visited Europe, and investigated the methods and construction of six of the leading universities and technical schools with a view to obtaining suggestions applicable to the founding of a school of engineering in connection with the University of Chicago. In 1897 and 1898 he made further examinations, and wrote a report on the subject to the president of the university. In 1892 he had charge of the construction of the National railroad of Tehuantepec, Mexico, destined to be the most important railroad route across the isthmus. Later he constructed several ornamental bridges and improvements in Chicago. He projected and assisted in founding the world's engineering congress at the Columbian exposition, which proved one of the most successful features of the fair. Its results were invaluable professionally, being embodied in nine large volumes, and suggested to Mr. Corthell the desirability of an international institute of engineers and architects, which he proposed to found in a communication addressed to all engineering bodies of the world, in July, 1894. In 1891, and again in 1897–98 he made extensive examinations in Europe of railroad terminals, harbor works, port facilities, mountain railways, protection of sandy coasts, ship canals, and other engineering works. He was a delegate of the U. S. government to the seventh international congress of navigation held at Brussels in July, 1898, being elected vice-president of the congress, and placed upon the bureau to arrange for a permanent organization to be adopted at its next meeting in Paris in 1900. He is consulting engineer of the Union Station Railway Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., which proposes to build a union station there costing $6,000,000. He is also associate chief engineer of the Boston, Cape Cod and New York Canal Co., which is now preparing to build a ship canal across the isthmus of Cape Cod. Few engineers have more important or more varied work to do. Mr. Corthell is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, of which he has twice been vice-president; the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers; the Institution of Civil Engineers of Great Britain; fellow of the American Association

E. L. Corthell

for the Advancement of Science; member of the Western Society of Engineers, of which he was president in 1899, and of numerous other professional and learned bodies in the United States, Canada, France, Mexico and Great Britain. In 1880 Mr. Corthell wrote and published the "History of the Mississippi Jetties." He has written extensively on general engineering; on the Tehuantepec ship-railway, and on jetties and levees for periodicals and cyclopedias, and in the form of monographs. In 1884 he received the honorary degree of D.Sc. from Brown University. Mr. Corthell is a member of the University Club of New York, and of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; Society of the Army of the Potomac, and Sons of the American Revolution; New England Society; American Club of Mexico, and Brown University Society. He was married, in July, 1867, to Emilie Theodate (deceased, 1884), daughter of William S. and Betsey A. (Wood) Davis, of Providence, R. I. He has two children, Alice E. and Howard L.

TALCOTT, William Hubbard, civil engineer, was born at Hebron, Conn., April 7, 1809, son of William and Dorothy (Blish) Talcott. He was seventh in descent from John Talcott, a native of Colchester, Essex, England, who emigrated to the colony of Massachusetts bay in 1632, removed to Connecticut in 1636, and helped found the town of Hartford, where he died in 1660. His father (1784–1836) was born at Gilead, Conn.; was married, Oct. 24, 1805, to Dorothy, daughter of Thomas and Prudence Blish, of Eastbury, Conn.; removed, in 1810, to Rome, Oneida co., N. Y., and in 1835 to Illinois, where he died. William H. Talcott attended the district school at Rome; busied himself by mastering the higher mathematics while tending a grist mill, and from 1830 to 1837 he studied engineering with John B. Jervis, at Albany, N. Y. He was engaged on surveys for railroads, and became engineer and superintendent of the Mohawk and Hudson railroad. In 1837 he entered upon canal engineering, in which he was destined to become famous; for four years was constructing engineer of the Genesee valley canal; and after its completion for four years more was resident engineer on the Erie canal enlargement at Fort Plain, N. Y. In 1845 he was called to be the superintendent and engineer of the western division of the Morris canal in New Jersey, and in the following year became chief engineer and superintendent of the whole canal, continuing as such for the remainder of his life. In 1864 he was made president of the company also. The system of inclined planes in place of locks, for which this canal is celebrated, was completed under his management. The traffic of the canal increased from 58,000 tons to 825,000 tons per annum in twenty-two years, and, in spite of a competing railroad on each side, carried sufficient coal to enable good dividends to be paid on all its capital stock. The ability displayed in the management of this great corporation led to Mr. Talcott's wide reputation as an authority on matters both of hydraulic engineering and finance. He was called, in 1857, to report upon the Shubenacadie canal in Nova Scotia, and in 1858 on the practicability of a ship canal on Cape Breton island. In 1860 he was offered the position of chief engineer of the James river and Kanawha canal in Virginia, which was to be extended by a French syndicate, but declined on account of his dislike to the use of slave labor. In the great suit between the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co. and the Pennsylvania Coal Co., he was called upon to testify at great length. During the civil war he was one of a board of engineers appointed by the governor of New York to devise means of protecting New York harbor from attack by foreign fleets. He was a director of the Second National Bank of Jersey City, and of the Provident Institution for Savings of the same city; for many years president of the Patent Water and Gas Pipe Co., and one of the founders and a director of the Thomas Iron Co. of Pennsylvania, and one of the founders of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and on its board of directors until his death. For twenty years he was a member and ruling elder of the First Presbyterian Church in Jersey City. He was married, on July 27, 1836, to Harriet Newell, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca Williams, of Vernon, Oneida co., N. Y., who, with seven children, survived him. He died Dec. 8, 1868.

BOLLER, Alfred Pancoast, civil engineer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 23, 1840, son of Henry John and Anna Margaretta (Pancoast) Boller. On the paternal side he is of German descent; on the maternal of English. He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1858, and at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., in 1861. His career as civil engineer was begun in the fall of 1861, when he became rodman for the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co., at Mauch Chunk, Pa. He became assistant engineer on the Philadelphia and Erie railroad in 1863; was attached to the engineering staff of the Atlantic and Great Western railroad in 1866, being specially charged with plans of important bridges; was engineer of the Hudson River railroad for a short period, and then New York agent for the Phœnix Iron Co. After four years he resumed his professional life as engineer and vice-president of the Phillipsburg Manufacturing Co., for building bridges and structural iron work, which succumbed to the panic of 1873; after which he opened an independent office as consulting engineer and contractor, more particularly as relating to bridge-building and railroad work. Since that time he has been chief engineer Yonkers Rapid Transit commission; Yonkers and West Side railway; Manhattan Elevated railroad; Albany and Greenbush Bridge Co.; Staten Island Rapid Transit Railroad Co.; Thames river bridge and approaches; New York, Providence and Boston railroad; consulting engineer, department of public works and department of public parks, New York city. Also, as a contractor, he has been engaged in building the Bergen county branch of the Erie railroad; the extension of the Pittsburgh and Lake Erie railroad; the monolithic concrete foundation of the Bartholdi statue; the great gas tanks of the Bay State Gas Co., Boston, and the sub-structure and masonry of the Arthur Kill bridge, New York. Mr. Boller is especially noted as a bridge engineer, and one who considers bridge-building as architecture as well as engineering. Among his important works in engineering are the Albany and Greenbush bridge; the superstructure of Madison avenue bridge, New York; the Central avenue bridge over Morris canal, Newark, N. J.; the Duluth and West Superior bridge; the bridge over the Thames river, New London, Conn., noted for its great double-track draw span, 503 feet long (the largest in the world), and difficult substructure work; the Staten Island Rapid Transit railroad and ferries, and the great viaduct and bridge over the Harlem river at One hundred and fifty-fifth street, New York, built for the New York and Northern railroad, now a branch of the New York Central and Hudson River. This is nearly 4,500 feet in length, cost upward of $2,000,000, and is not only noted for its architectural character, but, constructively, as one of the most difficult works in engineering, both in the foundation diffi-

Alf P. Boller

culties overcome and in its unprecedented draw span, weighing 2,400 tons, the largest moving mass in the world; being double the weight of the New London draw previously mentioned. Mr. Boller is a director in numerous corporations; a member of the American Society Civil Engineers; American Institute Mining Engineers; Institute of Civil Engineers of London, England; the Century Club of New York and the Orange Athletic Club. He is the author of an important treatise "Iron Highway Bridges" (1875). His favorite studies are geology, mineralogy and art. Although an amateur, he has executed works in water colors and charcoal of decided merit. He was married, in 1864, to Katherine, daughter of Wm. Henry Newbold, of Philadelphia, and has four children.

FITZGERALD, Desmond, civil engineer, was born at Nassau, New Providence, R. I., May 20, 1846, son of Lionel C. H. W. and Caroline (Brown) FitzGerald. He received his education in Providence, R. I., and at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and began his engineering studies in the office of Cushing & DeWitt, Providence. In 1867 he entered the employ of the Indianapolis and Vincennes railroad as axeman, in three years being promoted to the position of assistant chief engineer of the Cairo and Vincennes railroad. He became engineer of the Boston and Albany railroad in 1871, but resigned two years later to accept the superintendency of the Boston water-works, remaining in this position until the system was absorbed into the Metropolitan water-works, Jan. 1, 1898. He was for some years also resident engineer in charge of additional supply, which controlled the extension as well as the maintenance of one of the most important divisions of Boston's water supply system. In this position he has designed and constructed some of the largest and most important storage reservoirs erected by the city of Boston. He is at present (1899) engineer of the Sudbury department of the Metropolitan water-works. Mr. FitzGerald was the first to design and to make practical the stripping of reservoir sites of all soil containing organic matter and the shallow flowage treatment now adopted in Massachusetts. He founded the first and for many years the only biological laboratory operated in connection with a water-works system in this country, and many of the results of his investigations in hydraulic engineering have been communicated to the profession through the American Society of Civil Engineers. He has been widely consulted in other cities and towns, and has been a noted expert in many water litigations in the courts, such as the Stony Brook case in Boston, Stoughton, Haverhill, Quincy, Newburyport, Gloucester and Worcester, in Massachusetts, and the case of the Union Water Power Co. of Lewiston, Me. As consulting engineer, he has reported on the water-works systems of Washington, D. C.; Cleveland, O.; Newport, R. I.; Windsor, Vt., and various other places. In Brookline, Mass., where Mr. FitzGerald resides, he fills a number of prominent positions, such as chairman of the park commission, trustee of the public library and chairman of the Topographical Survey Commission of Massachusetts. He is a member of the corporation of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and has been president of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers and of the New England Water-Works Association; he became a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Sept. 4, 1884, and was elected president in 1898. He has frequently contributed to the "Transactions," and some of his best known papers are those on "Evaporation"; "Temperature of Lakes"; "Rainfall"; "Flow of Streams and Storage," etc. The first two of these are considered valuable contributions to pure science as well as to hydraulic engineering. Mr. FitzGerald was married, June 21, 1870, to Elizabeth, daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth (Clarke) Salisbury. They have four children.

Desmond FitzGerald

NOBLE, Alfred, civil engineer, was born at Livonia, Wayne co., Mich., Aug. 7, 1844, son of Charles and Lovina (Douw) Noble. His grandfather, Norton Noble, was in the war of 1812, and several members of the family participated in the revolutionary war. He was educated in the public schools of his native place, and was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1870. Meantime, during the civil war, he served in the 24th Michigan infantry, participating in all the battles of the army of the Potomac from October, 1862, to February, 1865. He entered upon his professional work in connection with the improvement of harbors in Lake Michigan (1869–70); was afterwards in local charge of the enlargement of the St. Mary's Falls canal, and improvement of the St. Mary's river, Michigan (1870–82). On the completion of the work at the St. Mary's Falls canal, in 1882, he took up bridge-engineering, being resident engineer of the Shreveport bridge across Red river; general assistant engineer and in charge of much bridge construction on the Northern Pacific railroad (1883–86); resident engineer of Washington bridge, New York city (1886–87); of Cairo bridge, over the Ohio river (1887–89); of Memphis bridge, over the Mississippi river (1888–92); assistant chief engineer of Bellefontaine and Leavenworth bridges, over the Missouri river, and of Alton bridge, over the Mississippi river. In April, 1895, he was appointed by Pres. Cleveland on the Nicaragua canal board, with Col. William Ludlow and Comr. M. T. Endicott as colleagues. He visited Central America and spent about three months in the work of examining lines of Nicaragua and Panama canals, reporting jointly with his colleagues at the end of October, 1895, on the results of the examinations and researches. He was engaged in private practice as consulting engineer until July, 1897, when he was appointed by Sec. Alger, with Col. C. W. Raymond, of U. S. engineer corps, and George Y. Wisner, of Detroit, as members of the board of engineers on deep-water ways to survey and prepare plans and estimates for ship canal routes from the Great lakes to the seaboard. He is still engaged in this work (1899). In June, 1899, he was appointed by Pres. McKinley a member of the Isthmian canal commission, to investigate the problem of a ship canal across the American isthmus. He has contributed numerous papers to the proceedings of engineering societies, notably of the American and Western societies of civil engineers, of which he is a member, as well as of the Chicago Academy of Sciences. He is enrolled also with the Chicago and Technical clubs of Chicago and the University and Engineers' clubs of New York. He was president of the Western Society of Civil Engineers in 1898. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the University of

Alfred Noble

Michigan in 1895. Mr. Noble was married in Ann Arbor, Mich., May 3, 1870, to Georgia Speechly. They have one son.

STAUFFER, David McNeely, civil engineer, was born in Mount Joy, Lancaster co., Pa., March 24, 1845, son of Jacob Stauffer, patent lawyer and a naturalist of reputation (1808–80), who was a descendant of John Stauffer, who emigrated from Thun, Switzerland, in 1710, and took up 500 acres of land in the province of Pennsylvania, in what is now Montgomery county. His mother was Mary Ann Knox McNeely, of a Scotch-Irish family that settled in Pennsylvania in 1721. David McNeely Stauffer was graduated at the high school of Lancaster, and entered Franklin and Marshall College, but having enlisted for service in the civil war, he did not finish his course, though the honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him in 1868. At the age of seventeen he enlisted in the army as a private, and was engaged in the battle of Antietam; he then served in West Virginia with battery I, Pennsylvania light artillery, and while still in the army he was appointed on Feb. 5, 1864, a master's mate in the U. S. navy, and ordered to the U. S. S. Alexandria, in the Mississippi squadron, under Rear-Adm. David D. Porter. He later commanded this same vessel, and was honorably discharged with the rank of ensign on Nov. 5, 1865, at the expiration of the civil war. He then commenced the practice of civil engineering on the Pennsylvania railway; in 1868 he was a division engineer on the Philadelphia and Reading railway, and left that service in 1870 to become engineer of construction in the Philadelphia department of survey. Later he was appointed assistant chief engineer of the Delaware and Bound Brook railway, between Philadelphia and New York, having especial charge of bridge work. From 1877 to 1879 he was engineer of construction in the water department of Philadelphia, and then became a contracting engineer for the building of the Dorchester bay tunnel section of the improved sewerage of Boston, a work carried out under great natural difficulties. After some service with the Philadelphia Bridge Works, he opened an office as a consulting engineer in New York city in 1882, and in 1883 he became one of the proprietors and the editor-in-chief of the "Engineering News," a weekly technical journal published in New York. Of this corporation he is still vice-president. Outside of his editorial work, Mr. Stauffer has contributed a number of papers to technical societies of which he is a member, and was among the first to apply compressed air in bridge foundation work in this country and to describe the methods of its application. He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers; the Institution of Civil Engineers of London; one of the founders of the Engineers' Club of Philadelphia, and its vice-president; a member of the Loyal Legion; the Grand Army of the Republic; Sons of the American Revolution; Pennsylvania Historical Society; Pennsylvania Genealogical Society; Pennsylvania German Society, and other organizations. Mr. Stauffer has traveled extensively in Europe, Asia and Africa, and for many years he has been an enthusiastic and successful collector of autographic and illustrative material relating to the colonial and revolutionary history of America, including in this collection some thousands of pen-and-ink and water-color drawings of buildings, portraits, etc., made by himself. Another collection of many thousands of prints illustrates the first four centuries of the art of engraving on wood and copper. He was married, on April 19, 1892, to Florence, daughter of Hon. G. Hilton Scribner, secretary of state of New York under Gov. Dix.

D. McN. Stauffer

NICHOLS, Othniel Foster, civil engineer, was born in Newport, R. I., July 29, 1845, son of Thomas Pitman and Lydia (Foster) Nichols. On his mother's side he is directly descended from John Foster, of Salem, Mass., who settled in Rhode Island early in the seventeenth century. On his father's side he is a descendant of Sergt. Thomas Nichols, who after emigrating from Wales to the Island of Barbadoes, came to Newport in 1660: two of his descendants were deputy governors of the Rhode Island colony, and others of them were largely interested in shipping. He attended the public schools of Brooklyn, N. Y., and was apprenticed as a machinist in 1862, afterwards entering the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, where he was graduated in 1868 as civil engineer. After being employed on the construction of Prospect Park in Brooklyn, on the first elevated railway in New York city, and teaching mathematics in the night schools of Cooper Union, he became assistant engineer in 1870 in the office of Cooper & Hewitt. After 1871 he was four years in Peru, most of the time engaged in tunnel work, locating and constructing the tunnel division of the Chimbote railroad. After returning to the United States in 1876 he served as assistant engineer and superintendent for the Edge Moor Bridge Works in the construction of the Metropolitan elevated railway in New York city, and was employed by the park department of New York city as engineer in charge of a main drainage sewer for the annexed district. In 1878 he went to Brazil as resident engineer and attorney of the Madeira and Mamore railway, an English enterprise, which ended in a protracted litigation which took Mr. Nichols to London. After his return to the United States in 1879, he again entered the employ of Cooper & Hewitt, and served two years as assistant engineer in the bridge shops of the New Jersey Steel and Iron Co., at Trenton, N. J.; then becoming assistant to the president of the Peter Cooper glue factory in Brooklyn. In 1882 he was resident engineer of the Henderson bridge over the Ohio river, and in 1886 chief engineer of the Water Works Co. of Westerly, R. I., resigning this position to become principal assistant engineer of the Suburban Rapid Transit Co. in New York city. In 1888 he was made chief engineer of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Co., and in 1892 general manager as well as chief engineer of the company. He now holds the position of principal assistant engineer of the new East river bridge. Mr. Nichols has written various papers upon engineering subjects, and is a member of many prominent societies, such as the American Society of Civil Engineers, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, the Institution of Civil Engineers, etc., and is a fellow of the American Geographical Society, and secretary of the Engineers' Club of New York city. He was married, Nov. 21, 1876, to Jennie Swasey, daughter of Samuel Sterne, long judge of probate of Newport, R. I.

O. F. Nichols

John B. Jervis

JERVIS, John Bloomfield, civil engineer, was born at Huntington, L. I., Dec. 14, 1795, son of Timothy and Phoebe (Bloomfield) Jervis. His father, a man of great rectitude and industry, was a carpenter, and in 1798 removed to Fort Stanwix (now Rome, N. Y.), where he built and operated a sawmill. He was aided in this work by his sons as they grew up. The wife of Timothy Jervis was Phebe, daughter of Jonathan and Elizabeth (Wood) Bloomfield, and her native state was New Jersey. John Jervis attended the common schools until he was fifteen years of age, and then worked in the mill and on the family farm in summer, and hauled logs and wood in winter. In 1817 the construction of the Erie canal was begun, and Benjamin Wright, one of the engineers, employed young Jervis as an axman. The youth was so dexterous and so willing to work that he was promoted to the position of rodman, and began the study of surveying and engineering. In two years' time he had become so proficient that he was made resident engineer on seventeen miles of the canal, extending from Madison county into Onondaga. Two years later, he was promoted to a more important position, having entire charge of fifty miles of the canal, from Amsterdam to Albany, which was open to traffic. A year later, being at that time less than thirty years of age, he controlled about one-seventh of the entire canal. In 1825 the canal was completed, and Mr. Jervis resigned his position to become assistant to his friend, Mr. Wright, who was engineer of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co. Mr. Jervis made many improvements in former surveys and plans, which were adopted by the company; and, on the resignation of Mr. Wright in 1827, he was appointed engineer-in-chief. For the Carbondale road, operated by this company, he imported the first locomotive brought into this country—the Stourbridge Lion. In 1830 Mr. Jervis was appointed chief engineer of the Albany and Schenectady railroad, the first one constructed in the state; and later, of the Schenectady and Saratoga railroad. He designed, and had built by the West Point Foundry Co., the first locomotive having a four-wheeled truck under the forward portion of the engine as a support. After these railroads were constructed, in 1833, Mr. Jervis was appointed by the canal commissioners chief engineer of the Chenango canal, ninety-eight miles long, with 100 locks. For the supply of the summit level with water, use was made of artificial storage reservoirs, this method being the invention of Mr. Jervis. In the enlargement, in 1835, of the Erie canal, Mr. Jervis made surveys and estimates on the eastern section, and proposed many corrections of errors in the original construction. At Little Falls he wholly rearranged the series of locks. In 1836 he became chief engineer of the Croton aqueduct, which was constructed after his plans and under his superintendence, at a cost of $8,766,626. This aqueduct is over forty miles in length, and crosses the Harlem river upon High bridge; a grand structure completed in 1842, which gave Mr. Jervis a world-wide reputation as an engineer. Another memorial quite as remarkable is the Croton dam. When Boston, inspired by the example of New York, determined to introduce the Cochituate water, Mr. Jervis was invited to become consulting engineer. He accepted the position, and completed the work in three years. The distance was twenty miles, and the aqueduct cost about $5,000,000. In the meantime Mr. Jervis had become connected with another enterprise of great importance—the building of the Hudson river railroad from New York to Albany, of which he was appointed chief engineer in 1847. He built the road as far as Poughkeepsie, and was proceeding to locate the track to Albany, when his health failed, and he was obliged to make a trip to Europe. In 1851 he was engineer of the Chicago and Rock Island railroad, and in 1854 became its president. He also engaged in the construction of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana railroads. In 1858 he returned to Rome, N. Y., where he lived a retired life for about three years, when he accepted the position of superintendent and engineer of the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne railroad. The stock at that time was selling at eight per cent.; it was practically in the hands of the bondholders. After it had been under its new superintendent two years a dividend of ten per cent. was declared. He also organized and brought into good condition generally the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, which had been leased to the Pennsylvania Central, and was consulting engineer on the plans proposed for the new Croton aqueduct for New York city. In 1868 he aided in organizing the Merchant Iron Mill at Rome, and was one of its trustees until his death. In 1872 he was made secretary, and was accustomed to visit the works daily as long as the state of his health permitted. After retiring from active railroad management, in 1866, Mr. Jervis published two books, respectively entitled "Railway Property" and "The Question of Labor and Capital," and contributed to periodicals. At the age of eighty-three he wrote and delivered a lecture on "Industrial Economy." The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Hamilton College in 1878. He became a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, Dec. 4, 1867, and was made an honorary member, Dec. 2, 1868. In 1834 Mr. Jervis was married to a daughter of George Brayton, of Weston, N. Y. She died in 1839, and two years later he was married to Eliza R. Coates, who survived him. In his will he bequeathed his valuable library and part of his estate to erect a library building and lecture room. The building stands on a plot of ground that originally belonged to his maternal uncle, John W. Bloomfield. He died in Rome, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1885.

FRANCIS, James Bicheno, engineer, was born at Southleigh, Oxfordshire, England, May 18, 1815, son of John Francis and Eliza Frith (Bicheno) Francis. His father was an engineer of considerable note, having been superintendent and constructor of the Duffrynllyn and Port Cawl railroads, of the Grand Western canal in Devon and Somersetshire, and other important public works; his mother was a daughter of James Bicheno, a clergyman, of Wantage, England. Educated at the Radley Hall and Wantage academies, Berkshire, James B. Francis became assistant to his father in 1829, and, after four years of practical experience, emigrated to America. Landing in New York city, April 11, 1833, he applied for employment to George Washington Whistler, who, with William G. McNeill, was then engaged in constructing the New York, Providence and Boston railroad, and was at once assigned to a position on this work. When, in the following year, Maj. Whistler became chief engineer of the corporation known as the Proprietors of Locks and Canals on Merrimac River, Mr. Francis accompanied him to Lowell, Mass., and began his work by making detailed drawings of an English-built Stephenson locomotive, of the Boston and Lowell railroad, for reproduction in the company's machine shops. This was the beginning of locomotive-building in New England. When, in 1837, Whistler resigned his position and went to Russia to superintend the building of railroads there, Mr. Francis, although but twenty-two years old, was appointed his successor. His reputation as a practical and thoroughly equipped engineer rapidly spread throughout Massachusetts, and in 1845 he was invited by Charles Storrow to assist in developing the water-power of the Merrimac river at Lawrence, which even then gave promise of becoming an important manufacturing centre. He, however, yielded to the protest of his employers, who forthwith evidenced their high regard for his worth and services by increasing his salary as engineer, with full power to improve and direct the power facilities at Lowell, and also constituted him their agent. In this position, which he held for the next forty years, he was the most efficient factor in assisting Lowell to its industrial importance—in fact, he was the maker of Lowell—in addition to his regular duties being consulting engineer to all the corporations in the city. He entered on the work of improving the power facilities in 1846 by the construction of the northern canal, a monumental work of its kind, whose walls, faced with granite ashlar, are thirty-six feet in height, with head-gates of his own contrivance, operated by screws, the nuts being driven by turbines. His investigations having convinced him that the ordinary lock-gates were insufficient to withstand such freshets as had occurred in 1785,—the water then rose to a height of over thirteen feet above the level of the dam—he added a great gate, twenty-seven feet wide and twenty-five feet high, which was hung in the air above the lock. When first put in place, in 1850, it was popularly called "Francis' folly," and supposed to be a quite superfluous addition; but scarcely two years later, in April, 1852, the water rose to fourteen feet and one inch above the dam, and then it was the gate saved thousands of dollars' worth of property and many lives. His wise forethought had thus guarded against a danger that had waited sixty-seven years to exceed all historic or traditional records. Meantime, in 1849, Mr. Francis went to England, on behalf of the manufacturing companies of Lowell, to investigate the methods of preserving timber from decay, and, as a result of his observations, works were constructed for kyanizing and burnettizing wood. Among his regular duties was the distribution of water-power to the various mills, according to their respective rights, and to this end he conducted extensive experiments on hydraulic motors and the flow of water through submerged tubes and over weirs and short canals, which form an era in American engineering. Among his other notable works are the ingenious application of hydraulic lifts to the guard-gates of the Pawtucket canal (1870) and the reconstruction of the Pawtucket dam across the Merrimac river (1875–76). He was also the earliest in America to make experiments on the strength and durability of iron beams. Mr. Francis' habits of thought were singularly methodical and accurate, and his practice of exhaustively investigating each question as it arose enabled him to supplement the deficiencies of his early training and become one of the best-equipped engineers of his time. He wrote over 200 exhaustive papers and magazine articles, treating of professional subjects, or, as expert adviser, discussing the litigated power-rights of over fifty manufacturing companies and numerous water-works and irrigation enterprises; most notable among the former being "Lowell Hydraulic Experiments" (1855) and "On the Strength of Cast-Iron Pillars with Tables for the Use of Engineers, Architects and Builders" (1865). He was a member of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers, being its president in 1874; of the American Society of Civil Engineers, being its president in 1881; of the American Philosophical Society; of the Boston Society of Natural History, and of several other scientific and professional bodies. Among the prominent works on which his opinion was solicited was the Quaker bridge dam on Croton river, New York; the retaining dam at St. Anthony's falls, on the Mississippi river, and the foundations of Trinity Church tower, Boston. On his retirement from active duties, Jan. 1, 1885, the citizens of Lowell presented him with a handsome silver service, with the declaration that "to the eminent ability and wisdom, which have distinguished your administration, the marked success of the Lowell manufacturers has been largely due." Outside his profession, Mr. Francis was universally esteemed, and filled numerous public and business offices, including membership in the state legislature, one year; five years in the city council; twenty years as president of Stony Brook railroad; thirty-two years as director of the Railroad National Bank, and forty-three years as director of the Lowell Gas Light Co. He was a trustee under the will of Uriah A. Boyden, providing to found an astronomical observatory on an elevation above the ordinary disturbances of atmospheric motions, and, largely through his influence, this was finally located at Arequipa, Peru, as a department of Harvard University. Mr. Francis was married, in 1837, to Sarah Wilbur, daughter of George Brownell, a manufacturer of Lowell. They had four sons and two daughters; the second son, Col. James Francis, succeeded his father on his retirement in 1884. Mr. Francis died in Lowell, Mass., Sept. 18, 1892.

James B. Francis

McNEILL, William Gibbs, civil engineer, was born in Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 3, 1801, son of Dr. Charles Donald and ——— (Gibbs) McNeill. His father, a descendant of the McNeills of Skye, Scotland, was educated in Edinburgh; served as surgeon in the British army, in the West Indies, and then resigned and settled in North Carolina. His great-grandfather was a Scotchman of good family, who fought with distinction at the battle of Culloden, and emigrated to America in 1746, taking up his residence in North Carolina. William Gibbs McNeill was educated at Newtown, L. I., and was intended for the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church; but, having visited the Military Academy at West Point with Gen. Joseph G. Swift, became enamored of a military life, and secured an appointment as a cadet through Gen. Jackson, on July 23, 1814. He was graduated July 16, 1817; was promoted third lieutenant of artillery July 17, and was assigned to duty with the corps of topographical engineers under Col. J. J. Abert, on surveys of the Atlantic coast and the Gulf of Mexico. He was promoted second lieutenant March 1, 1818; first lieutenant Dec. 4, 1819; first lieutenant of 1st artillery in 1821; and on Jan. 27, 1823, was transferred to the corps of topographical engineers, with the brevet rank of captain and became assistant topographical engineer on the general staff. Under the policy pursued by Sec. Calhoun of loaning government officers to corporations engaged in public improvements, he made the surveys for the Chesapeake and Ohio and the James river and Kanawha canals, and was chosen president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co. In 1828 he made the location of lines for the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and in November of that year was sent by the company to England to investigate methods of railway construction and management. He was there cordially received by the distinguished engineer, Thomas Telford, and placed in communication with Robert Stephenson and other eminent railroad engineers. In this investigation he was associated with his intimate friend and future brother-in-law, Capt. George W. Whistler, and on their return to America their services were called in requisition on numerous railroads then projected and in course of construction. On Jan. 28, 1834, he was promoted brevet-major, topographical engineers. Between 1830 and 1836 Capt. McNeill was chief engineer of the Baltimore and Susquehanna railroad; superintendent of surveys and construction of the Paterson and Hudson River railroad, the Boston and Providence, the Providence and Stonington, the Taunton and New Bedford, the Cape Fear and Yadkin and the Long Island railroads; and was chief engineer of the Boston and Albany railroad until 1840. On Nov. 23, 1837, he resigned from the army, and in that year was made chief engineer of the state of Georgia. During the three years following he conducted the surveys for a projected railroad from Cincinnati to Charleston. In 1842 he was appointed major-general of the militia of the state of Rhode Island, to suppress the Dorr rebellion. His vigorous action in this matter created a strong hostility to him among the Dorr partizans, which resulted in his removal by Pres. Polk, in 1845, from the position of chief engineer of the Brooklyn dry-dock, to which he had been appointed in the previous year. The same influences were active in 1846 in causing the declination of his offer of services to the U. S. government in the army for the Mexican war. In 1851 Gen. McNeill again visited England in the interest of several large mining enterprises with which he was connected. He was connected with many public works of internal improvement in Canada and the West Indies, as well as in his own country. He was made a member of the Institution of Civil Engineers on May 4, 1852, being the first American to receive that honor. Failing health caused his return to America, and he died in Brooklyn, Feb. 16, 1853. He was married, in New Jersey, to Maria Matilda Camman, of New York, and they had seven children, all of whom are dead. The remarkable success attending Gen. McNeill's professional career as a civil engineer was due not only to his great scientific skill, but also to his uncommon faculty for managing men in all grades of life and his ability to express in clear and forcible language his conclusions and the reasons for them.

Wm. Gibbs McNeill

WHISTLER, John, soldier, was born in Ulster, Ireland, about 1756. His family was of English origin, and towards the end of the fifteenth century existed in three branches—resident in Oxfordshire, Sussex and Essex. The seats of the Oxfordshire branch were Goring and White Church on the Thames, and from the former place Ralph, son of Hugh, removed to Ireland, being the original tenant of an extensive tract in Ulster under one of the London guilds. John Whistler, Ralph's descendant, is said to have run away from home in his youth and joined the British army. It is certain that he served in this country during the revolutionary war, under Gen. Burgoyne, and was taken prisoner of war at Saratoga. He was honorably discharged upon his return to England, but soon after returned to the United States, having eloped with a daughter of Sir Edward Bishop. He settled at Hagerstown, Md.; but military life still having its fascinations, he entered the U. S. army as a private and was severely wounded in St. Clair's campaign against the Indians in 1791. He was promoted lieutenant, and then, July 1, 1797, captain, and in the summer of 1803 was sent from Detroit, with his company of the 1st infantry to the southern shore of lake Michigan. There, the same year, he erected Fort Dearborn, which became the nucleus of Chicago. Later he was brevetted major, but on the reduction of the army in 1815 was not retained, as he had two sons in the service. He was appointed military storekeeper at Newport, Ky., and from that post was transferred to Jefferson barracks, a short distance below St. Louis, where the rest of his life was spent. He was a well-educated man, a fine linguist, and a musician of decided ability. He had a large family, and three of his sons, William, John and George Washington, entered the army. John, a lieutenant, died of wounds received in the battle of Maguago, near Detroit, in 1812. Maj. Whistler died at Jefferson barracks, Mo., Sept. 3, 1829.

WHISTLER, Joseph Nelson Garland, soldier, was born at Green Bay, Brown co., Wis., Oct. 19, 1822, son of Col. William Whistler and grandson of Maj. John Whistler, first of the name in this country. His father, a native of Hagerstown, Md., entered the army in 1801, and took part in the battle of Maguago, Mich., Aug. 9, 1812. He was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the 7th infantry in July, 1834, and colonel of the 4th infantry in July, 1845. He retired from the service in 1861, at the age of eighty-one, and at his death, two years later, was the oldest officer in the army with the exception of Gen. Winfield Scott. Joseph, son of William, was graduated at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, in 1846, and entered the army as second lieutenant, being connected, as second lieutenant, with the 8th infantry, and six months later with the 3d infantry. During the Mexican war he was actively engaged, taking part in the siege of Vera Cruz and the battles leading up to and including the capture of the city of Mexico. He was promoted first lieutenant in June, 1852; was captured in Texas by the Confederates in 1861, and paroled as a prisoner of war. He was assigned to duty as assistant instructor of infantry tactics at West Point, and remained until March, 1863, having been promoted captain, meanwhile, in May, 1861. In May, 1863, he entered the volunteer army as colonel of the 2d New York artillery, and served in the Richmond campaign, being wounded during the siege of Petersburg. He commanded a brigade in the defense of Washington from July, 1864, until September, 1865, and in December, 1865, was mustered out as brevet brigadier-general of volunteers. In September, 1866, he was transferred to the 31st infantry, and in March, 1869, to the 22d infantry. In February, 1874, he was promoted lieutenant-colonel of the 5th infantry, and in May, 1883, became colonel of the 15th infantry. He was then transferred to Fort Buford, Dakota, and while in command there was retired, Oct. 19, 1886.

WHISTLER, George Washington, civil engineer, was born at Fort Wayne, Ind., May 19, 1800, son of Maj. John Whistler, at that time commander of the post, which was one of the defenses of the Northwest territory. In 1814, when his parents were living at Newport, Ky., he was appointed a cadet to the U. S. Military Academy, West Point. He remained there five years, and in a class of thirty members stood first in drawing and fourth in descriptive geometry. His frank manner and cheerful disposition made him a favorite, and his musical skill, especially in playing the flute, brought him the nickname "Pipes." He was gifted in the use of brush and pencil to a remarkable degree, and among other inheritances from his father was a refined and delicate organization. On his graduation, in 1819, he was appointed second lieutenant in the corps of artillery, and until 1821 served part of the time on topographical duty at Fort Columbus. From November, 1821, until May, 1822, he was assistant professor at West Point. In 1822-26 he was connected with the commission employed in tracing the international boundary between Lake Superior and the Lake of the Woods, and in 1826-28 was employed in the cabinet of the commission in making surveys, plans and estimates. On Aug. 16, 1829, he was promoted first lieutenant, and engaged in topographical work, much of it being for chartered companies. There were few educated engineers in the country besides the graduates of West Point Academy, and their services were in great demand. In 1828 a part of of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad was constructed under the supervision of Lieut. Whistler, and the directors decided to send a deputation to England to examine the railroads of that country. They selected Mr. Whistler on account of his superior qualifications in all respects, also William Gibbs McNeill and Jonathan Knight, and, accompanied by Ross Winans, the inventor, they devoted about six months (1828-29) to the work. In 1830 McNeill and Whistler made the preliminary surveys and a definite location for the Baltimore and Susquehanna railroad; in 1831-33 Whistler was engaged on the Paterson and Hudson railroad (now a part of the Erie), and then removed to Stonington, Conn., to locate the extension to that place of the Boston and Providence line. He resigned from the army Dec. 31, 1833, and removed to Lowell, Mass., to become engineer to the proprietors of locks and canals. As director of the machine shops, a large part of his time, from 1834 to 1837, was given to reproducing for different railroads a locomotive made by the Stephensons, in England. In 1837 Maj. Whistler resumed the supervision of the Providence and Stonington railroad, residing at the latter place. While thus engaged, he became connected with the Western railroad of Massachusetts, and, associated with his brother-in-law, Maj. McNeill and Capt. William H. Swift acted as consulting engineer, in 1836-40. In 1840-42 he was chief engineer, with headquarters at Springfield, Mass. The highest engineering skill was requisite, for, as the road was to cross the highlands between the Connecticut and the Hudson, a number of complex problems had to be solved. The result of the labors of the three associates placed them in the front rank in their profession, especially Maj. Whistler, whose admirable judgment and power of overcoming difficulties were shown as never before. Meanwhile (1839), a Russian agent, sent to inspect American railroads, had reported that their cheapness was due to the "practical sense which predominates in their construction," and advised that a railroad projected between St. Petersburg and Moscow be constructed on the American plan. Later, two Russian officers visited the United States on a tour of inspection, and were so impressed with the ability of Maj. Whistler that they advised the emperor to make him consulting engineer for the road. He accepted the position and began work in 1842, traveling over the entire route, 420 miles. One of his reports, urging the adoption of a gauge of five feet, against the advice of the Russian engineers, who favored six feet, is said to be masterly in its arguments. A double track was to be laid and completed within seven years, at a cost of $40,000,000. The rolling stock and fixed machinery for the shops were furnished by the American firm of Winans, Harrison & Eastwick, being manufactured at Alexandroffsky, under Maj. Whistler's supervision. In 1844 the various operations along the line were under way, and on Sept. 25, 1850, the road was opened for passenger and freight traffic. Maj. Whistler also supervised the construction of the fortifications, naval arsenal and docks at Cronstadt, the plans for improving the Dovina at Archangel, and the iron bridge over the Neva. His high sense of honor, his polished manners and attractive personal qualities, added to his professional skill, made him highly popular with all classes of society. He was urged to wear the Russian uniform, but declined to do so; the decoration of the order of St. Anne, conferred by the emperor in 1847, he was unable to refuse. Maj. Whistler was twice married: first, to Mary, daughter of Dr. Foster Smith, U. S. A., and Deborah, daughter of Capt. Thomas Delano, of Nantucket. She bore him three children: Deborah, who was married to Seymour Haden, M. D., of London, famed as an etcher; George William, who became an engineer and railroad manager, and died in 1869; and Joseph Swift (1825-40). Mrs. Whistler died in 1827, aged twenty-three, and was buried in Greenwood cemetery, Brooklyn, N. Y. His second wife was Anna Matilda, daughter of Dr. Charles Donald McNeill, of Wilmington, N. C., and sister of his friend, William Gibbs McNeill. She bore him five sons, two of whom survived their father: James Abbot McNeill, the noted artist, and William Gibbs McNeill, a physician, both living in London. Maj. Whistler was stricken with Asiatic cholera in 1848, but continued his work for several months, dying in St. Petersburg, April 7, 1849. His body was taken to Boston, but finally was interred at Stonington, Conn. A monument was erected in Greenwood cemetery, Brooklyn, by his professional brethren. His widow returned to the United States to educate her children, after which she removed to England, and died there in 1881.

Geo. W. Whistler

WHISTLER, George William, civil engineer, was born in New London, Conn., in 1822, elder son of George Washington Whistler and Mary Smith, his first wife. He followed in his father's footsteps, became his assistant in 1840, and acquired a high reputation for executive ability, and for his knowledge of railway machinery. He was superintendent of the Erie and the New York and New Haven railroads, and was connected with other lines. He went to Russia, in 1856, to complete the St. Petersburg and Moscow railroad, in accordance with his father's plans, and remained almost continuously for twelve years, when his health broke down, and he was compelled to resign his post. He settled at Brighton, England, and died there, Dec. 24, 1869.

WHISTLER, James Abbott McNeill, artist, was born at Lowell, Mass., in August, 1834, son of George Washington Whistler, the eminent civil engineer, and Anna Matilda McNeill, his second wife. His father and his grandfather, Maj. John Whistler, were skilled musicians, and as the former, in addition, had more than ordinary ability as an artist, it is not strange that in the third generation creative genius should be manifested in a marked degree. Several years of Whistler's early life were spent in Russia, while his father was superintending the construction of the St. Petersburg and Moscow railroad. He returned to the United States shortly after his father's death, and in 1851 entered the Military

Academy at West Point, receiving his appointment from Pres. Fillmore as a cadet-at-large, and at once his skill as a draughtsman attracted general notice. In his second year he was absent on account of ill-health, and was examined in only one subject,—drawing,—in which he obtained the highest possible mark. His ability was unquestioned; but he could not fix his mind upon so exacting a science as mathematics, and in 1854 he was found deficient, and was recommended for discharge. In less than two years after leaving West Point, Whistler went to England, but remained only a short time, removing to Paris, where for two years he was a pupil of Charles Gabriel Gleyre, the painter. Among his fellow-students were Edward John Poynter and George Du Maurier, and the latter, in his original version of "Trilby," contributed to "Harper's Magazine," describes Whistler as "Joe Sibley" in most amusing fashion. Removing from Paris to London, Whistler lived for a time at Chelsea. In 1859 he exhibited at the Royal Academy "two etchings from nature," and since that time he has contributed to nearly all the important exhibitions held in London, and often to those in other cities—Paris, Munich and the Hague, for instance. An exhibition, held in the Grosvenor gallery, London, in 1877, furnished material for bitter criticism. John Ruskin could hardly express his contempt, and in a number of "Fors Clavigera" he observed: "I have seen and heard much of cockney impudence before now; but never expected to hear a coxcomb ask 200 guineas for flinging a pot of paint in the public's face." Whistler brought suit for libel, and nominally won, being awarded damages, in amount one farthing. Mr. Whistler has done remarkable work in the line of interior decoration, the so-called "peacock room" in the house of F. R. Leyland, of London, furnishing the best example. The color scheme was blue and gold, and the chief *motif* was peacocks and their feathers. The music-room in Paris of Pablo Sarasate, decorated in white, pink and gold, affords additional evidence of his skill. His paintings, which include pastels as well as oils, have been better appreciated in Paris than in London; but even there he did not become popular at once. In 1859–60 pictures were refused by the jury of the Paris Salon, and in 1863 he was again unsuccessful; but the Salon des Refusés accepted the discarded works, which included the "White Girl"; and the latter caused him to be spoken of in Paris as one of the "original" artists of the day. Perhaps his greatest portrait is that of his mother, which has as its subtitle, "Arrangement in Gray and Black." It was painted in 1872, and that same year was sent to the Royal Academy exhibition, to which it was admitted under protest. In 1884 it was exhibited at the Paris Salon, and was awarded a medal of the third class; in 1891 it was bought by the French government for the Luxembourg gallery. His "White Girl" is now owned in New York city. Among other paintings are: "Coast of Brittany" (1863); "Last of Old Westminster" (1863); "At the Piano" (1867); "Little White Girl"; "Japonaiserie: caprice in purple and gold"; "Portrait of Thomas Carlyle" (1872), owned by the corporation of Glasgow; "Gold Girl" (1878); "Caprice in Purple and Gold"; "Nocturne in Blue and Gold" (1878); "The Pacific: arrangement in gray and green"; "Blue Girl" (1882); "Entrance to Southampton Water" (1882); "Great Fire Wheel" (1883); "Portrait of Senor Pablo Sarasate: arrangement in black" (1885); "Portrait of Miss Alexander: harmony in gray and green" (1888); "Portrait of Lady Archibald Campbell: arrangement in black" (1888); "Portrait of Henry Irving as Philip II. of Spain: arrangement in black." Mr. Whistler has painted several portraits of himself. He is as favorably known for his etchings and dry-points as for his paintings, and has produced a large number—as many as 215 between 1857 and 1887—some of which are ranked with those by Rembrandt. He has produced a few lithographs also. He is a brilliant writer and a master of satire. On the conclusion of his law suit against Ruskin he retaliated in a pamphlet: "Whistler *vs.* Ruskin: Art and Art Critics." This was followed by "Ten o'Clock Lectures" (1888), which, together with occasional letters on art and personal subjects, reappeared as "The Gentle Art of Making Enemies" (1890; enlarged ed. 1892). William C. Brownell, the art critic, has spoken of Whistler as "perhaps the most typical painter and the most absolute artist of the time," and has taken pains to refute the statement that he is an impressionist, except in this, that "impressionism implies, first of all, impatience of detail." The "London Quarterly Review" said of him: "Mr. Whistler stands before the world as the representative of art without ideas and the determined opponent of the literary element in painting, which had found supporters in Ruskin and the pre-Raphaelites. But however much we may differ from Mr. Whistler in his theory of art, critics and painters of every school must agree in admiration of the superb craftsmanship and skill of his actual handling of paint, which has already done so much to raise the standard of technical attainment in this country. And if he refuses to recognize the presence of ideas in art, he is equally a resolute foe to the prosaic realism and photographic reproduction of the naturalist school. Selection, not imitation, is the key-note of his art. As he has told us in a pamphlet on the subject, 'Nature, indeed, contains the elements, in color and form, of all pictures, as the key-board contains the notes of all music. But the artist is born to pick and choose, and group with science these elements, that the result may be beautiful, as the musician gathers his notes and forms chords, until he brings forth from chaos glorious harmony.' Mr. Whistler is, above all others, the painter of the night and of the sea. No one has better succeeded in making us feel the poetry of the midnight sky with its depths of blue." Whistler is a member of the Royal Society of British Artists, and was its president in 1886–89. At the Paris exposition of 1887 he was awarded a gold medal, and at the Salon of 1892 was *hors concours.* He was made a chevalier of the Legion of Honor in 1889 and an officer in 1892. In 1889 he was made a member of the Munich Academy, and received the cross of the Order of St. Michael. At the Hague he was awarded a gold medal. A controversy over a portrait of Lady Eden led to a lawsuit, and some time after, to a new book by the artist: "Eden *vs.* Whistler; The Baronet and the Butterfly; A Valentine with a Verdict" (1899). He was married, in 1888, to the widow of E. W. Godwin, architect, and daughter of J. P. Philip, the sculptor. She died in 1896. Within the last decade Whistler has taken up his residence in Paris where the art atmosphere is more congenial. The accompanying portrait is a reproduction of an etching by Paul Rajon. (Keppel & Co., New York city.)

J. McNeill Whistler.

MOSLER, Henry, artist, was born in New York city, June 6, 1841, son of Gustav and Sophie (Wiener) Mosler. When a boy of ten he attracted the attention of artists, to one of whom, James H. Beard, Mr. Mosler looks up to as his first serious preceptor in color and form. When Maj. Anderson visited Cincinnati in 1861, immediately after the fall of Sumter, young Mosler made a sketch of the public reception given him, and sent it to "Harper's Weekly." It was accepted, and an engagement was made with Mr. Mosler to act as the special artist in the West for that journal during the civil war. At the instance of Buchanan Read, the poet-artist, he went to Dusseldorf to study, in May, 1863. There he studied drawing under Prof. Mucke, inspector of the Royal Academy, and painting under Kindler. From Dusseldorf he went to Paris, and for six months studied under Hebert, who afterwards had charge of the Ville de Medicis, the French fine arts academy at Rome. As a result of this instruction, although it lasted but for a brief time, a strong personal friendship sprung up between master and pupil, which is as bright and warm to-day as when the fire was first kindled. In the early part of 1866 Mr. Mosler returned to Cincinnati, where his work had been watched with the greatest interest, and where his advancement during his absence abroad had been closely noted. He was besieged with orders for portraits, and the artistic ambitions of his soul were subordinated to the practical side of his otherwise idealistic avocation. He managed, however, to find time to paint some pictures, the most conspicuous and best known one being "The Lost Cause," an incident of the war, showing the return of a Confederate soldier to his home, only to find it tenantless and deserted. This picture was chromo-lithographed, and a large number of copies were sold. In 1869 Mr. Mosler was married to Sarah Cahn, of Cincinnati. He remained in America until 1874, most of the time in Cincinnati, although he spent the year 1870 in the city of New York, painting portraits. In 1874, with his wife and son, he returned to Europe, going to Munich, where he remained three years. While at Munich he studied under Wagner, and also received private and special criticism from Piloty. During his stay at Munich he painted a number of pictures, and won a medal of the Royal Academy. In 1877 he removed to Paris, the art atmosphere of which is different from that of Dusseldorf and Munich, and, after several months of persistence during which a less talented and ambitious artist would have failed, he at last realized that he was in touch with the sentiment of art about him. In 1878 he sent two pictures, "The Quadroon Girl" and "Early Cares," to the Salon, and both were accepted. The former was purchased by Henry Stix, of Cincinnati. In 1879 he sent to the Salon "Le Retour," better known in this country as "The Return of the Prodigal Son," and the "Women and the Secret," after La Fontaine's well-known fable. He visited the Salon with his wife, anxious to know whether his pictures had received favorable locations. They sought throughout the galleries for the pictures without finding them, and, greatly disheartened, were about leaving, when they turned into the Hall of Honor, attracted by a large crowd about a picture, for which there was being manifested the most enthusiastic appreciation. Naturally being interested to see a picture that was attracting such popular attention, Mr. Mosler stepped over to a location where he could view it, and was startled and more than gratified to find that it was his own picture, "Le Retour." The public had set its seal of approval upon his work. For this picture, now so well known, he received "honorable mention," and the minister of fine arts of France purchased it for the gallery of the Musée de Luxembourg. This honor was the greater as it was the first picture that the French government had ever purchased from an American artist. His most important works previous to 1886 are: "The Spinning Girl" (Salon, 1880), purchased by the Society of Fine Arts at Grenoble; "The Purchase of the Wedding Gown" (Salon, 1880); an order by Edmond Turquet, minister of fine arts of France, now in his private collection; "The Return of the Fisher Women" (Salon, 1881), presented by Col. Charles Fleischmann to the Cincinnati Art Museum; "The Night After the Battle" (Salon, 1881), owned by Gen. Lewis Seasongood, of Cincinnati: "The Discussion of the Marriage Contract" (1882), purchased for the famous collection of George I. Seney, and later by J. S. Barnes, of New York, for his private galery; "The Wedding Morn" (Salon, 1883), purchased for the museum at Sydney, New South Wales, Australia; "A Spinning Girl" (Salon, 1883); "A Rainy Day" (Philadelphia, 1883), purchased by Mr. Temple, and placed in the Temple collection at the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts; "The Last Sacrament" (1884), owned by the Polytechnic Association of Louisville, Ky.; "The Village Clock Maker" (1884), which received a prize of $2,500 at the prize fund exhibition, New York; and "The Approaching Storm" (Salon, 1885). In 1886 Mr. Mosler came to America to make studies for three extra large canvases of distinctively American subjects, upon the order of H. H. Warner, of Rochester, N. Y. The life and customs of the modern American Indian appealed to him as a passing story that had not been given the recognition by artists to which its importance to future generations entitled it. Accompanied by his old friend, C. T. Webber, of Cincinnati, one of the ablest genre painters that America has produced, he made studies for these pictures in New Mexico, among the Apache tribe of Indians. The undertaking was filled with exciting features, as the Indians were but sullenly polite or agreeable. Added to this, were the very superstitious objections which the Apaches have to having their portraits taken. Notwithstanding their difficulties, both Mr. Mosler and Mr. Webber brought back with them a number of portraits, studies, and costumes, arms and utensils of the Indians. Upon his return to Paris Mr. Mosler painted first the large canvas, 10 x 14 feet, entitled "Abandoned," showing one of the customs of the tribe in abandoning to death an old squaw, who, on account of her years, is unable to keep up with her tribe on its march when on the war-path. This picture, together with "The Visit of the Marquise," were exhibited at the Salon in 1887. That same year Mr. Mosler painted his second large Indian picture, which was entitled: "The White Captive," showing the burning at the stake by the Indians of a captive girl. The picture is a fine exhibition of the artist's ability in handling strong contrasts of light and shade, for which he has been remarkable since boyhood. This picture was exhibited at the Salon of 1888, together with the "Harvest Dance," a Brittany scene, for which he received the gold medal, which placed him *hors concours* at the Salon. The two pictures, "Abandoned" and the "White Captive," are the property of Mr. Stafford, of New York city. In 1889 he exhibited, with three other pictures, at the international exhibition at Paris, "The Last Moments," for which he received a medal, and in 1893, for the same picture, the only gold medal awarded to a foreign artist by the Archduke Carl Ludwig, of Austria, at the exhibition in Vienna. In the fall of 1880 he again came to America, where he remained during 1890, and painted the last of his three large pictures, it being entitled "The Husking Bee," a distinctively American scene, now owned by

Henry Mosler

Lewis G. Tewksbury, New York. His more recent pictures are: "Good Counsel" (Salon, 1891), now owned by Mr. Haughian, of Brooklyn; "The Milking Hour" and the "Wedding Feast" (Salon, 1892); "The Broken Sabot" (London, 1892); "The Chimney Corner" (Salon, 1893); "The Brittany Legend" and "A Normandy Garden" (Salon, 1894); "The Village Tinker" (1895), purchased by John Olmstead for the new Springfield, Mass., museum; and "Mending the Net" (1895), bought by Andrew Carnegie for his private collection. In 1884 he received a medal at the international exhibition at Nice, and in 1892 the titles chevalier de la Legion d'Honneur and officier d'Academie. Mr. Mosler is a member of the National Academy of Design. In 1894 he returned, with his family, to New York city. Mr. Mosler has five children. He received in Atlanta, Ga., at the Cotton States International exposition the grand gold medal and diploma of honor; the Thomas B. Clark prize, New York Academy of Design (1896); and a gold medal at the Philadelphia Art Club exhibition (1897). He is member-at-large of the Loyal Legion.

M. F. H. de Haas

de HAAS, Mauritz Frederick Hendrick, marine artist, was born in Rotterdam, Holland, Dec. 12, 1832, son of Jan and Marie Petronella de Haas. He was the youngest of five children, Jan, who became a naval constructor in the Dutch navy, Jacque, a violinist and composer, William F., landscape painter, Marie Petronella and Mauritz. His father having died early, the children were brought up by their mother, who had them educated by tutors in their own home. At an early age Mauritz manifested an absorbing interest in everything connected with navigation, and watched eagerly the manœuvers of vessels in the rivers and canals of Holland. At one time he made a trip on board a pilot boat, in order to see the ocean in wind and weather. Following this bent of his, and his inherited leaning toward painting, he became a pupil of Louis Meyer, then recognized as the greatest marine painter of Europe, and under his instruction made rapid progress as an artist. His pictures were accepted in all art exhibitions in Europe and England, and he received an appointment to the Dutch navy on board the frigate Evertson. In 1854 he visited England, where he was welcomed as a distinguished artist, and on his return to Holland, Queen Sophia purchased his painting "Dutch Fishing Boats," and as a mark of appreciation presented the young artist with a gold watch. Mr. de Haas was married, in 1859, to a young Englishwoman, Catharine A. Millar, and immediately after this event went to the United States, where he subsequently resided. He opened a studio in New York city, and there produced his most famous pictures. He was a member of the Rotterdam Academy; associate, and afterwards academician, of the Academy of Design in New York, and won many gold and silver medals in America and Europe. Among his best known works are: "Shipwreck in the English Channel," "Boon Island Light," "Farragut Passing the Forts at the Battle of New Orleans," "Praise Meeting at Cape Ann," "Rapids Above Niagara Falls," which was exhibited at the exposition at Paris in 1878, "Drifted Ashore in a Fog," "The Royal Yacht Squadron," and "Moonlight at Sunset." He had three children, Marie Petronella, Willemina F. and Mauritz Frederick Hendrick, Jr. The latter studied art under his father, and attained great proficiency as a marine painter, exhibiting at the various exhibitions throughout the United States. His most important picture is "Fishing Fleet off the Coast of Gloucester." He died prematurely, Feb. 11, 1897, at the age of twenty-six. The senior artist resided for many years in Brooklyn, but latterly removed to New York city, where he died, Nov. 23, 1895.

Eastman Johnson

JOHNSON, Eastman, artist, was born at Lovell, Me., July 29, 1824, son of Philip C. and Mary (Chandler) Johnson. His youth was passed in Augusta, Me., until his parents removed to Washington, D. C., in 1845. In early years he was fond of drawing, mainly portraits and figures from life, although he never had any master. Many members of the state legislature and others of note were among his patrons. He passed a winter in Portland, Me., where he also made portraits, among others of the father, mother and sister of the poet, Longfellow. At Washington, during the sessions, he was permitted to occupy one of the senate committee rooms as a studio, and there he continued to draw portraits in crayon. Among his sitters were Judges Story and McLean, of the supreme court; John Quincy Adams, Daniel Webster (an order from Robert C. Winthrop), some of the foreign ministers, also Mrs. Alexander Hamilton and Mrs. Dolly Madison. He then established himself in Boston, where immediately Henry W. Longfellow gave him an order for portraits of himself, his wife and children, and afterwards of his friends, Charles Sumner, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Pres. Felton, of Harvard, and Nathaniel Hawthorne. He remained in Boston three years, very constantly engaged, and in the meantime had taken up painting in oils to some extent. He then sailed for Europe, and entered the Royal Academy at Dusseldorf, Prussia, where, after working six months, he was told he could make his graduating cartoon. After remaining in Dusseldorf two years, he removed to Holland, and spent four years at the Hague; then established himself in Paris, from time to time sending work home to the United States. In 1856 he returned to this country, and from Washington went to the northern shores of Lake Superior, among the Indians, of whom he made studies. In 1858 he settled in New York, bringing with him the "Old Kentucky Home," now in the Lenox Library, New York, with other works of his, and after that for a long time devoted himself to genre pictures. Among his other large canvases are: "The Old Stage Coach," "The Tramp," "Corn Husking at Nantucket," "Cranberry Harvest at Nantucket," "Two Men," "The Drummer Boy," "Twelfth Night," "The School of Philosophy at Nantucket," "The Prisoner of State," "Milton Dictating to His Daughters," "Sunday Morning," "Fiddling His Way," "The Pension Agent," "Heel Taps," "The Reprimand," "Barn Swallows," "The Barefoot Boy," "The Peddler" and the "Contrabands." He has painted a large number of portraits, including two of Pres. Cleveland, as governor and president; also portraits of Pres. Arthur, Pres. Harrison, William M. Evarts, Gen. Miles, Bishop Potter, Presidents Porter and Woolsey of Yale, Pres. White of Cornell, Pres. Barnard of Columbia, Pres. McCosh of Princeton, William B. Astor, William H. Vanderbilt, Archibald Rogers, and many portrait interiors. Mr. Johnson was married, in 1869, to Elizabeth W., daughter of P. H. Buckley, of New York.

NEAL, David Dalhoff, artist, was born in Lowell, Mass., Oct. 20, 1838, son of Stephen Bryant and Mary (Dalhoff) Neal. His grandfather, Stephen Neal, served in the U. S. navy in the war of 1812; was claimed as a British subject, made prisoner, and confined in Dartmoor prison during 1812 and 1813. Released at the close of the war, he was one of a party which captured an English vessel off Portland, Me., and for this service received a bounty. On the maternal side Mr. Neal is descended from the Dalhoffs of New Hampshire, his grandfather, David, and his great-grandfather, Abner Dalhoff, having been farmers in the town of Franklin. His great-great-grandfather, William Dalhoff, came at an early date from Holland to America, whither he had been preceded, in 1630, by his ancestor, Christoph Logadin Dalhoff, a member of the Dutch colony of New Netherlands. Educated at the High School of Lawrence Mass., and at a private school in Andover, N. H., David H. Neal early showed a remarkable aptitude for drawing. He determined to adopt art as a life-calling, and after considerable study and practice in New Orleans, La., he went to San Francisco, where he was employed in making drawings on wood. In 1862, through the generosity of a friend, he was furnished the means for studying in Europe, and going to Munich he worked for a year at the Royal Academy, and then entered the atelier of the Chevalier Maximilien Ainmüller, an artist noted throughout the continent, and famous for his researches in the practical revival of the process of making cathedral-colored glass. Under this master young Neal received his first regular lessons in oil painting, and devoted himself principally to interiors and subjects in ecclesiastical architecture. He began systematic study from the life under Alexander Wagner, and under Carl von Piloty in 1867. He has since made a reputation as a figure painter, and has won many valuable prizes at various exhibitions. Among the best known paintings in his earlier style may be mentioned: The "Chapel of Nonberg Convent, Salzburg" (1864); "Chapel of the Kings, Westminster"; "St. Mark's," and "On the Grand Canal, Venice" (1869). His first figure composition, "James Watt," was exhibited at the Royal Academy, London (1873), and purchased by Sir Benjamin Philips, lord-mayor. "The First Meeting of Mary Stewart and Rizzio" (1875) received the highest award in the gift of the Royal Academy of Munich, and secured him a European reputation. His most noted work, "Oliver Cromwell and John Milton," exhibited at the Berlin Royal Academy, the Munich International Exhibition (where he was a member of the prize jury), and afterward in England, and at the New York Academy of Design, is now in the Cleveland, O., public library, donated by its owner, Mr. Hurlbut. Mr. Neal removed from Munich in 1879, and since then has devoted himself to the painting of portraits, both in Paris and his native country. He painted a portrait of Rev. Mark Hopkins for Williams College, a replica of which hangs in the University Club, New York. Among other well-known works are: "Nuns at Prayer," in the Royal Gallery in Stuttgart; "Boy with Violin," owned by Mrs. Harrison Garrett of Baltimore; portrait of Hon. S. Teackle Wallis, in the Athenæum Club, Baltimore, and the "Retour du Chasse," owned by Moses Stevens, of Andover, Mass. In 1896 Mr. Neal returned to New York, and continues to devote himself to his art. In personal character he is original and interesting; possessing a keen insight into human nature, which is the secret of his success as a portrait painter. He pictures on canvas not alone the features as seen by ordinary eyes, but the real personality of his subject, at once grasped and comprehended by his keen artistic insight. He is a diligent student, never content to stand still, and thoroughly conversant with all modern art methods. With strength of mind and laudable perseverance he has met and overcome many difficulties, and richly deserves the high position he has attained. He was married, in Munich, in 1862, to Marie Antoinette, daughter of his old master, the Chevalier Maxmilien Ainmüller, and has had four children.

David Neal

H. D. Martin

MARTIN, Homer Dodge, artist, was born in Albany, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1836, the second son and fourth child of Homer and Sarah (Dodge) Martin, and on both sides could trace his lineage to ante-revolutionary days. The first American ancestor was William Seaborn Martin, born in 1650, during the voyage of his parents from Plymouth, England, to America. They settled at Stratford, Conn., and W. S. Martin was married to Abigail Curtiss in that town, afterwards removing to Woodbury, Conn. Young Martin's tendency towards art showed itself even in childhood, as is evidenced by spirited drawings made when he was not more than five years old. His executive skill owed practically nothing to external assistance; for, with the exception of two weeks in the studio of James Hart, he had no teachers but observation and experience. His first studio was in the old museum building at Albany. He began to exhibit at the National Academy of Design in 1857, when he was only twenty. In the winter of 1863 he removed to New York, and took a studio in Tenth street. He went abroad for the first time in 1876, and again in 1881, remaining until the close of 1886, and spending most of the time in France. In the summer of 1892 he visited England and France for the third time, remaining several months. Shortly after his return his eyes began to trouble him, and in the end the sight of one of them was completely destroyed. In 1893 he went to St. Paul, Minn., where the climate proved so beneficial that after a few months' rest he resumed his brush, and painted some of his best pictures. Among American landscapists Mr. Martin was distinguished by the originality and delicacy of his color scheme, the poetic quality of his treatment, and a strong individuality which from the first gave his work a place apart. To quote the Springfield "Republican," in an editorial notice of his death, he was "possessed of a style emphatically his own . . . . characterized by singularly beautiful color, and a light which seemed to transfigure the earth, and made one of his pictures the noticeable decoration in any room." Mr. Martin was a member of the Century Club, a national academician, and one of the founders of the Society of American Artists. Among his more important pictures are: "White Mountains from Randolph Hill," New York Metropolitan Museum; "Morning on the Saranac," Union League Club, New York; "Lake Sanford: A Fire-Slash Lookout," and "Honfleur Lights," the Century Club, New York; "A Lake in the Wilderness," owned by William E.

Dodge; "Source of the Hudson," Thomas B. Clark, New York; "Evening on the Thames," James Stillman, New York; "Old Normandy Manor," D. M. Stimson, New York; "Mussel Gatherers at Villerville," F. C. Gunther, New York; "Cricquebœuf Church," W. T. Evans, of New York, who also purchased and presented to the Metropolitan Museum the example it possesses of Mr. Martin's work. His "Sand Dunes on Lake Ontario," is in the possession of James S. Ingles, New York. His latest pictures were a large Adirondack view, bought by Thomas B. Clark; a view on the Seine; a Newport view, owned by Frank L. Babbatt, of Brooklyn, and a "Normandy Cottage," by William T. Evans. Mr. Martin was married, at Albany, June 25, 1861, to Elizabeth Gilbert Davis, daughter of James and Eliza (Wood) Davis, both natives of Albany. Mrs. Martin's paternal great-grandfather, Timothy Howe, served as a chaplain in the war of the revolution, and her maternal great-grandfather, Jean Poppino, born in France, about the year 1740, and brought to America by his parents in his seventh year, fought through the war of the revolution and attained the rank of major. Mr. Martin died in St. Paul, Minn., after a long and painful illness, Feb. 12, 1897.

LANDER, Benjamin, artist, was born in the city of New York, Feb. 20, 1844, son of William P. and Mary H. (Millett) Lander. His line of American ancestry runs back to 1632, and comprises many men of note in various fields of public life, some of whom achieved distinction in colonial wars and in the revolution. His boyhood was spent in Buffalo, N. Y. In 1860 he removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., and in 1886 to Nyack-on-the-Hudson, where he has since continued to reside. His art productions have given him a national and European reputation, principally his etchings and engravings, reproductions of his original works, the plates of which he retains in his own possession. The unique brilliancy of the impressions is partly due to personal supervision of details connected with the printing, after the methods pursued by the early masters of the art. He first exhibited at the National Academy of Design in 1880. His first etched plate was produced in 1882, and he soon took a high rank among painter-etchers. In 1885 he was invited to exhibit at the International exhibition of graphic arts, at Vienna. His works were well placed; he received "honorable mention," and his exhibits were secured by the Vienna Art Society for their collection. He was one of the organizers of the Brooklyn Art Guild, serving it as president; was instrumental in forming the Brooklyn Art Club, of which he was vice-president, and served as secretary of the Brooklyn Etching Club. He is a member of the New York Academy of Sciences and other leading scientific societies, and has published much matter based on original researches in natural history. While serving as corresponding secretary of the Rockland County Historical Society, he became actively interested in early American history, and has published numerous articles dealing with the early times of New York and Brooklyn under the Dutch, and of the Indians of the same regions, as well as romances based on historical facts. He was married, in 1869, to Annie E., daughter of Samuel W. Green, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Benj. Lander.

BLASHFIELD, Edwin Howland, artist, was born in New York city, Dec. 15, 1848, son of William Henry and Eliza (Dodd) Blashfield, both of New England stock. He received his elementary education in the public schools of Boston. In May, 1867, he first studied art in Paris, where he was a student of Léon Bonnât. He at the same time received some instruction and advice from G. L. Gérome and Chapu, the sculptor. He exhibited in the Paris Salon, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1888, 1889, 1892, 1893, and at the Universal exhibition, Paris, 1889. He has also exhibited at the Royal Academy, London, and in Edinburgh, Dublin and numerous British cities. He won medals at the Paris and Chicago world's fairs. He painted "Metal Work," four colossal seated winged figures, in one of the large domes in the Manufacturer's and Liberal Arts Building, Chicago, 1893. In 1894 he painted a large decorative canvas, with eight or more life-size figures, for the house of Collis P. Huntington; and some years earlier painted three decorative panels for the house of H. McK. Twombly, and two for Mr. Gallatin, all of New York city. He also painted the large mural panel, "Justice," for the Lawyers' Club, New York city, and the one entitled "The Angel of the Resurrection," in a church at Foxboro, Pa., both widely noted. Mr. Blashfield has passed twenty years abroad, working in France, Italy, Greece and Egypt, and has exhibited in America numerous traveling sketches of buildings, temples and churches. He has lectured on art and painting at Harvard University, at Yale University, and in Washington, Cleveland and other art centres of America. In collaboration with his wife, he prepared numerous illustrated articles for "Scribner's," the "Century," and other leading magazines, on subjects connected with mediæval or renaissance art, or noted places of the Old World. Among the most noteworthy and interesting of these may be mentioned: "With Romola in Florence," "The Man at Arms," "Castle Life," "A Day with a Florentine Artist of the Fifteenth Century," "Ravenna and Its Mosaics," "The Paris of the Three Musketeers," "Afloat on the Nile," and "A Day with the Donkey Boys." Among the most notable of his larger works are "Christmas Bells," "The Choir Boys," "The Angel with the Flaming Sword," "All Souls' Day," "The Emperor Commodus," "The Roman Lady's Fencing Lesson" and "Inspiration." He has also gained a well-merited reputation as an illustrator, and has painted many portraits. He aided in decorating the new building of the congressional library, Washington, D. C., furnishing a number of remarkably well-conceived symbolic allegorical panels. He was awarded medals at the Paris exposition of 1889, and at the Columbian exposition in 1893. He also received one of the medals issued on dedication day at the Chicago exposition, and inscribed "To the Designers of the Columbian Exposition." He is a member of the National Academy and many other art societies, and was president of the Society of American Artists in 1895–96.

Edwin H Blashfield

PERRY, Roland Hinton, sculptor and painter, was born in New York, N. Y., Jan. 25, 1870, the son of George and Ione (Hinton) Perry. The paternal branch of his family was prominent in Massachusetts from the earliest days of American independence. His mother's family was of Norman descent, being mentioned in English history at the Conquest, at Agincourt, and in the time of Charles I., when a Hinton was physician-in-ordinary to the king, and, embracing the royal cause, was eventually

R Hinton Perry

obliged to flee to Holland. Some of his descendants of the next generation settled in Virginia, while others returned to England. Mr. Perry's father was, at the time of his death, editor of the New York "Home Journal." His artistic gifts he inherited from his mother. At the age of sixteen he began systematic study at the Art Students' League of New York, where he remained until, in 1889, one year after the death of his father, he and his mother went to France. The following five years they spent in Paris, where Mr. Perry painted in the studios of Paul Delance, Callot and Gêrome, and studied modeling at the Académie Julien, under Chapu and Puech. In 1890 he passed the necessary examinations, and was admitted to the École des Beaux-Arts. In 1891 he made his first exhibition of a portrait at the Salons des Champs Elysées, and in each following year he has exhibited at the Champs de Mars. In 1894 he returned to New York, and opening a studio in the city, began immediately to model four bas-reliefs representing the "Sibyls," which he was commissioned to prepare for the congressional library at Washington. These, on their completion, were placed in the Main Stair Hall of the building. In 1896 Mr. Perry received a further commission to make the fountain of Neptune for the main approach. He was married, March 11, 1895, to his cousin, Irma, daughter of Howard Hinton, of New York city.

F. K. M. Rehn

REHN, Frank Knox Morton, marine artist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 12, 1848, of Dutch ancestry. He studied at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, under Prof. Christian Schussell, and mastered the mechanical department of art in the remarkably short time of two years. He then turned his attention to portraiture, and was unusually successful, especially in the facility with which he caught a likeness. He then gave time to the study of landscape, marine, still life and figures, and in each achieved considerable success. His most important figure piece, "The Turkish Harem," is owned by A. T. Partridge, of Philadelphia. Mr. Rehn was led to take up marine painting as a specialty through his chance acquaintance with Russel Smith, the scenic artist, who criticised his versatile habits, and advised him to concentrate his talent in one direction. At the time Mr. Rehn was at an impressionable age, and being an ardent lover of the sea in all its moods, he determined to adopt marine and coast subjects for his facile brush, and found both pleasure and success in this new field. As Philadelphia lacked an art atmosphere, he in 1881 moved to New York city. Mr. Rehn was very desirous of studying abroad, but he conquered the temptation, fearing that the tendency to imitate would master his own individuality, and believing that if America is to have her own school of art, it must be unalloyed by the tendency towards imitation engendered by study in foreign schools. Acting on this theory, he avoided the danger by remaining at home, and with his own eyes and with his own methods has won renown as a thoroughly distinctive American painter, adapting and varying his technique to his subject as to him seems best fitted. He now stands in the foremost rank of marine painters, there being few, if any, who can surpass him in his rendering of the sea. He has exhibited at the Philadelphia Academy, the New York Academy of Design and other American galleries. He was awarded first prize for marine painting at the St. Louis exposition in 1882; a $250 prize at a water color competitive exhibition, New York, in 1885; a gold medal of honor at the prize fund exhibition, New York, 1886. His "Missing Vessel" is owned by the Detroit Art Museum, and "Close of a Summer Day" by the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy. "The Derelict" (1892), is one of his best known canvases.

KETCHAM, Harriet Ann (McDivitt), sculptor, was born at Scio, Harrison co., O., July 12, 1846. Her father, Andrew McDivitt, a bridge-builder and contractor, was of Scotch-Irish descent; her mother, Eliza J. Corkhill, was a native of the Isle of Man, and emigrated to America with her parents when a young woman. The maternal grandmother of Harriet A. Ketcham was Ann Christian, who belonged to what is probably the most distinguished family in the Isle of Man. The Christians trace their descent from Edward the Confessor, and many of the governors and deemsters in the little island have been taken from this family. The Christian family gained an unmerited and unenviable notoriety from the purely fictitious character of Edward Christian in Scott's "Peveril of the Peak." The Celtic and Norse blood, which go to make up the Manx, gave to Harriet A. Ketcham her vivid imagination and imitative faculty. Her parents removed from Ohio to Burlington, Ia., in 1851, and soon after to Mount Pleasant, Ia., which latter place was Mrs. Ketcham's home until her death. She was educated at the Iowa Wesleyan University at Mount Pleasant. In August, 1868, she was married to William B. Ketcham, a manufacturer and coal mine operator. She developed an early taste for art, and learned to work in clay and colors while yet a young girl. In 1876 she entered the studio of Wilson McDonald, of New York city, where she remained about a year, devoting much of her time to the study of anatomy in the medical colleges. In 1878 she opened a studio in Washington, D. C., and placed herself under the tutelage of the sculptor, Clark Mills. In 1886 she went to Italy, and studied under the best masters in Rome and Florence. Her early works in marble, such as her busts of Sen. Allison, Justice Miller, Sen. Harlan and George O. Cannon, passed into other hands as soon as finished. Her most beautiful production, "The Peri at the Gate of Paradise," as described in Moore's "Lalla-Rookh," was made in her studio at Rome, and was on exhibition at the Columbian exposition. Her greatest work was the design for the Iowa state soldiers' monument at Des Moines, which was accepted by the commission after a sharp competitive examination of many designs offered by the leading sculptors of America. Among her most famous works in sculpture are the following: "The Peri"; life-size bust of Abraham Lincoln, said to be the best portrait of him in existence; bust of ex-U. S. Sen. James Harlan; of the late Justice Samuel F. Miller, of the supreme court of the United

States; of Sen. William B. Allison; of T. J. Potter; of the sculptor's mother, and one of her only daughter, born in Rome. Ten of her oil paintings, several of which were painted at the Vatican, now ornament the walls of the capitol in Des Moines. Mrs. Ketcham died at Mount Pleasant, Ia., Oct. 13, 1890, leaving two sons and a daughter.

Ernest Seton Thompson

SETON-THOMPSON, Ernest Evan, artist, naturalist and author, was born in South Shields, England, Aug. 14, 1860, son of Joseph Logan and Alice (Snowdon) Thompson. He is descended from the famous Scotch Setons, his father being the eldest male descendant and great-grandson of George Seton, last earl of Winton. After years of hard study in London, he came to America in 1881, and spent several years in a log shanty on the plains of the upper Assinniboine, Manitoba. Here, with his brother, he procured the necessities of life by farming in a small way, which left ample time for zoölogical expeditions, covering the surrounding country for several hundred miles; these three years of wild life were the formative period that decided his career. Although primarily a naturalist, "he expressed his ardent love of nature in paint, plaster and prose." In 1883, through a series of papers on the zoölogy of Manitoba, he first became known as a naturalist; they were afterwards published in book form, under the titles of "The Mammals of Manitoba," and "The Birds of Manitoba" and resulted in his appointment as government naturalist to Manitoba province. His illustrations for these and other papers created such great interest among the publishers and scientists of the East that the Century Co. invited him to New York to illustrate their "Encyclopedic Dictionary," for which they required drawings of animals and birds "up to the 'Century Magazine' standard of artistic excellence, yet technically correct as illustrations." After making over 1,000 drawings for this work, and being engaged in illustrative work continuously until 1890, he went to Europe for the purpose of continuing his art studies. On his arrival in London, in 1880, he had taken a scholarship entitling him to seven years' free tuition at the Royal Academy. But after working here for a year and a half, had concluded that the London methods were unsatisfactory. On his return, therefore, in 1890, he went to Paris, where he studied with Henri Mosler, and his first picture, painted within a year, was hung in the Salon; the subject was a sleeping wolf. He had been a noted wolf-hunter during his western life, and most of his drawings and pictures, afterwards on exhibition in the Salon, about eighteen in number, were wolf subjects. "Wolf" Thompson, as he is frequently called, painted a realistic canvas for the World's fair, "Awaited in Vain," picturing a woodcutter returning to his home being devoured by wolves. It had the honor of being one of the best abused canvases sent to the "White City." His story, "Lobo, King of the Currumpaw," published in "Scribner's," November, 1894, recounted his experience in the Currumpaw region of New Mexico, where, for four months, he pursued and finally killed a large wolf, which with his pack had daily for five years made havoc of catttle. This was pronounced by the leading journals the best wolf story ever written. Mr. Seton-Thompson later returned to Paris, where he studied under Gerôme, Bouguereau and Ferrier. The numerous sketches of his own dissections, after four years' conscientious study, he condensed into fifty large plates, treating of some fifty animals and birds of chief interest to the artist, under the title, "Art Anatomy of Animals." It has been published by Macmillan, of London and New York, as a royal quarto volume, with one hundred pages of text accompanying the superb plates. Mr. Thompson has been most highly praised in his work as painter and sculptor by such men as Gerôme, Fremiet and others of note. His drawings of birds are said to be the best of any ever produced in America. He is a most remarkable combination of scientist, artist and sportsman; the accuracy of the representation of his own imagination and artistic power satisfies the most exacting scientist. He is fearless in revealing nature as she is, and his own individuality is pronounced in all his works. His book, "Wild Animals I Have Known," in seven weeks passed through three editions. He is still creating and evidently has not yet reached the limit of his powers. Mr. Seton-Thompson was married, in New York city, in June, 1896, to Grace, daughter of Albert Gallatin, of California. Through her literary gifts and artistic appreciation, she has been a great inspiration and assistance to him in his work.

Howard Pyle

PYLE, Howard, author and illustrator, was born in Wilmington, Newcastle co., Del., March 5, 1853, son of William and Margaret (Churchman) Pyle. His family on both sides is of the old Pennsylvania Quaker stock; some of his ancestors having come to America with Penn's original company. They were representatives of that more progressive element in the Society of Friends, which produced many leading men and women of the day, such as Bayard Taylor (a relative of Mr. Pyle) and others, an element well known for its generous participation in reforms and intellectual movements. Howard Pyle's parents were of considerable culture, especially his mother, whose finely critical mind directed his youthful tastes into correct and classical channels. He received a good school education in Wilmington, after which, instead of pursuing a higher collegiate course, he determined upon following an artistic career. To this end he entered, at the age of sixteen, a school of art established in Philadelphia by a Mr. Van der Weilen, a native of Antwerp, a gold medal winner of that Dutch school, and a most excellent teacher, to whose thorough and skillful training much of the charm of Mr. Pyle's technique is doubtless to be ascribed. His three years' education in this school comprises his entire training; he never studied abroad, and his art is purely and distinctively American. In 1876 he entered upon his artistic career as an illustrator in New York city, contributing drawings, short stories and poems to the periodical press. His style was good, his imagination of a high order, and his work, such as it was, found quite a ready acceptance by the editors of the magazines, who used the material which he then supplied in the odd corners of their publications. His first really serious essay of work was a drawing made for "Harper's Weekly," entitled "A Wreck in the Offing." This was so much liked by the publishers that it was printed as a "double-page" picture. Such an honor at that period, when Abbey, Frost, Reinhart and others, were filling the pages of Harper's periodicals with really excellent work, was no small achievement for a hitherto unknown man. "I am sure," says Mr. Pyle, speaking of his delight in this recognition of his initial endeavor, "such moments of success are what make life worth the living " Thenceforth his position as an illustrator and magazine writer was easily assured, and from this beginning he steadily rose to a national reputation. Both in his stories and illustrations Mr. Pyle exhibits a well-defined style, characterized by vigorous and sustained imagination and a certain charming quaintness, eminently adapted to tales of fairyland or olden days. His technique is excellent and his composition, while detailed, is delightfully free from conventionalisms. Although several creditable paintings bear his signature, it is to illustrating he gives his preference; the aim of his art being the "creating what others may enjoy." As a writer his contributions to periodical literature have been constant. Among his books are "The Merrie Adventures of Robin Hood, of Great Renown in Nottinghamshire" (1883); "Within the Capes" (1885) "Pepper and Salt; or, Seasoning for Young Folk" (1887); "The Rose of Paradise" (1887); "The Wonder Clock; or, Four and Twenty Marvelous Tales" (1888); "Otto of the Silver Hand" (1888); "Men of Iron, a Romance of Chivalry" (1892); "Twilight Land" (1895); "Jack Ballister's Fortune" (1895); "The Garden Behind the Moon" (1895). In 1882 Mr. Pyle was married to Anne, daughter of J. Morton Poole, of Wilmington, which city, since 1880, has been his home.

NIEHAUS, Charles Henry, sculptor, was born in Cincinnati, O., Jan. 24, 1855, son of John Conrad and Sophia (Block) Niehaus, natives of Germany. He received his education in the common schools of his native city, and although an apt scholar in the ordinary branches of knowledge, early discovered a genuine genius for art, which marked him for a brilliant career. His parents being in moderate circumstances, he found his ambitions seriously embarrassed for several years, but by rigid self-denial and unflagging industry he finally succeeded in entering upon a systematic course of art studies in the McMicken School of Design, where he was awarded the highest prize in drawing and modeling. In 1877 he went to Munich, Germany, and studied for three years in the Royal Academy, making a rapid and steady progress, and receiving among other honors the highest prize offered in any department—he was the first American to win this award—and a medal and diploma for his sculptured group, entitled "Fleeting Time." This first finished effort of the sculptor, although showing traces of immaturity and lack of experience, displayed the qualities of strength, dignity and careful execution. After traveling in Italy, France and England for a year, Mr. Niehaus returned in 1881 to Cincinnati, where within two years he received commissions for his famous statues, Garfield and William Allen, both of which he modeled in Cincinnati and executed in Rome. The Cincinnati Garfield was modeled and cast in bronze in Rome. These statues display, not only his great talent for portraiture, but also the exceptional skill and delicacy with which he treats the difficult sculptural problem of modern dress. Several critics have well remarked that "the admirable breadth and smoothness of his treatment recalls the antique draperies in which the Greeks found delight." During Mr. Niehaus' Roman residence he also executed several excellent portrait busts, and his splendidly modeled nude statue of a Greek athlete, entitled the "Scraper," which elicited the strongest praise at the Columbian exposition, Chicago, 1893. He finally located in New York city in 1887, and since then has advanced steadily in reputation and success, winning commissions in several notable competitions. His greatest excellence is in skillful portraiture and complete mastery of the human figure, but far from resting even on these lofty attainments, he is equally notable for the purity and highly imaginative qualities of his conception and execution of ideal and heroic subjects. His "Moses," executed in 1894 for the congressional library building, Washington, D. C., is a splendid specimen of a conception and execution nobly adapted to a subject, around which the imagination of the entire race weaves the loftiest associations. It has been aptly compared to Michael Angelo's masterpiece, and in respect of impressive completenes of treatment, the observer would be at a loss to discriminate between them. His "Hooker" and "Davenport," executed on commission for the capitol at Hartford, Conn., have been pronounced faithful and dignified representations of two types of Puritan character, which were so potent in molding the virtues of this great republic. A similar strength and adequacy of conception characterizes the statue of Samuel Hahnemann, discoverer of homœopathy, for the memorial monument in Washington, considered the most effective seated statue ever produced. The first prize and commission were awarded him by an advisory committee of the National Sculptors' Society out of a large number of designs offered in competition. Similar and equally effective is his "Gibbon" in the congressional library. In the competition for the equestrian statue of Robert E. Lee, in Richmond, he received first prize. A quality which runs through all of Mr. Niehaus' works—the only element of sameness they present—is that of a strong and virile simplicity, originality and individuality of treatment, suited alike to the rugged general, the rapt prophet, the profound scholar, and the delicate outlines of the female figure. Among others of his notable works are the equestrian statue of Gen. Sherman; a female figure for a monument in Cypress Hills Cemetery, Brooklyn; portrait busts of Vice-Pres. Daniel D. Tompkins, and the famous bronze doors of Trinity Church, New York, which represent several scenes in religious history, and are justly considered most successful specimens of low relief work. He is now (1899) engaged on a statue of ex-Gov. Morton, of Indiana, for the capitol at Washington, D. C., and a pediment, the "Triumph of Law," for the new building of the appellate division of the supreme court, New York city.

C. H. Niehaus

STETSON, Charles Walter, artist, was born at Tiverton, R. I., March 25, 1858, son of Joshua A. and Rebecca L. (Steere) Stetson. His father was a Free Will Baptist minister; his mother, a daughter of Judge Samuel Steere, of Glocester, R. I., a man of much importance in the town during the first half of the century. The greater part of his life has been passed in Providence. His especial talent did not show itself at an early age, for his first essays in color were anything but promising, and he was fully eighteen years of age before his coloring became distinguished for anything but its crudity. In 1878 he took his first studio, but for financial reasons was unable to keep it. He returned to his father's house, and continued to work there under the greatest discouragements; meanwhile, the artists and a few picture lovers began to find him out. About the year 1881 he again took a studio, and from that time his real artist life may be dated, perhaps. In 1882, in conjunction with George W. Whitaker, he made his first exhibition in Providence, the works shown being the result of a trip they had made to Nova Scotia and Cape Breton. In 1883, in the gallery of the Providence Art Club, of which he was one of the three originators, Mr. Stetson opened his next exhibition. This brought the first real recognition from his townsmen, and resulted in his exhibiting in Boston and meeting with extraordinary success. The press, while by no means unanimous in praise, admitted that in Mr. Stetson a new power had arisen, especially a new and extraordinary colorist. During that year he made a series of thirteen large etchings and many smaller ones for the collection of Beriah Wall, of Providence, a full set of duplicates of which is now the property of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston. His etched work previous to that date comprises some forty plates. In 1888–89 fourteen months were spent at Pasadena, Cal., in sketching and study. He then returned to Providence, and occupied his old studio in the Fleur-de-Lys, a part of whose decorations he had designed. In 1891 he exhibited at the American Art Association galleries, in conjunction with Alexander Harrison and W. L. Dodge, and received the most bitter denunciation and the warmest praise that had ever fallen to his lot. In 1894 he located permanently in Pasadena, Cal., and in 1897 for the first time visited Europe, spending a year, mostly in Italy and London, in which latter place he gave a private exhibition. Mr. Stetson's subjects are very varied, running the scale between the sombre and weird and the joyous and voluptuous. He paints portraits, figure pieces, landscapes and imaginative compositions. He is best known, perhaps, by the latter; but on account of his daring and original coloring, some critics prefer his portraits. Among his best known works are: "Eve and Cain"; "A Sapphic"; "The Music Lesson"; "Delilah with Samson's Hair"; "Susannah and the Elders"; "The Lovers"; "The Rajah's Peacocks"; "Dreams"; "The Burial of a Suicide," and "Remorse." Among his most successful portraits are those of his father; Grace Ellery Channing, the author (now the artist's wife); Hon. Gilbert Robbins and Hon. Arthur Doyle, both mayors of Providence; Hon. Henry Lippitt, governor of Rhode Island; Hon. George M. Carpenter, of the U. S. district court, and Mrs. Margaret Collier Graham, the author. Mr. Stetson paints both in oils and water colors.

Charles Walter Stetson

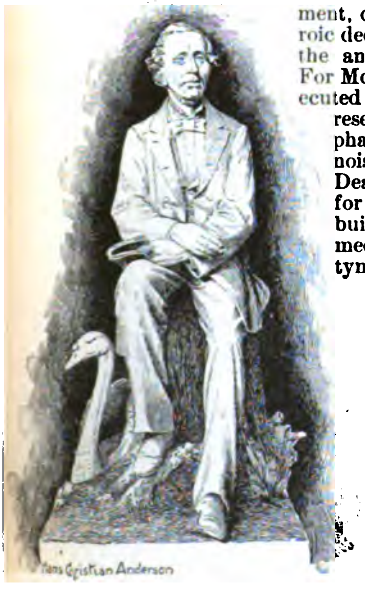
COUPER, William, sculptor, was born in Norfolk, Va., Sept. 20, 1853, son of John D. and Euphania M. (Cowling) Couper. By his father's line he comes of sturdy Scotch stock; his grandfather, William Couper, a native of Scotland, settled at Norfolk, Va., in 1801. His maternal ancestors, the Cowlings, have long been settled in Virginia, where several of them have achieved reputation. His great-grandfather, John Hamilton, was a soldier in the revolution. Mr. Couper was educated at private schools in Norfolk, and early in life exhibited a marked talent for art, which indicated the lines of his life career. He began the study of sculpture in 1872, and in 1874 went to Munich, Germany, where he entered the Art Academy and also pursued a course of anatomy at the Royal Surgical Institute. Going to Florence, in 1875, he made the acquaintance of the well-known American sculptor, Thomas Ball, who, recognizing the young man's merits, invited him to share his studio. During the next twenty-two years the Ball-Couper studios were a favorite meeting place for Florentine artists and the American and English residents of Florence, and the yearly receptions held there were most attractive features. Mr. Couper has made a particular success of low relief work; some of his sculptures being so delicate as to derive from the natural translucency of the marble a more perfect effect. He has, however, achieved equal reputation in other branches of sculpture, and has produced several statues and large works, which are noticeable not only for broad and bold modeling but for a beauty and individuality quite characteristic of the artist. Among these is his now famous "Beauty's Wreath for Valour's Brow," representing a graceful and beautiful Greek maiden, seated on the capitol of a ruined column preparing a wreath of wild olive to crown the victor of the Olympic games. This masterpiece cost him eighteen months of steady labor, but the result is all that could be desired; a truly artistic blending of the highest, most detailed finish with an apparent unfinish to complete the effect of age. Simple as is this statue in conception, the thoughtful conscientiousness of its working out, the truly artistic feeling which breathes from it and is visible in even the mechanical details of the execution, make it live in the memory as a thing one is the richer for having seen. Among other meritorious productions may be mentioned his "Falconer" and "Coming of Spring," two colossal sphingi for the Leland Stanford mausoleum at Palo Alto, Cal., and "Moses" for the new court house in Madison square, New York. Of late years Mr. Couper has devoted much of his time to portrait work, and some of his best productions in this line are busts of Bishop Newman, of the Methodist Episcopal church; A. S. Barnes, the publisher; Chief Engineer Brooks, of the U. S. Navy; John Reynolds, Henry Mauer and Mrs. Henry Villard, of New York city. In 1892 he was appointed on the advisory committee of two to approve works in sculpture sent from Florence to the Columbian exposition in Chicago. In the summer of 1897 he returned to the United States with Mr. Ball, and in the following spring they opened a joint studio in New York city. He is a member of the National Sculpture Society and the Architectural League of New York city. He was married in 1878 to Eliza Chickering, only daughter of Thomas Ball. They have three sons.

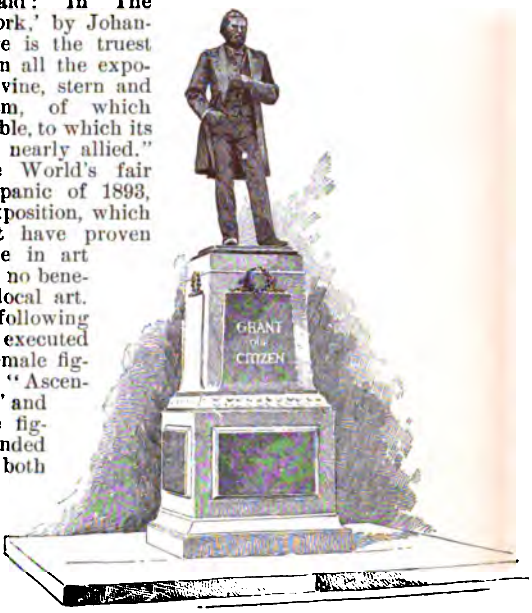
William Couper

GELERT, Johannes Sophus, sculptor, was born in the village of Nybel, Schleswig, Denmark (now part of Prussia), Dec. 10, 1852, son of Ludwig Christian Friedrich and Constance A. F. (Pedersen) Gelert. Both his parents possessed artistic ability; his father was at one time court jeweler to Dom Pedro, emperor of Brazil, and his mother was a skillful designer of flowers. In his hours of leisure, at school, the son amused himself making drawings and clay images of animals, quite without instruction, and following his own inclination. In 1866, when the family removed to Copenhagen, he was apprenticed to a wood-carver, and in 1870 he entered the Royal Academy of Fine Arts,

J. Gelert

completing his studies with honor in 1875, all the while working at his trade. In the following summer he located in Stockholm, Sweden, where he executed several pieces of statuary in marble for Prof. F. Kjeldberg. In 1877 he made an extensive tour through Germany, stopping at Berlin, Dresden and Munich, and then spent fifteen months in Paris. Having just completed his studies in Copenhagen he did not feel inclined to enter the École des Beaux Arts, having gained a most unfavorable impression of most of the French sculptures shown at the Salon as betraying poor taste, minutely realistic, utterly in contrast to Thorwaldsen's lofty idealism. Accordingly he went to work on some original conceptions. His colossal group, representing the Norse god, Thor, combatting a bull, exhibited at the Salon of 1878, was the result. Although this work received much favorable comment in the French art journals, it found no purchaser, and having spent more than his savings, Mr. Gelert was obliged to return to Copenhagen. In the following year he went to Berlin, where he worked almost three years for Prof. R. Siemening, A. Wolf, F. Hartzer and other contractors on large monumental works. In 1882 he received a commission for a number of decorative statues for a new theatre in Copenhagen, and having completed them, was awarded a scholarship by the Danish government, such as is given only to advanced artists of recognized ability. He thereupon went to Rome to continue his studies, and while making himself thoroughly acquainted with ancient and modern masterpieces, also attempted some original work, notably a life-size group of two children, called the "Little Architect." At the end of nine months he returned to Copenhagen, where he was kept scantily busy until the spring of 1887, when he concluded to seek a large field for his activity in this country. Accidentally he went to Chicago, and here it was that his talent attained a greater development. Among his first large commissions was the Haymarket monument, commemorating the heroic deeds of the policemen in the anarchistic riot of 1886. For McVicker's Theatre he executed two large friezes, representing La Salle's triumphal march through Illinois (1681), and the Fort Dearborn massacre (1812); for the Chicago "Herald" building the figure of a mediæval herald and three tympana for the façade, representing the history of printing. In the latter works Mr. Gelert shows his strongest style of composition and modeling. The statue of Gen. Grant at Galena, Ill. (see illustration), with historical bas-reliefs representing Lee's surrender at Appomattox; the statue of Hans Christian Andersen (see illustration), and the heroic bust of Beethoven in Lincoln Park, Chicago, are acknowledged to be among the very best examples of modern statuary. At the Columbian exposition in Chicago, 1893, Gelert's colossal group of laborers, "The Struggle for Work," created a marked sensation. The Springfield, Mass., "Republican" called it: "The most powerful and original work, not only in America but in the whole exhibition of sculpture," and said: "This strenuous and faithful conception, representing the workingman's struggle for bread . . . is one of the strongest things ever wrought into sculpture, and whether it be called socialistic, anarchistic, or what not else, it deserves recognition for its extraordinary moral quality and significance." The Chicago "Inter-Ocean" said: "In 'The Struggle for Work,' by Johannes Gelert, there is the truest touch, perhaps in all the exposition, of that divine, stern and heroic symbolism, of which sculpture is capable, to which its function is most nearly allied." Close upon the World's fair came the great panic of 1893, and the great exposition, which otherwise might have proven a great incentive in art matters, brought no benefit whatever to local art. During the five following years Mr. Gelert executed his beautiful female figure, entitled the "Ascension of the Soul," and an athletic nude figure of a wounded American soldier, both of which have been highly praised, the latter receiving a gold medal at the Nashville centennial in 1897. In 1898 Mr. Gelert removed to New York city, and opened a studio.





LA FARGE, John, artist and writer, was born in New York city, March 31, 1835, son of Jean Frederic and ——— (de St. Victor) de la Farge. His father, a native of France, entered the army when a young man, and was one of an expedition sent to San Domingo to suppress an insurrection. Promoted lieutenant, he accompanied a force to the interior of the island, where all suffered capture by a band of insurgents, and all but Lieut. La Farge were tortured to death, his life being spared in order that he might instruct Gen. Guerrier, the insurgent leader, in reading and writing. He was held a prisoner after the French evacuated San Domingo, and was living on the island in 1806, the year in which a general massacre of whites was planned. Warned of the impending doom, Lieut. La Farge contrived to reach the part of the island under Spanish control, and there took refuge in a ship bound for Philadelphia. Arrived there, he concluded to remain, for chances of making a living offered themselves, and by ventures on the seas, of various kinds, he became wealthy and bought plantations in Louisiana and lands in the northern part of New York state, where he lived for several years. Removing to New York city, he became identified with its French colony, composed of cultivated people, among whom were Buisse de St. Victor, a former planter in San Domingo, and his wife (née Bancel), also of French extraction. Their daughter became the wife of Lieut. La Farge, and began her married life in a house in St. John's park, an aristocratic quarter in those days, whence the family removed to Washington place, near Washington square. John La Farge was surrounded by books and paintings from his infancy, but aside from taking some drawing lessons from one of his grandfathers, he gave no special attention to art, nor was he attracted to literary work. He acquired a classical education, and then studied

J La Farge

law. He had a superficial interest in many things, and, partly to concentrate his thoughts on some one accomplishment, his father advised him to study art in Paris, where he had relatives. He took up his residence in that city in 1856, and became a pupil of Couture, whose style, with its richness of color and free handling, must have influenced La Farge in some measure. Couture discovered an originality in his drawing that seemed likely to disappear if the young American continued among students who for the most part were slavish imitators of their instructor, and therefore set him to copying drawings by the old masters in the Louvre. Still postponing, by his master's advice, the use of color, he continued his drawing in the galleries of Munich and Dresden; made a tour of northern Italy, and returned to his native country by way of England, where he became acquainted with the pre-Raphaelite painters, and conceived a strong sympathy for their motives and their style. Although he entered a law office on settling in New York city, he soon felt a positive inclination toward art, and removed to Newport, R. I., to study under William M. Hunt, who had been the favorite pupil of Jean François Millet. At Hunt's suggestion, he worked in black and white for some time, using color but sparingly, and was found fault with for paying too much attention to refinements and details—the pre-Raphaelite bias being strong, as is evidenced by the flower paintings and decorative work produced at this period. The civil war came on, and he attempted to enlist in the Federal army, but was debarred by near-sightedness, and returned to his easel, to work with a fervor born of those stirring days. Of a figure of St. Paul, painted in 1861, the critic, George P. Lathrop, wrote: "The artist who could slowly lift through all the technical processes of painting this healthy figure into life must have had a much more serious purpose to sustain him than that merely pictorial aim which has governed most painters since Fra Angelico or Albert Durer, even when they have supposed themselves religious in tone." His next important work (1862–63) was a "Madonna" and a "St. John" for St. Peter's Roman Catholic Church, New York city, and although these were not accepted they were, it is said, equal in richness and depth of color to any of his subsequent work. A severe illness, in 1866, was followed by a long period of convalescence, during which La Farge took up drawing on wood, contributing illustrations to an edition of "Enoch Arden," to "Songs from the Old Dramatists" and to the "Riverside Magazine." Illustrations to Browning's "Men and Women" and Longfellow's "Skeleton in Armor" remain unpublished. In these drawings, which in vigor and beauty surpass those by other illustrators of that day, is seen the effect of the study of Japanese art, which La Farge was one of the first in this country to appreciate. In 1865 several panels of fish and flowers, painted for a gentleman's dining-room, but rejected, were publicly exhibited, and were admired by the architect, Henry H. Richardson, of Boston, who made La Farge promise to do decorative work in the first important building at his disposal. Among others who appreciated him fully at this time was James Jackson Jarves, who in his "Art Idea" (1866) said: "La Farge goes to art with earnest devotion and an ambition for its highest walks, bringing to the American school depth of feeling, subtlety of perception, and a magnificent tone of coloring, united to a fervent imagination, which bestows upon the humblest object a portion of his inmost life. . . . His landscapes are gems of imaginative suggestion and delicate vital treatment; not pantheistic in sentiment, although the soul of Nature breathes in them." In 1869, after having his pictures refused for years by the National Academy of Design, or badly hung when accepted, he was elected an academician. In 1873 he visited Europe; exhibited two pictures in London, which were praised by the critics; made a study of the stained glass in the cathedrals of France, as well as of the modern glass produced in England, and returned with a determination to lift glass-making to a more exalted place among the arts than it had ever occupied. By the use of glass of different degrees of thickness, of quality, of surface, of opalescence, and of glass in which several hues were blended, he produced effects as beautiful as those seen in ancient windows, and secured a wider range of color than was possible in mediæval times. Later he adopted the plan of fusing the glass together, discarding leads. In 1878 he designed some very beautiful windows for the Congregational church at Newport, R. I.; but these were damaged by a hailstorm, and were repaired with inferior glass. The "battle window" (1880) in Memorial Hall, Harvard University, is one of his most noted achievements in color as well as design, almost every kind of glass being used, and even precious stones. Among later works, some of which are even more elaborate, are a mosaic-glass window in the Second Presbyterian Church, Chicago; window in the Ames Memorial Church, North Easton, Mass.; window of mosaic and cloissoné in Crane Memorial Library, Quincy, Mass.; window in the Nevins Memorial Church, Methuen, Mass.; Watson window ("The Ascension") in Trinity Church, Buffalo; window ("Presentation in the Temple"), Church of the Ascension, New York city; Ayer window ("Angel Stirring the Pool"), Central Congregational Church, Boston. At various times he has furnished windows for the houses of Alma Tadema, London; Cornelius and William K. Vanderbilt and Whitelaw Reid, New York city; Henry Marquand, Newport, R. I.; Charles Francis Adams and Frederick L. Ames, Boston. The Watson window was exhibited at the Paris exposition of 1889, and for this La Farge received a medal of the first class and was awarded the decoration of the legion of honor, while the jurors bore testimony as follows: "He has created in all its details an art unknown before, an entirely new industry, and in a country without traditions he will begin one followed by thousands of pupils filled with the same respect for him that we have ourselves for our own masters. To share in this respect is the highest praise we can give this great artist." In 1876 La Farge was called on by his friend, Richardson, to redeem the promise made ten years previous and undertake the decoration of the interior of Trinity Church, Boston. He had only a few months in which to make preparations, and was unable to carry out his scheme for lack of appropriations; therefore adorned only the tower and side walls with figures, and simply tinted the ceilings and other parts. As it was, the frescoes produced a profound impression, and were conceded to be the most important mural paintings ever executed in this country. In 1877 he painted two frescoes in the chancel of St. Thomas' Church, New York city, also designing the enframing woodwork and architectural mouldings; in 1882 decorated the interior of the Brick Presbyterian Church; in 1885 painted two large panels, representing the "Visit of the Magi," for the Church of the Incarnation, and in 1887 an altar-piece, "The Ascension," for the Church of the Ascension, all in the same city. He also decorated the ceilings in the dining-room of the

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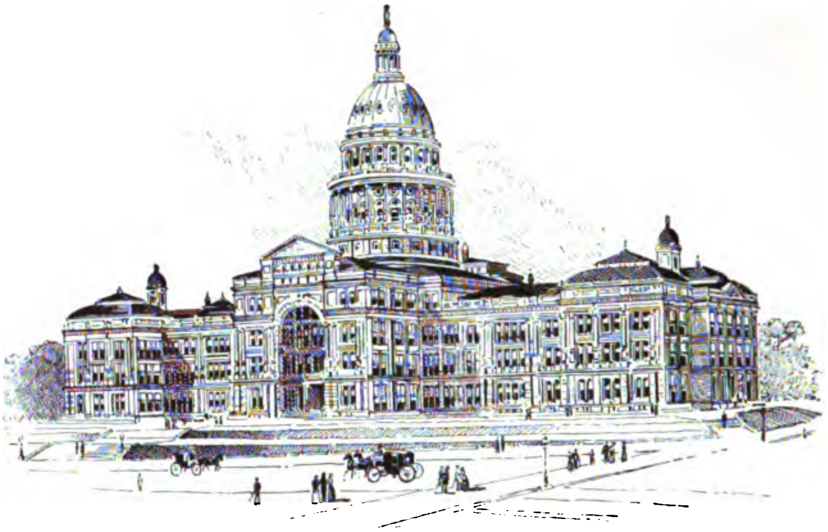
Union League Club; painted two large pictures, "Music" and "The Drama," in the dining-room of Whitelaw Reid, and furnished ceiling decorations, ornamental woodwork and tapestries, after his own designs, to the mansion of Cornelius Vanderbilt. He designed the tomb of the King family at Newport, R. I., the sculptor being St. Gaudens. In 1895 he was invited by the French government to make a special exhibit of his works in conjunction with the Salon of the Champ de Mars, and to this contributed a stained-glass window and 200 pictures. He was one of the founders of the Society of American Artists, and is a member of the Water Color Society. In 1880 La Farge paid his first visit to Japan, and in 1890–93 contributed a series of papers on that country to the "Century Magazine," subsequently published in book form. Of this work a reviewer said: "The eye that saw the cities, gardens, and temples of Japan was trained; the hand that sketched them and wrote of them was practiced, and the mind that reviewed and weighed the products and instincts of Japanese art was as sympathetic as it was keen in its inquiries. It is very seldom that an artist is willing to relate simply and sincerely what he sees and what, from his own artistic standpoint, he thinks of it. Mr. La Farge has done this, and those who wish to add to their powers of enjoyment in looking and seeing cannot afford to miss the culture and stimulus to the imagination to be found in this book." In 1890–91 he visited Hawaii, Fiji, Java and Ceylon, and, as in Japan, found abundant material for water color sketches, in which his love of color had full excuse for expression. In 1892 he lectured on color and composition in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York city, and there, in 1894, gave six public lectures, which, under the title "Considerations on Painting," were published in 1895. They have been called "the most important utterances on art ever delivered in America." Mr. La Farge was married in Newport, R. I., in 1860, to Margaret Perry, granddaughter of Com. Perry and great-granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin. His son, Bancel, is an associate of his father, and is well known for independent work of high order. A monograph on La Farge, by Cecilia Waern ("Portfolio," 1896), is the best summary of his life and life-work as yet published.

EVANS, Henry Ridgely, journalist and author, was born in Baltimore, Md., Nov. 7, 1861, son of Henry Colheal and Mary (Garrettson) Evans. Through his mother he was descended from the old colonial families of Ridgely, Dorsey, Worthington and Greenberry, which played such a prominent part in the annals of early Maryland. His father, who was of Welsh descent, was connected with the U. S. coast and geodetic surveys and the geological survey. Mr. Evans was educated at the preparatory department of Georgetown (D. C.) College and at Columbian College, Washington, D. C. He studied law at the University of Maryland, and began its practice in Baltimore city; but abandoned the legal profession for the more congenial avocation of journalism. He served for a number of years as special writer and dramatic editor on the Baltimore "News," and subsequently became connected with the U. S. bureau of education as one of the assistant librarians. During his residence at the capital of the nation Mr. Evans became interested in psychical research, and began investigations into the phenomenon of spiritism, telepathy, hypnotism, etc., the results of which were published in a book entitled "Hours With the Ghosts; or, Nineteenth Century Witchcraft—an Exposé" (1897). He also contributed to Hopkins' "Magic, Stage Illusions and Scientific Diversions," and wrote an Introduction to the "Memoirs of Robert Houdin," the famous French conjurer. His magazine articles on ancient and modern magic have been well received. From boyhood Mr. Evans manifested a great interest in the feats of prestidigitateurs, and his writings on the art of legerdemain have thrown a great deal of light on the psychology of the subject. In 1892 he was married to Florence, daughter of Alexander Kirkpatrick, of Philadelphia.

BILLINGS, Albert Merritt, financier, was born in Royalton, Windsor co., Vt., April 21, 1814, son of John and Hannah (Brown) Billings. His mother was the daughter of Judge Jonathan Brown, of Pittstown, N Y. His paternal ancestors settled in Plymouth county, Mass., soon after the landing of the Mayflower, and from then to the present the family has been honorably associated with the history of the nation. Deacon John Billings, of the Connecticut militia, fought under Gens. Stark and Washington, as did Jonathan Brown, of Pittstown, N. Y. (later a judge). John Billings, Jr., father of Albert Merritt, was a farmer, and served in the war of 1812. The son was apprenticed to a harness and trunk maker in Royalton, and at the age of nineteen removed to Claremont, N. H., to join his brother, Edwin A., who was a manufacturer of looms. He was held in such high esteem by his fellow townsmen that at the age of twenty-one he was elected sheriff—was re-elected annually for eleven years. Mr. Billings resided in Claremont until 1858, acquiring considerable property in real estate, and becoming interested in various patents. In 1854 he removed to Groton, Mass., where he engaged in the manufacture of yeast; and after a year in business at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., he, in 1860, went to Chicago where he resided the remainder of his life. Among the patents he owned was one for gas-making. Associating himself with Cornelius K. Garrison, of New York, he acquired the franchise of the West Side Gas Co., which was embarrassed financially, and at the same time, in conjunction with Com. Garrison, he built and operated the first elevated railroad in New York city, and soon after the St. Louis, Kansas City and Colorado railroad, which was disposed of to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Railroad Co. In 1873 the Home National Bank of Chicago, being on the point of dissolution, Mr. Billings secured control of it, and at once placed it and the Home Savings Bank on a firm basis. In 1890 a loan of $175,000 was made to the Citizens' street railroad of Memphis, Tenn., but the collateral securities being worthless, Mr. Billings secured control of the road and short disconnected lines; brought them under one management; introduced electricity as a motive power, and other appliances, the total outlay exceeding $2,000,000, and made the system a model for other cities. He purchased and repaired a building, afterwards known as "Green Street Church," and sustained the mission work there until his death, frequently appearing in the pulpit himself for the purpose of giving familiar talks on the Bible. He supported similar work in other cities, especially that carried on in New York by the Jerry McAuley Mission. Mr. Billings was married, first, in Claremont, N. H., in September, 1837, to Lucinda A. Corbin, who bore him a son, Henry A., of Chicago, and a daughter, who died in childhood; and second, June 1, 1859, to Mrs. Augusta S. Farnsworth Allen, of Woodstock, Windsor co., Vt., who bore him two daughters, both deceased, and one son, Cornelius Kingsland Garrison Billings, who is prominent in commercial circles of Chicago. He died in New York city, Feb. 7, 1897.



SMITH, Henry, provisional governor of Texas (1835–36), was born in Kentucky in 1784, and spent his youth in that state and in Missouri. In 1821, he emigrated to Texas, and resided first near Bolivar, on the Brazos river, and subsequently in Brazoria. When the Anglo-American colonists of Texas grew dissatisfied with Mexican rule, Mr. Smith became, through his independent views and his fearlessness in expressing them, a leader in the revolutionary party. In 1832 he read a paper in public, in which he prophesied the independence of Texas; and from that time he was prominent in the movement which eventuated in the separation of Texas and the founding of the republic. He was wounded at the battle of Velasco in 1832; was a member of the convention in 1833, and an *alcalde* and acting political chief the following year. At a popular meeting, called Aug. 15, 1835, he was elected one of fifteen members of a committee of safety and correspondence, appointed "with full powers to represent the jurisdiction of Columbia, to use the most efficient means to call a general consultation of all Texas, and to use all the means in their power to secure peace and watch over our rights." Mr. Smith was returned by Brazoria to this general consultation, and when, after many delays, it began its deliberations in November, he did his utmost to further the cause of independence. His party was, however, in a minority at that time, the majority favoring the constitution of 1824. The consultation appointed a committee of twelve to draw up a plan for a "provisional government of Texas," and of this Henry Smith took charge in the main of the plan for civil government, while Sam. Houston superintended the arrangements for military government. The committee reported Nov. 11th; on the 12th, officers were elected to administer the constitution prepared, and Henry Smith was elected governor. The consultation then adjourned, after having passed a resolution, "That the governor and council be empowered to issue writs of election to fill any vacancies that may occur in this body; to provide for the representation of those jurisdictions not yet represented; or to cause a new election *in toto* for delegates to the convention of the 1st of March next." It was under this resolution that the council called a convention of independence, clothed with plenary powers, to meet in Washington, March, 1836. In the meantime, Gov. Smith sent his first message to the council, Nov. 15, 1835. In the following February he was sorely tried by his powerlessness to render aid to the soldiers fighting for Texas. A message arrived from Travis imploring aid for the 150 men in the beleaguered garrison at the Alamo; but, though the governor made a passionate and touching appeal for men to reinforce them, his efforts on their behalf were unsuccessful. The party in favor of adhering to the constitution of 1824 had now become a faction, composed almost solely of men whose interests lay in speculating in land under the loose Mexican government, and who, though a minority, still had power enough to hamper the actions of the patriotic party. They even passed a resolution to depose the governor; but, as this action had been taken by less than a legal quorum, Smith declined to surrender the reins of government. The annihilation of Johnson's and Grant's followers on and beyond the Nueces and the slaughter of Fannin, with his 400 men, were the bitter fruits of the unhappy split in the executive council, which, even after Santa Anna's conquests and subsequent atrocities at Zacatecas and Monclova, passed resolutions pledging coöperation with the Mexican Liberal or Federal party and support of the constitution of 1824. The deathblow to this faction was finally given when Stephen Austin forsook its ranks to coöperate with the independence party. On March 1, 1836, a convention, with plenary powers, met in Washington, on the Brazos, and adopted the declaration of Texan independence. By it the provisional government was ended, and a government *ad interim* succeeded. In the fall of 1836, Gen. Sam Houston was elected to the presidency, for which Mr. Smith had declined nomination, and the latter was made secretary of the treasury. In this position he labored zealously and with considerable success to put the fiscal affairs of Texas in a sound condition. His term expired Nov. 5, 1838, and he then retired to his farm and devoted himself to the maintenance of his family. He was continually urged to re-enter the public service, and in 1840 accepted a nomination to congress, to which he was overwhelmingly elected. As chairman of the committee on finance, he made an exhaustive report, which was used as the basis of monetary legislation during the succeeding term. In 1841 he was petitioned by a large

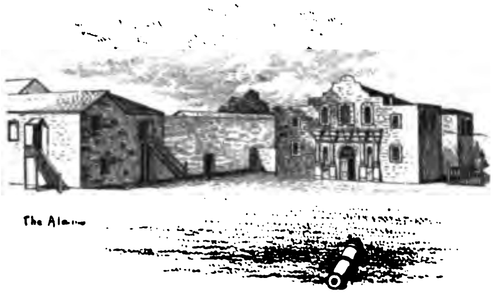
committee to be a candidate for the vice-presidency of the republic; but his public career was ended, and he steadfastly refused all further appointments. In 1849 he went with his sons to California, where they intended to prospect for gold, and, although he desired it, he was destined never again to return to Texas. Dr. Ashbel Smith said, in 1882: "Even slander never questioned the integrity of the first secretary, through whose hands passed the entire revenue of the republic. Henry Smith went into the treasury department poor; his style of living was simple and inexpensive; he came out of office and gave up the keys of his department poor." The same writer gives the following description of the man: "Gov. Smith possessed natural powers of a high order. His strength of will and moral courage were of the highest type, and he was conscious of possessing these imperial qualities. He was of medium stature, and as he approached the middle of life became stout; always erect, and so free from nervous restlessness that he must have been a good physiognomist who could, from his manner, interpret his thoughts. He was a calm, well-poised man." Mr. Smith successively married three sisters of the name of Gillette in 1815, 1822 and 1839. He died suddenly, in Los Angeles county, Cal., March 4, 1851. For further accounts see "Life and Times of Henry Smith, First American Governor of Texas," by Hon. J. H. Brown, of Dallas.

BURNET, David Gouverneur, provisional president of the republic of Texas (1836). (See Vol. V., p. 147.)

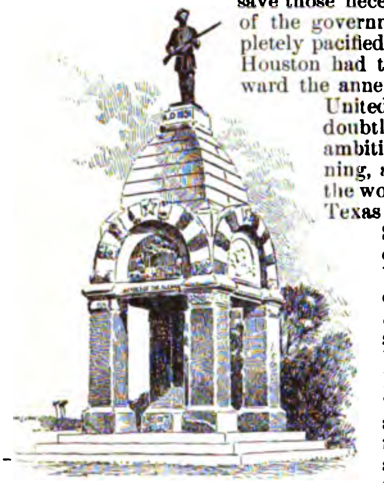
HOUSTON, Samuel ("Sam Houston"), first and third president of the republic of Texas (1836–38, 1841–44), seventh governor of the state (1859–61), seventh governor of Tennessee (1827–28), soldier and congressman, was born at Timber Ridge Church, Rockbridge co., Va., March 2, 1793, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Paxton) Houston. His father, a planter by occupation, served with credit in Morgan's brigade of riflemen in the revolution, and from the close of the war until his death, in 1806, was assistant inspector-general of the frontier troops, with the rank of major; he was the son of Robert Houston, a native of Philadelphia, who, removing to Virginia in early life, purchased an extensive estate in Rockbridge county. The original American ancestor, John Houston, one of a good Scotch-Irish family, settled in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1689, and was great-great-grandfather of the general. Three years after the death of his father, Sam Houston, then in his thirteenth year, removed with his mother and her younger children to the newly settled country, now included in Blount county, Tenn. His early education was limited to the "field schools" of his native town and to the reading of such books as Cæsar's "Commentaries," which strongly appealed to his innate military instincts. In Tennessee the family were near neighbors to the Cherokee tribe, which was later removed to the Indian territory adjoining northwest Arkansas, and among them Samuel formed many warm attachments, which were so far reciprocated that he was adopted by Oolooteka, the chief of the tribe, known to the whites as "John Jolly." For several years he lived among them, adopting their dress and customs, and thoroughly mastering their language, which is rated by philologists among the most difficult in the world. The Cherokees had, even at that date, made notable progress in civilization, dwelling in well constructed huts, practicing agriculture, and using a written language of their own invention. Still, their manner of life was freer and more natural than that of the whites, and Houston, reproached by his brothers for deserting their home, replied, with characteristic grandiloquence, that he "preferred measuring deer-tracks to measuring tape," and that they might leave him in the woods. However, at the age of eighteen, he began teaching a small country school in Tennessee, and later attended a session at Maryville Academy. In 1813, at the age of twenty, he enlisted in the 7th U. S. infantry, and went into the Creek war, where he fought under the eye of Gen. Andrew Jackson. He soon became a sergeant; then ensign in the 39th infantry, and in May, 1814, the year of his majority, was promoted to a second lieutenancy. At the desperate battle of To-ho-pe-ka, in August, 1814, he was twice severely wounded; first with a barbed arrow in the thigh, and then, returning to the onslaught, despite Jackson's peremptory command, received two rifle balls in the shoulder. He was given up for dead, but, after nearly two months of suffering, reached his mother's house. By reason of his acquaintance with the Cherokee Indians, he was, at Jackson's request, appointed sub-agent for that nation. His knowledge of the language enabled him to avert a threatened uprising over the action of the chiefs in signing a treaty to surrender a vast territory to the United States, and later he conducted a Cherokee delegation to Washington, to receive payment for their lands and arrange the bounds of their reservation. In March, 1818, he was advanced to a first lieutenancy; but, because of certain severe criticisms emanating from the war department, and reflecting upon him, going so far as to accuse him of complicity in smuggling negroes from Florida into the United States, a thing he had done his utmost to prevent, he was angered by the charges; resigned his commission, went to Washington, and demanded the most vigorous investigation. The investigation took place, and resulted in a complete vindication. He went immediately to Nashville, and studied law with such assiduity that he was admitted to the bar in the following autumn, and began practice at Lebanon. The requirements for legal practice were in those days extremely lax—a general knowledge of principles, good oratorical ability and fitness for a political career being the more conspicuous. Addresses to juries frequently became political harangues, and cases were decided on the basis of political bias. In 1819 he was elected district attorney for the Davidson district, and thereupon removed to Nashville. This election was soon followed by his appointment as adjutant-general of the state, and in 1821 he was elected major-general. Within a year he resigned his district attorneyship, and resumed private practice. He was elected to congress from the 9th Tennessee district in 1823, and was re-elected in 1825. Shortly after taking his seat, Andrew Jackson became senator from Tennessee, and the two old comrades in arms served together on the joint committee on military affairs. With other Jackson partisans, he opposed Henry Clay's demand for an investigation of the charge of implication in a conspiracy to insure John Quincy Adams' election, urging that it would be a mere political farce and that the civil courts gave the proper remedy. In all his four years of service he displayed remarkable qualities of statesmanship, and carefully suppressed all tendencies to eccentricity. In the last year of his term he fought a duel with Gen. William White, of Nashville, and wounded him seriously. Thereafter he steadily declined all "meetings." He returned to Tennessee, was elected governor in 1827, and re-elected his own successor in 1829. In January of the latter year, he was married to Eliza Allen, of Sumner county, Tenn., a young lady in every way

Sam Houston

worthy of his position and character; but in April, to the amazement of the public, and without a word of explanation to even his most confidential friends, he resigned the governorship and disappeared. A storm of vituperation arose from what was deemed his rascally conduct, and it was not until many years had elapsed that the truth, as claimed to have been discovered in certain letters, was really known. In the light of later events, it seems that his wife had been married to him because of his brilliant attainments and reputation, but her love belonged to another. Houston chose to make a sacrifice of himself, rather than subject her to an existence without love, and exiled himself from friends, honors and civilized life. To the day of his death no human being, from either himself or his wife, ever knew the cause of separation. It was only known that neither ever spoke ill of the other, and that he ever said with emphasis that she was a pure and blameless woman. Mrs. Houston later obtained a divorce for abandonment, and was married to a man named Douglass. Journeying to the Mississippi river, he sailed down to the mouth of the Arkansas, thence, alternately by land and water, kept on his way until he reached, many hundreds of miles to the northwest, the land of his adopted father, the Cherokee chief. He lived with the Indians three years, resuming his Indian name, Colonneh, and meantime, in 1830, visited Washington in their behalf. Dressed in his Indian garb, he was warmly received by Pres. Jackson, and succeeded in obtaining redress for the notorious abuses perpetrated by Indian agents, himself receiving commission for the post. While again in Washington, in 1832, he was accused by William Stanberry, a representative from Ohio, of attempting to obtain a fraudulent contract for furnishing supplies to the Indians. Houston threatened him with vengeance, and Stanberry armed himself with a pistol. A few days later Houston met him in the street, knocked him down, and gave him a beating. Stanberry attempted to use his pistol, but Houston took it away. For his retaliatory conduct the house, after a trial lasting a month, and characterized by many debates and much high feeling, gave him a mild reprimand, and imposed a fine of $500, which Pres. Jackson promptly remitted, declaring that "divers good and sufficient reasons," not specified, had moved him thereto. The fact is that Houston's action in this matter had greatly increased his popularity with the administration faction; Jackson himself expressing the opinion that "after a few more examples of the same kind, members of congress would learn to keep civil tongues in their heads." Houston turned his face toward the forests again, returning by the way of Tennessee, where he was received with every demonstration of regard. Reason had resumed its sway, and a strong desire was manifested that he remain; but he would not listen. Referring to his past life, he said at this time: "I was dying out once, and had they taken me before a justice of the peace and fined me $10 for assault and battery, it would have killed me; but they gave me a national tribunal for a theatre, and that set me up again." During his residence among the Indians he took to wife a handsome half-breed woman, named Tyania Rodgers, with whom he lived until his return to civilization, and left her then only because of her refusal to desert her people. Later, while in Texas, he sent for her; but she persisted, and died a few years after his departure. The latter part of his Indian life was by no means the most creditable period in his history. He rapidly sank into degraded intemperance, and among the Indians was known as "Big Drunk" far oftener than as Colonneh. The apparent failure of his life and the inevitable opprobrium of the "squaw man" had begotten in him a deep melancholy, which, as it seemed, actually threatened his reason. Frequent reports had been circulated to the effect that he was planning an overthrow of Mexican authority in Texas, and the establishment of a republic, with himself as president. Pres. Jackson addressed a personal letter to him on the subject, expressing his confidence that it was not true, and the hope that he would not be led to make any such attempt. As a matter of fact, some such scheme had long been prominent in Houston's mind, and, on a favorable opportunity, he was ready to put it into execution. On Dec. 10, 1832, he left his wigwam in the Cherokee country, and took his way, with a few companions, across the wilderness to Nacogdoches, Tex., where he was cordially received by the American colonists and the Mexican authorities. By the latter he was delegated to hold a council with the Comanche chiefs, to arrange some disputed boundary questions. Taking up his residence in Nacogdoches, he entered with spirit into various schemes looking to the autonomy or independence of Texas. In April, 1833, he was a member of the convention at San Felipe de Austin, and, as chairman of a committee for that purpose, chiefly drafted the constitution for the proposed state of Texas. The petition and propositions of this convention to the Mexican authorities met with contemptuous neglect in the midst of the disordered condition of the government. Their delegate, Stephen Austin, was arrested for an alleged treasonable letter, and imprisoned in the dungeons of the Inquisition in Mexico for nearly seven months. Meantime, the arbitrary policy of Santa Anna reducing the militia in Texas to one in every 500 of the population, and his summary suppression of a rebellion in the state of Zacatecas convinced the Texans that in absolute independence lay their only hope of justice and tranquility. Houston, by virtue of his natural abilities, quickly became a recognized leader in every revolutionary movement. He was a member of the convention of November, 1835, which organized the provisional government, with Henry Smith, an able and patriotic son of Kentucky, as governor, and Sam Houston as major-general and commander-in-chief of all the armies in being or to be organized. It must suffice to say that the legislative council, created at the same time, assumed undue powers in conflict with the prerogatives of the governor and commander-in-chief, creating expeditions and organizations only responsible to themselves, which led to the defeat in detail of three bodies of heroic volunteers, aggregating about 700 men, who were butchered by Mexicans—nearly 500 of whom, while prisoners under honorable capitulation, were shot in cold blood. Santa Anna had crossed the Texas border, and advancing, with 5,000 men in three columns, arrived Feb. 24th at San Antonio, and quickly invested the Alamo, an old walled Franciscan mission, where 185 men, together with some women, children and negro servants, had taken refuge. Col. Travis, a brave soldier of but twenty-five, was in command. Among the number of those in the fort were Col. James Bowie, the noble, great-hearted Davy Crockett, and other men equally brave. During the twelve days that Col. Travis held the Alamo, he fired signal guns at sunrise, which, in the clear morning air, could be heard 100 miles across the plains. Houston was presiding in the convention sitting in Washington, on the Brazos river, when the last message ever despatched by Col. Travis from the Alamo reached the convention, detailing the agonized position of the brave band on the twelfth day of the investment. Houston walked out of the convention, mounted his battle-horse, and, with three or four brave companions, was on his way to the Alamo. The party rode hard that day, and only stopped when their wearied horses could go no farther. At dawn Houston retired some distance from the party, and listened in vain for a distant signal. He knew that as long as the Alamo could hold out, the signal gun would be fired at sunrise, but the last one had been fired on Sunday, March 6th, and while he was reading Travis' message, 185 men were being butchered by the Mexicans. A few days after, the town of Goliad was captured by the Mexicans, and 500 Texans taken prisoners, and on the following morning marched out on the plain, a half-mile from the fort, and relentlessly shot down. Houston had before him a tremendous problem. He had undertaken to "save Texas." Two-thirds of his military force had been annihilated by an army ten times his number, and he was left with but 700 men to meet a steadily advancing foe, 8,000 strong, and flushed with a double victory. Houston determined to win, and did it by yielding at first. The conquering hero, having left nothing but ashes and blood at the Alamo and Goliad, was rapidly pressing his advantage, and needed only to meet Houston and his last third of the Texan army to make himself the absolute ruler of the region. He followed Houston closely. Houston retreated steadily for a month to the eastward, a distance of nearly 250 miles. While doing so, his scouts were in all directions, and he knew every movement of the enemy for 100 miles along the line. As he had planned, and as he anticipated with a Napoleonic instinct, Santa Anna's force became gradually spread out over an immense area of country. Houston led him on until the marshy plains on San Jacinto bay were reached. At that point Santa Anna had 1,800 men immediately available. Houston had 700. On the 20th of April, the Mexican drew up his forces in battle array, and waited for Houston to open fire; but Houston declined, and went into camp instead, although under arms, and spent the night in giving orders. On the morning of the 21st of April the Texan camp was all astir; Houston sent throughout the camp the war-cry for the coming conflict, "Remember the Alamo!" At nine o'clock the charge was sounded, and the cry, "Remember the Alamo!" went up from 700 throats. The charge was made, and during the battle which followed, amid the booming of cannon, rattling of musketry, and the roll of drums, interspersed with the wild cries of wounded men and dying horses, came the shrill cry of "The Alamo!" "The Alamo!" as the maddened Texans rushed to the conflict. In twenty minutes—one-third of an hour—there was a rout of the Mexicans and a pursuit. At the first shot from the enemy Houston's horse, pierced by three balls, was fatally wounded, and a ball shattered his own ankle; yet he kept on. The battle was short and terrible, but it was won. Santa Anna was taken prisoner. The Mexicans lost 630 killed, and 730 prisoners, while among the Texans but six were killed and twenty-five wounded, two mortally. Santa Anna, in his personal effort to escape, plunged into the turbid waters of the bayou, when he found the only bridge of retreat had been destroyed, and, abandoning his horse, sought safety by crawling through the long grass. He reached an abandoned hut, and from the various garments found within, transformed his outward appearance into that of a cotton-jacketed and linen-trowsered soldier, and began his journey through the six-foot grass and abundant mud in the lowlands of the region to a place of safety. He was captured, however, in his ridiculous outfit, and brought into the presence of Houston, who was suffering under a shattered ankle and a three-days' fast. Houston was lying on the ground under an oak tree when Santa Anna came. Santa Anna extended his left arm, and, laying his right hand on his heart, said in Spanish that he was the president of the Mexican republic, and as such he claimed to be a "prisoner of war." Houston, lying as he was on the ground, motioned him to a box, the only seat in camp; then sent for Almonte, who spoke English freely, and appointed him interpreter. The hypocrisy of the Mexican general was never more completely shown forth than in that interview. "That man," he said, "may consider himself born to no common destiny who has conquered the Napoleon of the West"—this title had Santa Anna's vanity applied to himself—"and it remains for him to be generous to the vanquished." Houston replied that he should have considered those sentiments at the Alamo and at Goliad. Santa Anna protested that his orders from the government of Mexico had directed him to treat the Texan insurgents as pirates, until reminded that he was dictator; then pleaded the usage of war, and finally attempted to shift the blame on Gen. Urrea, whom, he declared, he would execute if ever he laid hands on him. The latter threat, it is needless to say, was never carried out. Houston was brave, even while suffering agony from his wound, and gave orders for the proper care of the general. Before he bade adieu to his illustrious prisoner, he had secured Texan independence. By reason of his condition, Houston was taken to New Orleans for medical treatment. The first Monday in September, 1836, was appointed for the election of the first regular president of Texas, to succeed David Burnet, who had filled the office provisionally since March 16th. There were three candidates. Houston was one. By an enormous majority he was elected, and his first act was to appoint his two competitors, Stephen F. Austin and ex-Gov. Henry Smith, to the two principal offices in his cabinet. The next was to send Santa Anna, who had been kept a prisoner since the battle of San Jacinto, to Washington, whence, in the following January, he was sent home to Vera Cruz in a ship-of-war. Houston, although elected for the constitutional term of two years, held sway as president for twenty-six months. His successor was Mirabeau B. Lamar, but in 1841 Houston was again elected. In 1838 he took the first steps to secure the admission of his republic into the American Union, and in 1845 witnessed the accomplishment of the act. At the end of his rule as the first president of the republic, he left it in a healthy financial condition: its notes were at par; there was peace with the Indians, and a friendly footing with Mexico. His term expiring, he served in 1839–41 in the Texas congress. When he was re-elected to the presidency he devoted himself to undoing

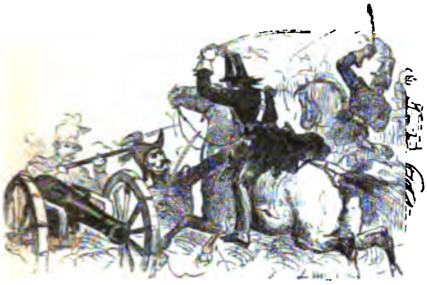


the blunderings of his predecessor, Lamar, who had made havoc of every department of government, and all but wrecked the republic; stirring up needless Indian wars; persisting in an expedition against New Mexico, which cost hundreds of lives, and raising the public debt from $190,000 to nearly $5,000,000. By his energy and the confidence the people had in him, he saved the government from disbanding. He instituted a régime of most rigid economy, reducing his official salary one-half, and others in proportion; abolishing all offices not entirely needful; postponing payment of all claims, and vetoing all appropriations save those necessary for the conduct of the government. He also completely pacified the Indians. In 1838, Houston had taken the first step toward the annexation of Texas to the United States, which had doubtless been his deliberate ambition from the beginning, and on Dec. 29, 1845, the work was accomplished. Texas entered the United States as no state had ever entered the Union before. Houston was chosen, with Thomas J. Rusk, for the U. S. senate, going from Washington on the Brazos to Washington on the Potomac as representatives of the state he had created, and whose first president he had been. During his service of fourteen years, he served on the committee on military affairs, advocating a vigorous policy in prosecuting the war with Mexico, and advising that the United States assume a protectorate over all territory to the isthmus of Darien. With Thomas H. Benton, he opposed the southern doctrine that congress had no right to legislate regarding slavery in the territories, thereby incurring the enmity of many of his colleagues. He also advocated the admission of California as a free state, the construction of the Pacific railroad through Texas, and other points of importance; but the Indians and their rights were ever his most especial care. During his stay in Washington he conceived a marked interest in religious matters, and in 1854, in Independence, Tex., joined the Baptist denomination, of which he was until his death an active and devoted member. In 1859 he was elected governor of the new state of Texas, and served until March, 1861, when, on the perfection of secession and the enrolment of Texas as one of the Confederate states, he refused to take the necessary official oath, declining to recognize the authority of an irregularly summoned convention either to shape the policy of the state or declare offices vacant. He was, however, forced out of office on March 13th, and Lieut.-Gov. Edward Clark sworn into office. Gov. Houston was married at Marion, Ala., May 9, 1840, to Margaret Moffette Lea, a lady of rare mental endowments and force of character, who bore him four sons and four daughters. Biographies of Houston have been in recent years written by H. Bruce and A. M. Williams, and an anonymous "Life" was published in New York in 1855. He died at his home in Huntsville, Tex., July 26, 1863.



LAMAR, Mirabeau Buonaparte, soldier, second president of the republic of Texas (1838–41), was born in Louisville, Jefferson co., Ga., Aug. 16, 1798. An eccentric relative secured the privilege of naming the children, and, as a consequence, historical and classical names abounded in the family. Lamar was of Huguenot descent. His early life was on a farm. His first independent work was the publication of a paper, the "Columbus Independent," a states-rights journal of ultra opinions, at that time extremely dangerous. Becoming interested in the impending crisis in Texas, he settled there, and joined himself to the revolutionary party. In the battle of San Jacinto, April 21, 1836, he led the charge of cavalry that broke the Mexican ranks, and decided the issue of the combat. Gen. Houston recognized his abilities, and he was promoted major-general. He was attorney-general and then secretary of war of Texas under Pres. Burnet, and on Houston's accession to the presidency became vice-president, as Houston declared, on the strength of an extra line of his mentioning him for bravery in the battle of San Jacinto. In 1838, he was elected president to succeed Houston, and entered upon an administration noted principally for extravagant schemes and disastrous consequences. Unlike Houston, Lamar believed that the Indians should be severely dealt with, and accordingly their every depredation was followed by such drastic measures that their enmity was incurred against all white settlers. On evidence that the Mexican government had been systematically encouraging the Cherokees against the Texans, a vigorous campaign was inaugurated against them, with the result that they were obliged to seek lands outside the republic. The Comanches also having proved troublesome, their chiefs were invited to send a committee for consultation to San Antonio, with all white prisoners held by them. They came, sixty-five in all, bringing with them only one young girl, who testified that there were many more Texans still held among them, in hopes of securing greater ransoms. This matter led to a dispute, with the result that the chiefs denying the charge were placed under arrest, and, resisting, shot to death. A terrific struggle followed outside the building, in course of which other warriors and several squaws were also killed. Then followed a series of raids by the savages until, on Aug. 11, 1839, they were completely routed by troops, under Gen. Felix Huston and Col. Edward Burleson, at the battle of Plum creek. As if not satisfied with this victory for Texan arms, Lamar, in 1841, against the expressed will of congress, and seemingly to spite Sam Houston, who bitterly opposed the scheme, insisted on dispatching an expedition of 320 men to persuade the people of New Mexico to throw off the Mexican yoke and join with Texas. The little army reached Santa Fé, after almost incredible hardships, only to be surrendered, by the perfidy of one of their own officers, into the hands of Col. Salezar, the most savage officer in the Mexican army. They were subjected to every kind of cruelty and indignity, and marched to Mexico city, where they were set to perform the hardest kind of manual labor. To carry on these and other expensive enterprises, the annual expenses rose as high as $900,000 on an income of $180,000, and at the close of Lamar's administration the public debt was far into the millions. On the other hand, during this period the commercial prospects of the republic grew steadily brighter, and the export trade increased. In 1838 the first move was made to establish a public school system, and in 1840 the state university was founded. The capital was moved from Houston to Austin, where it is still located. Lamar was bitterly opposed

M. B. Lamar



to the widely-agitated annexation scheme, and spoke of it in his inaugural address as "the grave of all Texas' hopes of happiness and greatness." During the latter part of his administration he was, owing to illness, able to take but little part in public affairs, and his duties were discharged by Vice-Pres. Burnet. In 1841 Houston was again elected president, and Lamar was lost to the public eye until the outbreak of the Mexican war, when he joined Gen. Taylor's command at Matamoras. At the battle of Monterey, in September, 1846, his gallantry again drew forth the plaudits of his comrades, and from October, 1847, he was stationed at Laredo, in command of an independent company of Texan rangers, to check the inroads of the Comanches. After the close of the war he served one term in the Texas legislature, and then retired to his plantation near Richmond, Fort Bend co. During parts of 1855–56 he was U. S. minister to the Argentine confederation, but soon returned home. Pres. Lamar was possessed of high literary ability, and produced numerous poems of great merit. Many of them were included in his "Verse Memorials" (1859). He was a man of great gentleness of manner, and noted for his acts of benevolence; but his official career would suggest strongly a woeful weakness of character. One of the counties in Texas bears his name. He was twice married; his first wife dying when he was a young man; his second being a daughter of the noted Philadelphia clergyman, John Newland Maffitt. He died in Richmond, Tex., Dec. 19, 1859.

Anson Jones

JONES, Anson, fourth president of the republic of Texas (1844–46), was born at Great Barrington, Mass., Jan. 20, 1798. In 1820, after some years of study at Litchfield, Conn., he was licensed to practice medicine. He subsequently resided in Philadelphia, New Orleans and South America, settling in Texas in 1833. Upon the beginning of the troubles between Texas and Mexico, he was among the first to advocate a declaration of Texan independence. When the war actually broke out, he enlisted as a private in Capt. Calder's company, but was soon appointed surgeon in Burleron's regiment. He was actively engaged in the battle of San Jacinto and elsewhere. In 1837 Dr. Jones represented Brazoria county in the Texas congress, and in 1838 was minister to the United States. While absent on the latter mission, he was elected to the Texas senate, and later became president of that body. During Houston's second term Dr. Jones was secretary of state, in which capacity he showed great ability. His next office, as president of the republic, was held during the critical year of 1844, when the one subject under discussion was the annexation of Texas to the United States, a measure which Dr. Jones opposed with such vigor as to seriously affect his popularity as a political leader. His position was made the more trying by the duty of temporizing on the overtures from France, England and other powers, looking to the maintenance of Texan independence, and the almost frantic appeal of Mexico that the republic be not merged in the American Union. The last-named power was unsparing in her protestations of good will, and offered to consummate a treaty insuring irrefrangible peace and other favorable considerations. Meantime, on Feb. 25, 1845, a bill providing for the annexation of Texas passed the U. S. house of representatives by a vote of 120 to ninety-eight, and four days later the senate confirmed it by a vote of twenty-seven to twenty-five. One of Pres Tyler's last official acts was to affix his signature to this document. The Texan congress voted to accept the terms proposed, and a convention, specially appointed, having drawn up a constitution for the state, the matter was submitted to the people, who, on Oct. 13th, carried it by an overwhelming majority. Texas became a state of the Union on Dec. 29, 1845. When annexation at length became an accomplished fact, Pres. Jones gave place to the first state governor, J. Pinckney Henderson, and retiring to his home in Washington county, there spent eleven years in retirement. In 1857 he was mentioned as a prominent candidate for the U. S. senate, and in the same year sold his country residences, and removed to Galveston. On Jan. 8, 1858, his mind having become deranged, he died by his own hand.

HENDERSON, James Pinckney, first state governor of Texas (1846–47). (See Volume I., p. 442.)

Geo. T. Wood

WOOD, George T., second governor of Texas (1847–49), was born in Georgia early in the nineteenth century. He removed to Texas during the revolutionary year of 1836, and there speedily became prominent in public affairs, serving several years in the Texas congress, and being at one time general of the militia. In 1846 he raised a regiment for the Mexican war, and gained considerable distinction as a soldier. Later, he was elected to the state senate, and in 1847 became governor of Texas. During his administration the legislature accomplished much in the erection of public buildings, in the organizing of courts, counties and townships, and other needed reforms in the new state. Much attention was also given to the public debt, which exceeded $5,500,000, and although the public lands were held in security by the creditors no satisfactory means of satisfying their claims was devised by the legislature. At the close of the Mexican war, a clash between Texas and the Federal government was narrowly avoided. The United States had established authority over the Santa Fé country, hitherto claimed by Texas, and then definitely ceded by the Mexican government, and this was consolidated with the newly formed territory of New Mexico, much to the displeasure of a majority of the Texans, who urged that the disputed tract be taken by force, or else that the state withdraw immediately from the Union. Curiously, very little is known of Gov. Wood's private life or early career. His official record, however, indicates the brave, judicious and competent man of affairs. Upon the expiration of his term as governor, he retired from public life, and died at his home in Panda county, in 1856.

BELL, Peter Hansborough, third governor of Texas (1849–53), was born in Culpeper, Va., May 18, 1812, son of Col. James M. and Amelia (Hansborough) Bell. His ancestry was Scotch-Irish, some of them being distinguished in the American revolution. Judge John W. Bell, of Virginia, was his brother. He was educated in Virginia and Maryland, and, having passed through a college course, emigrated to Texas in 1836. At once enlisting under Gen. Houston, he served through several campaigns as a private, being present at the battle of San Jacinto, but by 1839 had attained such popularity as to be made inspector-general of the army of Texas. In 1845 he was chosen captain of Texas rangers, and during the Mexican war served as a colonel of volunteers under Gen. Taylor, winning particular distinction at Buena Vista. In December, 1849, he was elected governor of Texas, being inaugurated Jan. 1, 1850. The population of the state had considerably increased, but the inhabitants were constantly being disturbed by the Indians. The French and German colonies had undergone particularly great hardships, and Gov. Bell made it one of his first duties to effectually safeguard them from further attacks, and so promote colonization. Among the Germans were many educated and progressive men, who proved of great value in advancing scientific and literary culture in the state. In 1850, during Gov. Bell's first administration, the commission on the part of the United States passed from Indianola to El Paso to act in concert with one on the part of Mexico in establishing the boundary line between the two countries, from the Rio Grande, at the intersection of the thirty-second degree of north latitude, to the Pacific ocean. Gov. Bell was re-elected in 1851, but resigned before the expiration of his second term, to take his seat in congress, where he represented the western district for two terms (1855–57). He was succeeded as governor by Lieut.-Gov. J. W. Henderson. At the expiration of his second term in congress, he removed to North Carolina, where he was married and made his permanent home. He entered the Confederate army on the outbreak of the civil war, and did valiant service as colonel of a North Carolina regiment. In 1891 the Texas legislature voted him a donation of land and a liberal pension in recognition of his valuable services to the state. A number of his relics of the Texas war for independence and the Mexican war are preserved in the state capitol at Austin. Gov. Bell was married, in 1857, to Ella, daughter of Gen. William Eaton, of North Carolina. They had no children. His nephew, Alden Bell, of Culpeper, Va., was, in 1892, Democratic presidential elector on the Cleveland ticket. Gov. Bell died at Littleton, Halifax co., N. C., April 20, 1898.

P H Bell

HENDERSON, J. W., acting governor of Texas (1853), was, in 1851, elected lieutenant-governor for the second administration of Gov. Peter Hansborough Bell. He succeeded to the governorship when Bell became U. S. congressman, toward the end of his second gubernatorial term, and served until the accession of Gov. Elisha M. Pease in December following.

PEASE, Elisha Marshall, fourth and twelfth governor of Texas (1853–57, 1867–69), was born at Enfield, Conn., Jan. 3, 1812, son of Lorain Thompson and Sarah (Marshall) Pease. His family was one of the earliest to settle in Massachusetts, and is descended from Robert and Margaret Pease, who came from Great Bradow, England, sailing from the port of Ipswich in the ship Francis, and landing at Boston in 1634. Robert Pease died at Salem in 1644, aged thirty-seven years, and his sons removed to Connecticut, where their descendants have since continued to reside. John, son of Robert Pease, bought of the Indian chief Natattuck all the lands east of the Connecticut river, where Enfield now stands, and became one of the founders of that town His descendant, John Pease, grandfather of the governor, served with distinction in the revolution, and Lorain Pease held several important public offices in the state, being judge of the county court and a member of both branches of the legislature. The Pease family seems to have enjoyed distinction in the old world, its coat-of-arms having been granted by the emperor Otho II. of Germany, and many of its representatives having been members of parliament and otherwise distinguished in English history. Elisha M. Pease received his education in the district schools of his native town and at an academy at Westfield, Mass. At the age of fourteen he became a clerk in a country store, and during the next few years acquired an invaluable business experience. While in New Orleans, in the fall of 1834, he determined to make his home in the West, and, proceeding to the frontier of Colorado, settled at Mina (now Bastrop), where he began the study of law with Col. D. C. Barrett. His admirable business qualifications and activity in public affairs soon caused him to be appointed secretary of the local committee of safety. In 1835, attracted by the revolution in Texas, he entered the insurgent army, and was present at Gonzales, the first battle of the war. Soon afterward he was made secretary of the council of the provisional government, serving until March, 1836, when the government *ad interim* intervened. He was then successively chief clerk of the navy and treasury departments, and acted as secretary of the treasury for a short time after the death of Sec. Bailey Hardeman. He also assisted in framing the constitution of the new republic, and in November, 1836, being appointed clerk of the judiciary committee of the house of representatives, drafted the laws organizing the judiciary and defining the duties of county officers. Pres. Houston tendered him the office of postmaster-general in his cabinet in December, but declining, he resumed the study of law in the office of Col. John A. Wharton, of Brazoria. Soon after his admission to the bar, in April, 1837, he was appointed national comptroller of public accounts; but retiring from this office in December, he began law practice in Brazoria with Col. Wharton. In 1838 they associated with them John W. Harris, and after the death of Col. Wharton the firm became Harris & Pease, which continued for many years one of the foremost in the state. Mr. Pease was for a time district attorney of Brazoria, and after the annexation of Texas, in 1845, was elected to represent his county in the first state legislature, being re-elected for a second term in the following year. During his two terms he drew up very nearly all the laws, defining the jurisdiction of the courts, and as chairman of the judiciary committee of the second legislature secured the enactment of the probate laws of 1848. He was elected state senator in 1849, but resigned before the completion of his term and resumed law practice. In 1853 he was elected governor of Texas by a large majority, and in 1855 was re-elected. He was one of the purest and most efficient executives the state has ever had. He encouraged the building of railroads, securing the appropriation of public lands for that purpose, and also secured the establishment of the present free-school system and the foundation of the state university. During the agitation of the compromise measures and of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, in 1854, Gov. Pease took a conservative position,

E M Pease

and heartily upheld his friend, Gen. Houston, in his opposition to it, also supporting him in his unsuccessful canvass for the gubernatorial office. He was vigorously opposed to secession, and during the war lived in retirement. A delegate from Texas to the convention of southern loyalists, in 1866, he was elected one of its vice-presidents. Later in that year, as the candidate of the Union party for governor, he was defeated by J. W. Throckmorton; but in August, 1867, was appointed provisional governor by Gen. Sheridan, and held the office for two years. He was a member of the Liberal Republican convention of 1872, which nominated Horace Greeley for the presidency, and frequently afterward figured in public and political conventions. As a lawyer he had few equals in the state, either as a jurist or pleader. In public trusts he was ever actuated by the utmost conscientiousness. He retired from law practice in 1877, and in 1879 accepted his last public office, the collectorship of the port of Galveston. He was a member of the Episcopal church, and a member in high standing of the Masonic fraternity. Gov. Pease was married, in 1850, to Miss L. C. Niles, of Windsor, Conn. He died at Lampasas Springs, Tex., Aug. 26, 1883.

RUNNELS, Hardin R., fifth governor of Texas (1857–59), was born in Mississippi early in the nineteenth century. He went to Texas in 1841, and locating in Bowie county, cultivated a cotton plantation on Red river. He represented his county in the state legislature from 1847 until 1853, and then, being sent to congress, was speaker of the house of representatives for the session of 1853–54. In 1855 he was elected lieutenant-governor under Gov. Pease's second administration. In 1857 he was nominated for governor, and made a successful canvass against Gen. Houston, whose action in congress regarding the amendment of the Missouri compromise had rendered him temporarily unpopular. By this law Kansas and Nebraska had been designated as free states forever, but a bill introduced by Senator Douglas would have permitted slaveholders to settle in those territories. Gen. Houston, believing that this would aggravate the trouble, voted against it in the senate, with the result that Hardin R. Runnels defeated him for governor by a large vote in 1857. In his second race for governor, in 1859, however, Gov. Runnels was defeated by Gen. Houston. During his administration, Gov. Runnels specially distinguished himself by opposing the large state grants to railroad companies, contending that they were slow to fulfill their parts of the contracts, and deserved fewer considerations from the people. In 1859 he retired to his plantation, where he passed the remainder of his life. He was a delegate to the secession convention in 1861, and also to the constitutional convention of 1866. He died at his home, in Bowie county, in 1873.

CLARK, Edward, seventh governor of Texas (1861), was a native of Georgia. He went to Texas in early life, and soon became prominent in politics. His first notable public service was as a member of the convention of 1845, which prepared the constitution for the state of Texas. In the first state legislature, he was secretary of the house of representatives, and in the second, senator. During the administration of Gov. E. M. Pease (1853–57), he was secretary of state, and in 1859 was elected lieutenant-governor on the ticket with Samuel Houston. In the bitter agitation of the question of secession, early in 1861, Houston's strenuous opposition to the movement, and his refusal to swear allegiance to the Confederacy, caused his ejectment from the office of governor, together with Secretary of State Cave and Adjt.-Gen. Norton. Lieut.-Gov. Clark was sworn into office in March. The secession of Texas being then an accomplished fact, nothing was thought of save preparations for war. Gov. Clark issued a proclamation on June 8th, declaring that a state of war existed, and volunteers began to be enlisted and camp instruction given in each of the eleven newly established military districts of the state. The 2,500 U. S. troops stationed in various parts of Texas were forced to surrender, and, their arms and munitions confiscated, they were released on parole. By November the recruits for the Confederate army from Texas numbered 15,000. Meantime, the port of Galveston was blockaded and the state effectually shut off from communication with the outside world. Gov. Clark was a plain and direct speaker, a logical reasoner, and able, clear-headed executive. Many of the most important provisions in the state constitution of 1845 were the result of his statesmanship. At the close of his administration, in December, 1861, he retired to his home in Marshall, Tex., where he died some years later.

Edward Clark

LUBBOCK, Francis Richard, eighth governor of Texas (1861–63), was born at Beaufort, S. C., Oct. 16, 1815, son of Henry T. W. and Susan Ann (Saltus) Lubbock. His father was a physician and owner of the first steamboat that made the trip from Charleston, S. C., to Augusta, Ga. Francis Lubbock attended school until he was thirteen years of age, studying in the academies at Beaufort and Charleston. He then entered a hardware store in Charleston, on a salary of $12.50 per month. Three years later he was receiving a good salary, but decided to remove to Hamburg, and there he engaged in a general mercantile business, and had charge of a cotton warehouse until 1834, when he went to New Orleans, where he entered into partnership with Charles T. Ketchum in the drug business. During the panic of 1836 they failed, and Mr. Lubbock became a clerk for a large jewelry business, and also dealt in military goods. In 1835 his brother, Thomas S. Lubbock, went to Texas to aid in freeing it from Mexican rule, and as he did not return, Francis resigned his position and went in search of him, taking a small stock of goods. He was so pleased with the country that he remained, and located at Velasco, to sell his goods. In the fall of

1836, the capital was removed to Houston, and he also removed, becoming the builder of the third house in the place. He was chosen one of the assistant clerks of the house of representatives, and in 1837, in regular session, was elected chief clerk. During this period a vacancy occurred, and Pres. Houston appointed Mr. Lubbock comptroller of the treasury of the new republic. While holding this position—a remarkable honor for one so young—he went with the Milam guards on the Bonnell expedition against the Indians, being adjutant of the command; and afterwards served on the Somerville campaign against the invading Mexicans. In 1839 he tried farming in the vicinity of Houston, but, after raising one crop, returned to the city and engaged in a general commission business. In 1841, when Gen. Houston was re-elected president, he was again appointed comptroller; but the people of Harris county having soon after elected him district clerk, he resigned the comptrollership. He served as clerk by re-election seventeen years, when he resigned to accept the nomination for the lieutenant-governorship, to which he was elected. In 1859 he retired to his ranch, but in 1860 was sent as a delegate to the celebrated Charleston convention, which, after disagreement, adjourned to Richmond, Va., and held a convention, of which he was chairman; then met at Baltimore, when Breckinridge and Lane were nominated. In August, 1861, he was elected governor of Texas, and in November took charge of affairs. He served one term, and then declined re-election, believing that he could be more efficient in the Confederate army, the state at that time being threatened with an invasion by the Federal army. He entered the army as assistant-adjutant-general, with rank of lieutenant-colonel of cavalry, and was assigned first to Gen. J. B. Magruder's staff, and then to that of Gen. Thomas Green; but as the latter was killed just before he arrived, Gov. Lubbock joined the staff of Gen. John A. Wharton, and served during the Banks campaign in Louisiana. In the summer of 1864. Pres. Davis appointed him colonel of cavalry, and he went to Richmond with his chief, was with him at the time he was captured, and was incarcerated in Fort Delaware for nearly eight months, Mr. Davis being imprisoned in Fortress Monroe. On his release, Gov. Lubbock returned at once to Houston, reaching home on Christmas eve, 1865. He then engaged in the auction commission business. In 1867 he opened a similar house in Galveston, where he was made president of the chamber of commerce. In 1870 he took charge of a large cotton compress company, and erected a beef-packing establishment of his own at Anahuac, which he managed for two years. In 1873, he was appointed tax collector of Galveston, and served three years. In 1874 he was elected president of the New York and Texas Beef Preserving Co., and was sent to Europe to secure contracts. He served again as president in 1874. In 1878 he was elected state treasurer on the Democratic ticket, and served by re-election for twelve years. He declined a renomination in 1891, but in a sense is still a public man, being one of the board of pardon advisers, and is one of the managers of the Confederate Home. He is the oldest member of the Masonic fraternity in Texas, still actively participating in its meetings and various exercises, although having joined the organization in 1837.

F. R. Lubbock

MURRAH, Pendleton, ninth governor of Texas (1863–65), was a native of South Carolina. In early life he removed to Alabama, and going from thence, settled in Harrison county, Tex., where he made a distinguished reputation as a lawyer and orator. From the start, he took a prominent part in politics, being frequently in requisition as a campaign speaker. Once, during the Know-nothing agitation, he was a candidate for congress from his district; but, greatly under-estimating the strength of the new party, he undertook a vigorous campaign against its contentions, and was defeated. On one occasion, in the court-house at Marshall, he made such a vigorous assault on Know-nothingism that a certain prominent citizen arose and demanded that all members of the new party resent the insult by withdrawing from the hall. The result was that Mr. Murrah was left nearly alone, with only a few friends and supporters in the town. He would not withdraw from the contest, however, although certain of defeat, and the record then made confirmed his political reputation. In 1857 he was elected to represent his county in the state legislature, and during the succeeding terms in this position so distinguished himself that, in 1863, he was elected governor of the state by a large vote on the Democratic ticket. His administration covered a trying period in the history of the state; for, although Texas was the great source of supplies for all the Confederate armies, the productions of the farmers were so heavily levied upon that a living for any of them was scarcely more than possible. A large part of the ammunition and other needed articles of war was also manufactured in Texas, principally in the mills at Huntsville penitentiary and at Austin. Upon the fall of the Confederacy, in June, 1865, Gov. Murrah sought refuge in Mexico, and there his death occurred, at Monterey, in July following.

HAMILTON, Andrew Jackson, tenth governor of Texas (1865–66), was born in Madison county, Ala., Jan. 28, 1815. He settled at La Grange, Tex., in 1846, and, gaining a great reputation at the bar, was made attorney-general by Gov. Bell in 1849. In 1851, and again in 1853, he was a member of the state legislature from Travis county, and in 1856 was an elector on the Democratic ticket. He was elected to congress in 1859 as an Independent, and, arraying himself vigorously against secession, retained his seat after the other southern members had withdrawn. On his return to Texas, he was elected to the state legislature on the Union ticket, but refused to take his seat under the Confederate régime. Later, returning to Washington, he was commissioned brigadier-general of Texas troops in the Federal service, by Pres. Lincoln, but never exercised the functions of his office. In July, 1865, he returned to Texas with the Federal troops, having been appointed provisional governor by Andrew Johnson, as a fitting person to conduct his conservative scheme of reconstruction. He fulfilled the onerous duties of this position most satisfactorily to all concerned. He issued a proclamation advising the negroes to prove worthy of their freedom by obeying the laws and continuing to work for their former masters at moderate wages. In 1866 he called a convention to revise the constitution of the state, and this body rescinded the acts of the secession convention of 1861, and repudiated all the debts incurred in Confederate service amounting to over $8,000,000. This result was inevitable, as delegates could be voted for only by those who, upon registration, could take the oath prescribed by the president's amnesty proclamation. Nevertheless, the constitution then framed was afterward ratified by the people. In July, 1866, a popular election was held, and James W. Throckmorton chosen to succeed him. Gov. Hamilton then resumed law practice, and shortly after was appointed an associate justice of the supreme court. His decisions were comparatively few, but have been characterized as "noted for learning, dignity and force." In the noted "sequestration cases" he held that all state laws, except such as naturally resulted from the war, were constitutional and valid, and in no sense in hostility to the United States, since the state governments continued in full force despite that the Confederacy was a nullity. In 1868 he was a prominent member of the second reconstruction convention, in which he was the author and chief promoter of the electoral bill and franchise measures engrafted on the new constitution, which was finally ratified, Feb. 3, 1869. In 1870 he was again candidate for governor on the Conservative ticket, and was defeated by E. J. Davis by a majority so small as to create considerable excitement and occasion military intervention. Declining health now caused him to retire from public life, and he died at Austin, Tex., in April, 1875.

J. W. Throckmorton

THROCKMORTON, James Webb, eleventh governor of Texas (1866–67), was born at Sparta, Tenn., Feb. 1, 1825. His father, William E. Throckmorton, a physician noted in Kentucky, Illinois and Arkansas, settled in Collin county, Tex., in 1841, and, being one of the earliest settlers of that section, achieved so great a reputation that a county was named in his honor. The son received a good common-school education previous to his removal to Texas, and at the age of nineteen began the study of medicine with his uncle, Dr. James E. Throckmorton, of Princeton, Ky. For several years he was engaged in successful practice in Texas, and, enlisting in the army at the opening of the Mexican war, was made surgeon of Chevallie's rangers. He continued in medical practice until 1849, when he began preparation for the bar. In 1851 he was elected to the state legislature, being re-elected in 1853 and 1855, and in 1857 he became a member of the senate. He was a member of the convention of 1861 which passed the ordinance of secession, and was one of the seven members who opposed the measure to the end. He was, however, loyal to the state, and upon the outbreak of hostilities entered the Confederate service. He was captain in one of the first regiments organized in Texas, participating with it in the capture of forts Wichita and Arbuckle, on the frontier of the state. Being afterward transferred to the 6th Texas cavalry, he rendered important services in the Missouri campaign, especially distinguishing himself at the battles of Chustennallah and Elkhorn. In the latter part of 1862, he was transferred to Corinth, Miss., where he resigned his command on account of failing health, and returned home. He later returned to service, and was prominently useful in the campaign in Louisiana; but, being once more obliged to retire, he was made brigadier-general of the state troops, and soon after elected to the state senate for another term of four years. He resumed law practice at the close of the war, and in 1866 was a member and chosen president of the reconstruction convention called by Pres. Johnson. In June, 1866, he was elected governor of the state, and duly inaugurated on Aug. 8th. The South being again placed under military rule, in March, 1867, Gov. Throckmorton was obliged to act under the direction of the officers who successively held command of his district. Although all agree that he fulfilled this duty to the best of his ability, the bitter sectional policy of the Federal congress could not be satisfied with the services of an ex-Confederate in so important a position. Accordingly, on July 30th, Gen. Sheridan issued an order declaring him an "impediment to reconstruction under the law," and appointing ex-Gov. Elisha M. Pease to succeed him. Gov. Throckmorton, after this unfortunate episode, returned to his home in Collin county and resumed his professional practice. In 1875 he re-entered public life as congressman for his district, was re-elected in 1877; and in 1883, 1885 and 1888 was again representative. In February, 1848, he was married to Annie, daughter of Thomas and Gilean Rattan, of Carrollton, Ill. Of this union ten children were born, six of whom are living: Edward C., a ranchman, now located in Parker county, Tex.; Benjamin E., a physician, McKinney, Tex.; James W., farmer and stockman, of Collin county, Tex.; and three daughters: Mrs. James W. Barnett, of Dallas, Tex.; Mrs. L. M. Shirley, McKinney, Tex.; and Mrs. Robert Bennett, Hillsboro, Tex. In 1892 he was appointed receiver for the Choctaw Coal and Railroad Co. In March, 1894, he was injured by a fall while on a business trip connected with this enterprise, and never recovered. Although confined to his bed, he continued to carry on the business of his official position until a few days before his death. Gov. Throckmorton died at his home at McKinney, Tex., in 1894.

DAVIS, Edmund J., thirteenth governor of Texas (1870–74), was a native of Florida. He settled in Texas in 1848, and, entering law practice, became prominent in politics and public affairs. He was deputy collector of customs on the Rio Grande (1850–52), district attorney (1853–55), and judge of the district court of Austin, Tex. (1855–60). When the ordinance of secession was passed, he refused to take the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy, and being retired from his office, left the state and entered the Federal service. In 1862 he raised a regiment of cavalry, which he commanded principally through the campaigns in Louisiana. His bravery was acknowledged by friends and foes alike, and in 1864 he was raised to the rank of brigadier-general. Immediately after the conclusion of peace, he returned to Texas, and again became active in public matters. He was a member of the first reconstruction convention of 1866, and president of the second in 1868–69, acting in harmony with those who insisted on the disfranchisement of all ex-Confederates by the imposition of the famous "iron-clad oath." In 1869 he was elected governor by this limited citizenship, winning by a large majority over ex-Gov. Andrew J. Hamilton, also an active Union man and Republican, although, with Pres. Johnson, favoring a lenient policy toward the people of the South. Gov. Davis' administration of the office excited great antipathy, his bitter partisanship exciting his enemies to make charges of corruption, particularly in such matters as the famous "*ex parte* Rodriguez" case, with which his second administration was closed. Under him, Texas ratified the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the U. S. Constitution, and was re-admitted to the Union. Congress also passed a bill removing the disabilities from the majority of southerners and abolishing the "iron-clad oath." By this act the old elements re-entered politics, and the Democratic party elected, in 1874, Richard Coke to succeed Gov.

Davis, and inaugurated him despite the efforts of certain Republican politicians to annul the election. Among the important legislative acts of Davis' administrations were the passage of the homestead law, by which every married settler received a grant of 160 acres of land from the public domain; the town and cities subsidies act, providing for internal improvements; an act providing for the extension of the public-school system; one giving the governor the right to proclaim martial law and suspend *habeas corpus*; also laws organizing a state police force and requiring rigid qualifications for registering voters. Immigration was much encouraged by an immigration bureau, which disseminated information regarding the climate, etc., and settlers poured into the state from all parts of the world. Railroads were increased throughout the state from 511 miles in 1871 to 1,078 in 1872, and other internal improvements were pushed to consummation. Gov. Davis resigned on Jan. 13, 1874, and resumed law practice in Austin. He died there in February, 1883, and was buried with civic and military honors, Gov. John Ireland leading in the ceremonies.

Richd Coke

COKE, Richard, fourteenth governor of Texas (1874–77) and U. S. senator, was born in Williamsburg, Va., March 13, 1829, son of John and Eliza Coke. His early education was obtained in the common schools of his county, and at the age of sixteen he entered William and Mary College, where he was duly graduated in 1849. After his admission to the bar, in the following year, he immediately removed to Waco, Tex., and began practice. He enlisted in the Confederate service in 1861, and at the close of the war had attained the rank of captain. Resuming practice in 1865, he was immediately appointed judge of the district court of Waco, and in the following year elected an associate justice of the supreme court. Gen. Sheridan removed him from the latter position in 1867, on the ground that he was an "impediment to reconstruction"; but this act of injustice greatly increased his popularity, and served to endear him to all classes. He was thereafter known as a leader in Democratic politics, and by his ability and eloquence helped to gather the scattered forces into an efficient organization. At the general election of 1873 he was elected governor on the Democratic ticket by a majority of 50,000, together with the entire delegation to congress and the greater part of the state legislature. This was an almost complete sweep for the Democrats, and incited their political opponents to extraordinary measures to, if possible, undo the verdict of the people. One José Rodriguez, a Mexican, was incited to apply for a writ of *habeas corpus* in the supreme court, alleging that he had been unlawfully restrained in his liberty for an alleged election offense. The case was called under the title *ex parte* Rodriguez, and although the district attorney refused to appear, on the ground that it was a fictitious and fraudulent cause, it was tried, and resulted in a verdict declaring the late election illegal and void. A proclamation was therefore issued by Gov. E. J. Davis, prohibiting the newly elected legislature from assembling, and when that body, ignoring his orders, proceeded to the discharge of its duties he declined to receive any communications from it. As a last resort, in his party's extremity, Davis appealed to Pres. Grant, who, refusing to interfere, left him no course but to resign. Mr. Coke was, therefore, peacefully inducted into the office, being inaugurated on Jan. 15, 1874, and one of his first acts, on the basis of a legislative amendment to the constitution reorganizing the supreme court, was to remove the three judges of *ex parte* Rodriguez fame. His administration marks the return of order and prosperity and the abolition of party machine government. The constitution forced upon the state by military authority was supplanted by the new one framed in 1875, which forms the present organic law of the state. This constitution having effected a change in the term of official tenure, Gov. Coke was re-inaugurated in April, 1876. In May, he was elected to the U. S. senate to succeed Morgan C. Hamilton, but, continuing to perform his official functions until December, he took his seat on March 4, 1877. He was re-elected in 1883, and again in 1889, his last term of office expiring March 3, 1895, thus completing a full eighteen years of official tenure. No public officer ever more jealously guarded the interests of his constituents. Possessed of the utmost determination and the strongest possible conviction concerning right and justice, he was ever a champion of popular causes against the oppression of corporations and legislative corruption. As a member of the committee on commerce, he secured large appropriations for the improvement of the rivers and harbors of Texas, and on the judiciary committee his fine talents and high legal attainments made him the author of many important and valuable measures. He earned the reputation of a powerful orator—a giant in debate—and his untiring vigilance never suffered the slightest dereliction from what he considered the straight path of right and duty. Plain and unostentatious in his manners, and kindly to a fault, he is preëminently a man of the people, never failing in practical sympathy to the needy. Gov. Coke was married, in 1852, to Mary E., daughter of James L. Horne, of Waco, Tex. They have had four children, of whom one, Richard, still survives.

R. B. Hubbard

HUBBARD, Richard Bennett, fifteenth governor of Texas (1876–78), was born in Walton county, Ga., in 1834. He was graduated at Mercer University in 1851, when but seventeen years of age, and at the Harvard Law School two years later. Going at once to Texas, he located at Tyler, and began the practice of his profession. In 1856, he was appointed U. S. district-attorney, and rapidly grew in professional and political prominence. He represented his district in the state legislature in 1858, and in 1860 was an elector on the Breckenridge ticket, also a delegate to the Charleston convention. Upon the secession of his state he raised the 22d Texas infantry regiment, of which he was made colonel. He served throughout the war, and was a commander of brigade on the cessation of hostilities. During the period of reconstruction, Mr. Hubbard was constantly active in all matters pertaining to the interests of Texas. In the Greeley campaign, in 1872, he was particularly earnest in advocating his election as a great desideratum to the South and all her industries; he was an elector on the ticket. He was elected lieutenant-governor of Texas in 1873, and reëlected in 1876. Upon the resignation of Gov. Richard Coke, to enter the U. S. senate, Mr. Hubbard became governor, and so continued until

1878. His administration was characterized by the adoption and prosecution of many far-reaching and effective measures in the interest of his state, which won him a wide popularity. The incursions of hostile Indian tribes on the borders were effectually checked by his vigorous action in several cases. At the Centennial exposition, Philadelphia, 1876, he was one of the most eloquent and popular orators on the 4th of July. He was at once recognized as one of the foremost of American orators, and has since lived up to the reputation. No notable occasion in Texas is considered complete unless the ex-governor is heard from. He was appointed minister to Japan by Pres. Cleveland in 1885, and served acceptably until 1889. He has since resided in Tyler, Tex.

Oran M. Roberts

ROBERTS, Oran Milo, sixteenth governor of Texas (1879–83), was born in Laurens district (now county), S. C., July 9, 1815, son of Oba and Margaret (Ewing) Roberts. On the father's side, he is of Welsh descent, and on the mother's, of Scotch-Irish; his maternal grandfather was Sam. Ewing, a captain of cavalry throughout the revolution. In his thirteenth year he lost his father, and for several years thereafter, with an elder brother, lived with his mother near Ashville, Ala., managing the plantation and continuing his studies in the old "field schools" of the vicinity. At sixteen, he began study in an academy at Ashville, taught by James Lewis, and upon its discontinuance, six months later, began preparation for college with Ralph P. Lowe, subsequently governor of Iowa. Entering the University of Alabama in February, 1838, he was graduated in 1836; having in the latter part of his course begun the study of law in the office of Judge Ptolemy Hanis, at St. Stephens, Ala.; and on completing his studies with William P. Chilton, of Talladega, subsequently supreme court justice and Confederate congressman, he was, in September, 1837, admitted to the bar. After practicing a short time in Talladega, he located at Ashville, where he was chosen colonel of the county regiment and a representative in the state legislature. In the autumn of 1841 he removed to San Augustine, Tex.; and on being admitted to practice, in the following February, for three years followed the circuit. So rapidly did he master the unfamiliar principles of Texas law and practice that he soon attained distinction, and, in February, 1844, without his knowledge or solicitation, was appointed district attorney for the 5th judicial district by Pres. Samuel Houston, of the republic of Texas. This office was then an important one, covering, besides ordinary criminal cases, the prosecution of civil suits for violations of the revenue and import laws. The subject of taxation in general frequently claimed his official attention, and he was finally convinced, from wide observation, that the ad valorem tax on property was the only true principle. This theory he developed in a series of articles in the "Red Lander," and finally succeeded in bringing it to the attention of the constitutional convention of 1845, which incorporated it in the organic law of Texas. On Gov. Henderson's accession, in 1846, one of his first acts was to recognize Mr. Robert's official ability and integrity by appointing him district judge for the 5th district. In the discharge of the arduous duties of this office he continued during five years, showing a complete mastery of the law, and, in the absence of precedent in making cases under the revised constitution, rendering decisions notable for their integrity and authoritative character. Then resigning, he resumed his private practice on the circuit and in the supreme court at Tyler, meanwhile residing on a farm in Shelby county. In 1857 he was elected an associate justice of the state supreme court. During the stirring times before the civil war he was a stanch states-rights Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, and an ardent advocate of secession. In December, 1860, he delivered an able speech at the state capital, advocating that Texas "resume her sovereignty, and assert her rights under the original compact"; and at the state convention in the following year was chosen president by acclamation. In 1862, he raised the 11th infantry regiment, of which he was elected colonel. During two full years he served in Walker's division, trans-Mississippi department, performing many acts of bravery, especially at the battle of Burbeau Bayou, where he was recommended for conspicuous gallantry; but in August, 1864, was recalled from the field, to succeed Hon. Royal T. Wheeler, deceased, as chief-justice of the state supreme court. In 1865 he was displaced, with all the officials of the state, under the reconstruction measures of Pres. Johnson. In 1866 he was elected member from Smith county to the state constitutional convention, and as chairman of its judiciary committee he rendered noble service in reconstructing the state courts. In the same year he was chosen by the legislature U. S. senator, but was not permitted to take his seat. From 1868 to 1870 he was professor of law and agriculture in Looney's High School, Gilmer, Tex., and in 1874 was again appointed chief-justice by Gov. Richard Coke. In 1878 he was elected governor of his state. He was reëlected in 1880; during his two terms managing public affairs with the utmost ability. During Gov. Roberts' administrations the state taxes were reduced from fifty to thirty cents on the $100; the bonded debt was reduced by $1,400,000, and the interest upon it over $55,000, by exchange of five per cent. for ten per cent. bonds; and from $10,000 on hand at the start and an outstanding deficit of $400,000, he left in the treasury a surplus of revenue of $500,000. There was a radical improvement of the free public schools, and their permanent fund was increased over $3,700,000; two Normal schools were established—one for whites and one for colored pupils; summer normals instituted for teachers; the Agricultural and Mechanical College reorganized; the State University at Austin organized and founded; a new capitol building, in place of the one burned in 1881, devised, contracted for and its foundation laid; the two penitentiaries and the three asylums much enlarged; a quarantine system, with a disinfecting building at the port of Galveston; the state military companies increased and organized into regiments and brigades; two transcontinental railroads, by land donations, completed through the state; commerce and production encouraged, and an increasing population, prosperous and satisfied with their state government. Declining a third nomination, on account of failing health, he retired again to rural life; but in September, 1888, yielded to what seemed an imperative duty, and accepted a law professorship in the University of Texas, which he held ten years. Gov. Roberts became a master Mason in 1845; was president of the Texas Historical Society in 1874, and was a member of the Texas Bar Association and the Scotch-Irish Society of America, of which he was for several years vice-president for Texas. He was, in May, 1895, appointed aide-de-camp, with the rank of brigadier-general, of the order of United Confederate Veterans, and elected, in April, 1896, an honorary member of the Texas Veteran Association. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Alabama University in 1881. He published: "A Description of Texas" (1881); "Elements of Texas Pleading" (1890); "Our Federal Relations" (1892); and wrote "Political History of Texas from 1845 to 1894," a continuation of Yoakum's "History of Texas." His volume of lectures, "Our Federal Relations," deserves special mention as a scholarly and adequate statement of the southern side of the slavery controversy and the civil war. Gov. Roberts was married: first, in 1837, to Frances W. Edwards, of Ashville, Ala., who died in 1883, leaving seven children; and second, in 1887, to Catherine E. Border, widow of Col. John P. Border, a veteran of San Jacinto and colonel in the Confederate army. He died at Marble Falls, Burnet co., Tex., May 19, 1898.

Jno. Ireland

IRELAND, John, seventeenth governor of Texas (1883-87), was born at Millerstown, Hart co., Ky., Jan 1, 1827, son of Patrick and Rachel (Newton) Ireland, both of whom were natives of Kentucky. His boyhood and early youth were spent on his father's farm, and his educational advantages were those afforded by the old field-schools of his native county, for at that time there was no public school system in the state; but, being ambitious and self-reliant, he made the best of his opportunities, resolving to gain an honorable place among men. When he was about eighteen years old, he was declared of age, by special act of the state legislature, to enable him to qualify as constable. This office he held for several years, and he also served as deputy of Hart county from 1847 until 1850. The practical knowledge of process and legal methods, acquired while performing the duties of these offices, led him to think of taking up the law as a profession. In 1851, he entered the office of Robert D. Murray and Henry C. Wood, at Mumfordsville, Ky., and as a result of his close application, mastered the principles of common law in less than a year, and was admitted to the bar. Although his prospects were bright, he felt that Kentucky was already well supplied with able attorneys, and, desiring a larger field, removed to the great southwestern state of Texas in 1853, settling in Seguin, Guadalupe co., which became his life-long place of residence. His practice soon became lucrative, and he gathered about him a large circle of friends. He was admired for his intellect, for a tenacity of purpose that overcame all obstacles, for his independence of thought and action, and for his gentleness and courtesy of manner. Soon after Seguin became an incorporated town (1858), his fellow-citizens turned to him as the one best fitted to be its mayor, and had he been placed at the head of the nation, he could not have been more faithful and conscientious in the performance of his duties. He had a profound belief in the coming greatness of Texas, and any movement that promised to promote her prosperity or add to her power secured his hearty coöperation. Accordingly, when the civil war broke out he favored the prompt withdrawal of the state from the Union. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1861, and when its session was ended enlisted as a private in the Confederate army. The same qualities that gave him prominence as a lawyer made him efficient as a soldier, and he was promoted captain, major, and, in 1862, lieutenant-colonel, serving through the campaigns in the trans-Mississippi department. When the war ended he returned to Seguin, and took up again his law practice. In 1866 he was elected a delegate to the convention which framed a state constitution in conformity with the Johnson policy of reconstruction, and in the same year was elected judge of his district, but was removed in 1867 on the usurpation by military power. He was elected to the lower house of the state legislature in 1873, and to the state senate in 1874. He was appointed associate-justice of the supreme court in 1875, but declined re-election under the new constitution of 1876, which required the court to consist of three judges only. His decisions are to be found in Vols. XLIV.-XLV., Texas reports, and adequately prove his fitness for the supreme bench. His opinion in Lewis *vs.* Aylett (XLV. Texas, 190), first settled the principle in Texas jurisprudence that real estate cannot pass by a nuncupative will. In 1882 he was elected governor by more than 100,000 majority. The state was fairly prosperous at that time, and there was a strong desire among the people for the improvement of the public institutions. The legislature made large appropriations for this purpose, and Gov. Ireland approved them. This caused a deficiency in the treasury at the close of his first term of administration, and certain politicians made this an excuse for efforts to prevent his reëlection. The enclosure of large tracts of public lands by stockmen had led to encroachments on the rights of smaller herdsmen, and to fence-cutting in retaliation, which was extended to lawful owners as well as to intruders, and became a widespread evil. In January, 1884, Gov. Ireland convened the legislature, for the purpose of putting an end to the spirit of lawlessness which prevailed, and stringent laws were passed, and promptly enforced by the governor. This action also was made a ground of complaint; but Gov. Ireland's popularity was too great to be affected by the calumnies of jealous men, and at the state Democratic convention at Houston, in August, 1884, he was unanimously renominated, without call of the roll and by acclamation. His majority on election day exceeded 100,000 votes. During his administration the office of state superintendent of public instruction was created; the permanent school fund was invested in bonds, at six per cent. rate of interest; the sale of school lands at low prices was prohibited, and taxes were reduced to the lowest possible point. His firmness of character was signally shown in 1885, when he promptly suppressed a labor strike at Galveston; and in 1887, when the great railroad strike, having its centre at Fort Worth, was ended in three hours' time after his arrival there with a detachment of state troops. It was shown also in 1885, when he obliged the contractors who were building the state capitol to use Texas granite for the exterior walls, defeating their efforts to procure Indiana limestone, at great extra cost to the state and solely for their own benefit. Incursions of thieves and murderers from Mexico, and the failure to obtain the surrender of criminals, owing to defective reciprocity laws and the apathy of the Federal government, occasioned great trouble during his administration, and caused him to assert with characteristic boldness his intention to prevent these evils with the aid of the state militia. During the time he was chief magistrate crime was less prevalent than at any other period, and the state and all its institutions attained a high degree of prosperity. Official honors came to Gov. Ireland unsolicited. His modesty and self-respect kept him from making efforts in his own behalf, and he consented to hold office only when convinced that the welfare of the public demanded it. He might have succeeded Hon. Samuel B. Maxey in the U. S. senate, in 1886, had he been willing to make the effort. He was twice married: first, in 1854, to Mrs. Matilda (Wicks) Faircloth, sister of Col. Moses Wicks, formerly a banker of Memphis. She died in 1856, leaving one child, Matilda, who became the wife of Evan S. Carpenter, a prosperous planter and business man of Seguin. His second wife, to whom he was married in 1875, was Anna W. Penn, of Mississippi, who bore him four children: Mary F., who became the wife of J. W. Graves, a druggist of Seguin; Katie Penn, Rosalie and Alva. Only the first named survived her father. Gov. Ireland died, after a brief illness, at San Antonio, Tex., March 5, 1896.

ROSS, Lawrence Sullivan, eighteenth governor of Texas (1887-91), was born at Bentonsport, Van Buren co., Ia., Sept. 27, 1838. His father was Capt S. P. Ross, who, after his removal to Milan county, Tex., in 1839, made a great reputation as an Indian fighter, and with his own hand killed the dreaded Comanche chief, Big Foot. Capt. Ross' family removed to Austin in 1846, and in 1849 located permanently on a farm near Waco. The son received his education in the schools of Texas, and at the age of eighteen entered Baylor University; later, however, going to Wesleyan University, Florence, Ala., where he was graduated in 1859. Having returned home for his summer vacation in 1858, he assembled a company of 135 men, and went to the relief of Maj. Earl Van Dorn, who was leading the second U. S. cavalry against the Comanches. Joining with his forces, Mr. Ross, in October following, participated in the battle of Wichita. In this engagement he distinguished himself by the rescue of a little white girl, who had been held by them from infancy. He named her Lizzie Ross, and provided for her education. She was afterward married to a wealthy Californian, and died in Los Angeles in 1886. Returning to Texas after his graduation at college, he again went against the Comanches, as captain of a company of sixty rangers, and at the battle of Pease river completely routed the Indians, killing their chief, Peta Nocona, and capturing all their effects. In recognition of this service, Gov. Houston appointed him an aide-de-camp of the state troops, with the rank of colonel. He resigned this commission in 1861, and, after serving for a brief period on the Indian embassy, under Gov. Clark, entered the Confederate service as a private in company G, 6th Texas cavalry, and on Sept. 5, 1861, was elected a major. In May, 1862, he was elected colonel, and offered the command of his brigade, but declined the honor in favor of Gen. Charles W. Phifer. Col. Ross rendered an able service to the Confederacy in shielding the retreat of Gen. Van Dorn for over an hour and a half after the battle of Corinth, Miss., thus enabling that officer to reform his command and retreat in good order. For this piece of gallantry he was appointed brigadier-general on Oct. 4, 1862, being the youngest brigadier in the Confederate army, and held that rank until the close of the war. Most of his later services were included in the famous Georgia campaign under Gens. Joseph E. Johnston and John B. Hood. In all, he was in 135 battles, and his fearlessness in fight is proved by the fact that five horses were shot under him. After the war Gen. Ross returned to Texas. In 1875 he was elected sheriff of McLennan county, being also a member of the constitutional convention held in the same year. In 1881–83 he was a member of the state senate, serving as chairman of the committee on finance; and being nominated for governor in 1886, he was elected by a large majority, being re-elected in 1888. His popularity was such that at his re-election in 1888, even his political opponents seemed to vote solidly for him—the Republican county of Comal cast only six votes against him. Gov. Ross' administrations covered a period of great prosperity in almost every branch of industry in Texas. Railroads were built rapidly; taxes were reduced all over the state; immigration was vastly promoted by societies established to attract settlers, and the U. S. government paid into the state treasury nearly $1,000,000 of arrears for expenses incurred by the state in defending its borders since annexation, in 1846. In May, 1888, the new state capitol was formally dedicated. It is one of the most magnificent state-houses in the country, being second in size to the national capitol at Washington. Among other public institutions completed during this period were the state orphan asylum at Corsicana, the reformatory for boys at Gatesville, and the Southwest Asylum for the Insane at San Antonio. An important proposal for amending the state constitution so as to prohibit the sale of alcoholic liquors in Texas was submitted to the people in August, 1887, but, although strongly recommended by the legislature, was defeated by a majority of over 90,000. Retiring from office early in 1891, Gov. Ross soon after accepted the presidency of the Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College at Bryan, and still continues there. In 1895 Gov. Culberson offered him a place on the state railroad commission, but the friends of the college protested so strongly against his acceptance that he was constrained to decline.

HOGG, James Stephen, nineteenth governor of Texas, was born at Rusk, Cherokee co., Tex., March 24, 1851, son of Joseph Lewis and Lucanda (McMath) Hogg. His family is of Irish descent, his great-great-grandparents having emigrated and settled in Virginia in the eighteenth century. His great-grandfather, John Hogg, was early left an orphan, and removing from Virginia to the Newberry district, S. C., raised a family of seven children, the eldest of whom was Thomas Hogg. Thomas, with his brothers, James and Lewis, fought in the revolution, and later was married to Martha Chandler, of Newberry, S. C. He removed first to Georgia, and later, in 1818, to Tuscaloosa county, Ala., where his son, Joseph Lewis, was educated, and, in 1833, was married to a daughter of Elisha McMath, a planter of Roupe's Valley. They removed, in 1839, to Nacogdoches, Tex., where Mr. Hogg became a man of importance and a prominent member of the bar of Texas. He several times represented his district in the congress of the republic of Texas; was a prominent supporter of annexation, and a member of the first constitutional convention and of the first state senate. He entered the army of Texas against

Mexico in 1846, and on his return resumed his seat in the state senate. About 1849 he removed to Cherokee county, Tex., where he was residing at the outbreak of the civil war. Mr. Hogg entered the Confederate army as a brigadier-general, holding a commission from Pres. Davis, but died at Corinth, Miss., in 1862, just before the siege. The rich estates of the family being entirely depleted by the war, James S. Hogg, educated as he had been amid surroundings of wealth and refinement, was obliged to labor for his own support for several years, while attending school. He entered a printing-office at the age of sixteen, and, having mastered the trade, invested his savings in a plant, and in 1871 established a paper called "The News," at Longview, Tex. Within a year he removed to Quitman, Wood co., where he continued his paper until 1873; then was elected justice of the peace of the county-seat precinct, and, by virtue of office, became the head officer of the county. He held this office until the expiration of his term in 1876, in the meanwhile, in 1875, having been licensed to practice law. In November, 1878, he was elected county attorney, and upon the expiration of his term, in November, 1880, was elected district attorney of his district, being re-elected in 1882. In 1884 he removed to Tyler, Smith co., and continued professional practice until his election as attorney-general of the state, in 1886. He then removed to Austin, where he has since resided. In 1888 he was re-elected attorney-general, and while serving his last term was nominated for governor of Texas on the Democratic ticket. He was triumphantly elected, and made such a creditable record in all respects that his re-election in 1892 came as the simple effect of a plain cause. He was urged to accept nomination for a third term, and also for the U. S. senate, but unequivocally declined, and retired to private life. Gov. Hogg's manners are winning, and his personal popularity is very great. He was married, in 1874, to Sallie, daughter of Col. James A. Stinson, of Georgia. They have four children.

CULBERSON, Charles Allen, nineteenth governor of Texas (1895–99), was born at Dadeville, Tallapoosa co., Ala., Oct. 10, 1855 son of David B. and (Kimbal) Culberson. His parents removed from Alabama to Gilmer, Tex., in 1858, and from there to their present home in Jefferson three years later. For many years the father has been a prominent figure in the public life of Texas, having been an adjutant-general in the Confederate army, a member of the state legislature (1859–64) and of the senate (1874), and a member of congress for the fourth Texas district from the forty-fourth to the forty-ninth session. While in congress, he was for years chairman of the judiciary committee, and was tendered an appointment on the interstate commerce commission by Pres. Harrison. The son attended the common school of Jefferson and Prof. Morgan H. Looney's high school at Gilmer, and entered the Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va., in 1870. Being graduated in 1874, he spent the next two years studying law in his father's office, and then entered the law department of the University of Virginia. During his course, he was distinguished for scholarship and close application to study, being chosen judge of the moot court and final orator of the Jefferson Literary Society, both exceptional honors. In 1878 he was admitted to the bar of Texas, and at once took a high place as an attorney and practitioner. In 1882 he obtained particular reputation in the defense of John Le Grand, convicted of murder by the federal district court at Jefferson under the Ku-Klux law. Mr. Culberson appealed to the circuit court, and by his scholarship and able pleading secured from Justice Woods a reversal of the former verdict, with a declaration of the unconstitutionality of the Ku-Klux law. This decision being sustained by the U. S. courts elsewhere, served to increase the reputation of the young attorney and place him in the front rank of his profession. His ability soon forced him into the political arena, and in 1880, when but twenty-five years of age, he was elected county attorney of Marion county. He resigned after a short incumbency of this office, and in 1882 was offered a nomination for the legislature, which he declined. His practice continued to increase rapidly, and in 1888, in search of a wider field, he removed to Dallas, where he formed the well-known firm of Bookhout & Culberson. At the Democratic state convention at San Antonio, in 1890, he was nominated for attorney-general by acclamation, and being elected by a large majority, served until his nomination as governor, in 1894, by the state convention at Dallas. Being triumphantly elected, he was nominated for a second term at Fort Worth in 1896, and was again elected by a majority of 60,000, in the face of a powerful fusion ticket growing out of the financial issue of that year. Gov. Culberson was a delegate to the national Democratic convention at Chicago, in June, 1896, and during the campaign gained a national reputation by his correspondence with Prince Bismarck on the subject of bimetallism. Gov. Culberson's administrations have been characterized, not alone by force and prompt attention to all public issues, but by an integrity and moral purpose seldom equaled. In his first inaugural message, he urged the legislature to redeem all the pledges of the Democratic platform, and called especial attention to the condition of the public schools, recommending an increase of the school tax to 20 cents on every $100. Among other evidences of his vigorous action in matters of moral concern was his prohibition of the Corbett-Fitzsimmons fight in Texas during 1895. He was re-elected, in 1896, for a term of two years (1897–99). Gov. Culberson was married to a daughter of Col. W. W. Harrison, of Fort Worth, Tex.

SAYERS, Joseph Draper, lawyer, twenty-first governor of Texas (1899–), was born at Grenada, Grenada co., Miss., Sept. 23, 1841, son of Dr. David and Mary Thomas (Peete) Sayers, the latter a native of Alabama. Among his paternal ancestors is Rev. John Thompson, an Irishman, who came to America in 1715, and in 1717–29 was pastor of the Presbyterian church at Lewes, Del. In 1744, he settled in southwestern Virginia, and labored there until his death, in 1753. occasionally visiting North Carolina. He left one child, a daughter, who was married to William Sayers, and bore him two sons, John and Robert. The former, great-grandfather of Joseph Draper Sayers, was a major in the Continenta. army, and served throughout the revolutionary war, being wounded at the battle of Cowpens. Robert Sayers, as a lieutenant-colonel, also gave valuable aid to the patriot cause. Dr. David Sayers, a physician in active practice for half a century, removed to Texas in 1851, and having heard glowing reports of the great fertility and the educational advantages of Bastrop county, decided to locate there, making his residence at Bastrop in December, 1851. His son, Joseph, was placed at the Bastrop Military Institute, but before he had finished the course of study he was thrilled by the call to arms then resounding through the South, and threw aside his books to enter the Confederate army. This was early in 1861, and he remained in the field until April, 1865, rising from the ranks to the position of adjutant, and next to that of captain of artillery, finally being promoted major. On the return of peace, he found himself without property and without knowledge sufficient to qualify him for any of the learned professions; but he at once began teaching, and at the same time took up the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1866, and was associated with Hon. George W. Jones. Thence forward his rise was rapid. In 1873 he was elected to the state senate, and exerted great influence in that body. In 1875–78 he was chairman of the Democratic state executive committee. Mr. Sayers was grand master of Masons in Texas for the year 1875-76. In 1879 and 1880 he was lieutenant-governor and *ex-officio* president of the senate, and then was elected to the forty-ninth congress, defeating Judge John B. Rector (Independent) by a vote of 21,523 to 12,253. His district, the tenth, was composed of twenty-six counties. He was elected to the fiftieth, fifty-first, fifty-second, fifty-third and fifty-fourth congresses, and was re-elected to the fifty-fifth, receiving 20,681 votes, against 11,495 for W. K. Makemson (Republican), 6,787 for Reddin Andrews (Populist) and 962 for J. T. Harris (Republican). After the reapportionment of 1892, he represented the ninth district, composed of nine counties. He was a member of the house committee on naval affairs in the forty-ninth congress, and of the committee on appropriations during the remainder of his service. His influence increased during each successive session, and through his efforts appropriations to the amount of $1,000,000 were secured to reimburse Texas for expenses incurred in frontier protection. When Mr. Sayers bade congress farewell, the house of representatives paid him the unusual compliment of unanimously adopting a resolution declaring his retirement a national rather than a party calamity. It is safe to assert that no man in the state is more thoroughly versed in its history and its commercial and agricultural advantages, or is more enthusiastic with reference to its future. In 1898 he was elected governor of the state, receiving 291,548 votes. Gov. Sayers was married, in 1879, to Orline, daughter of Williams and Maria Walton, of Bastrop, Tex.

Joseph D. Sayers

DIXEY, John, sculptor, was born in Dublin, Ireland, was educated in London, and studied art in the Royal Academy. There he so distinguished himself that his name was placed on the list of those to be sent to Italy to complete their studies, and it is probable that he was in Italy for a short time, but he cut short his sojourn there to come to America in 1789. He was one of the earliest sculptors in the United States. Having settled in Philadelphia, he was in 1801 elected vice-president of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and upon his subsequent removal to New York city, several posts of honor were offered him there. Pecuniarily, however, he was not successful as a sculptor; America had not yet awakened to an appreciation of the art. He left the heads in marble of the cherubs on the Hamilton monument, the figures of "Justice" on the city hall in New York and the state house at Albany, a "Hercules and Hydra," and a "Ganymede," and many pieces of graceful ornamentation. He possessed great skill in artistically mingling flowers and the heads of animals. His two sons also became artists of reputation. He died in 1820.

BURNHAM, Benjamin Franklin, jurist and author, was born at Groton, Vt., Nov. 2, 1830. Through his father, he is a descendant of the sixth generation of Isaac Bradley, of Haverhill, Mass., who as a boy was held prisoner by the Indians during a whole winter; finally effecting so bold an escape that the governor of the province presented him with a horse and trappings in recognition of his skill and bravery. On his mother's side he is descended from Sir James Prescott, who was knighted by Queen Elizabeth, and from whom also is descended Col. William Prescott, commander at Bunker Hill, and the historian, William Hickling Prescott. B. F. Burnham was graduated at Wesleyan University in 1853, taught for a few years, studied law, and began to practice in Chicago, Ill. In 1863 he enlisted in the 8th Vermont regiment, and was shortly afterwards promoted to the command of a company in the 87th colored infantry. Being detailed as judge-advocate in New Orleans, his only experience of active service was in a skirmish at Palmetto Ranch, mentioned by Mr. Greeley as the last of the war. Later, while establishing freedmen's schools in Wachita parish, at Monroe, La., he was dangerously wounded, suffering from it ever since. After the war he removed to Boston, and devoted himself to law literature, editing vols. 28 and 29 of the "U. S. Annual Digest of Supreme Court Reports," and assisting with the "General" and the "Annual" digests. After resigning his judgeship in the South Boston municipal court, he wrote several treatises for the "American and English Encyclopædia of Law" (notably on "Sheriff's Sales," "Separation (husband and wife)" and "Towns and Townships," and in 1896 published his principal legal work, "Leading in Law and Curious in Court," which has been most favorably reviewed by the law journals; Irving Browne, in the "Green Bag," characterizing the work as "a rich mine of leading cases presented in an exceptionally clear, concise, accurate and at the same time readable manner. . . Wit . . . of a perennial character." His other works are: "The Life of Lives: the Records of Jesus," a work projected by his wife; "Elsmere Elsewhere;" fugitive articles in the "Arena" (1897), etc., and a number of poems, some of which are to be found in the Song Book of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity. His "Cassius on Cæsar's Death," in the "Green Bag," in 1896 (vol. VII., p. 523), attracted much attention as a perfect imitation of Shakespeare's oration of Antony, although defending the assassinating senators. He was married in 1861, to Celestia, daughter of Rev. Henry Shute.

Benj F Burnham

QUARTER, William, first R. C. bishop of Chicago, was born at Killurine, Ireland, Jan. 24, 1806, one of the four sons of Michael Quarter and Anne Bennet, his wife. Three of these sons, including William, embraced the priesthood, and their mother, a woman of great piety and good education, devoted herself assiduously to their training. William responded most cordially to her efforts, and very early gave evidence of a promising future. He was sent to the school of Mr. Dewar at Tullamore, and later entered the academy of John and Thomas Fitzgerald in the same town. His career at these academies was so remarkable, and he showed such earnest piety, that he was called the "little bishop." He had intended making his theological studies at Maynooth, but, becoming imbued with the missionary spirit and appreciating the need that then existed of priests for the missions in America, on April 10, 1822, he left his native land for the new country. On landing at Quebec, he at once applied to the bishop for admission to the ecclesiastical seminary of that city, but was denied, on account of his youth, as he was also at Montreal, where he made a similar application. He next went to the United States, and on Sept. 8, 1822, was received as a student in the ecclesiastical seminary at Mt. St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md. He was found so proficient in Latin, Greek and mathematics, that one year after he entered the seminary, he was appointed professor in these branches in the college. On Sept. 19, 1829, he was ordained priest in New York city by Bishop Dubois, the disability attaching his youth having been removed by dispensation. During the cholera epidemic in New York city, in 1832, Father Quarter was indefatigable in his attentions to the sick and dying. In 1833 he was appointed pastor of St. Mary's Church, New York city. He reorganized the congregation, which had been scattered when the old church was destroyed by fire, and further disorganized by the ravages of the cholera; opened parochial and pay schools, which were conducted by the Sisters of Charity from Emmitsburg; established a number of societies that were necessary for the welfare and progress of congregation, and was active in his efforts to raise the heavy debt, which encumbered it. He held this charge until 1844, when he was called to become bishop of the new see of Chicago. On March 10, 1844, he was consecrated in the New York Cathedral, together with Bishop Byrne of Little Rock, and Bishop McCloskey (afterward cardinal) by Bishop Hughes, assisted by Bishop Fenwick of Boston and Bishop Whelan of Richmond, and assumed charge of his diocese on May 5th of that year. One of the first acts of his episcopate was to appoint his brother, Rev. Walter J. Quarter, his vicar-general. He found the church which was to be his cathedral only half finished and encumbered with a debt approaching $5,000. Appreciating the inability of his congregation to liquidate this debt, he and his brother paid it out of their private fortunes. The congregation at once came forward and united their efforts with those of their generous bishop, and it was not long before the first spire erected in Chicago was finished, and the people were worshiping in the new cathedral, which, on Oct. 5, 1845, was consecrated. Bishop Quarter was much hampered in the administration of his diocese by a scarcity of priests; he accordingly soon took active measures for the establishment of a diocesan seminary, which was opened on July 4, 1846, and in the short time he had charge of the diocese the number of priests was increased to forty-two. He began the erection of new churches throughout Illinois, opened Catholic schools, founded the college, subsequently called the University of St. Mary's of the Lake, introduced the Sisters of Mercy into the diocese, and built a convent for them. His energetic labors received the most grateful acknowledgment of the people, and, "in 1847, when he went upon the visitation of his diocese, he was received with every demonstration of honor and veneration; troops of gentlemen, on horseback and in military uniform, welcomed him on the roads as far as sixteen miles from their town, and escorted him into it, amid the ringing of bells and the hymns of the Catholic school-children. He was thus escorted from town to town, and received everywhere as a father and benefactor of the people." Bishop Quarter was earnest in his efforts for the advancement and improvement of his countrymen, who were emigrating in great numbers to the West. He gave every encouragement to the establishment of societies and confraternities, and introduced among his priests theological conferences, which are said to have been the first of the kind held in the United States. He was taken ill toward the close of Lent, in 1848, and his health rapidly declined. He died at Chicago, Ill., April 10, 1848. (His biography has been written by D. McGirr. A sketch of his life may also be found in Vol. II., Dr. Clarke's "Lives of the Deceased Bishops."

VAN DE VELDE, James Oliver, second R. C. bishop of Chicago and second bishop of Natchez, Miss., was born in the vicinity of Termonde, Belgium, Apr. 3, 1798, and came of a family of high social position and official influence. His youth was passed during the stormy period of the French revolution, and his sympathy and admiration were early attracted toward the refugees who came to Flanders, where he was, for the time being, staying with an aunt. One of these exiles, a clergyman, became acquainted with young Van De Velde and took charge of his education. James soon manifested an inclination toward a religious life, and in 1810 went to a boarding-school near Ghent. He there attained great proficiency in his studies, and at the age of eighteen began teaching French and Flemish at Paris. He subsequently taught Latin, French and Flemish in the seminary at Mechlin while he was pursuing theological studies. On May 16, 1817, he embarked for America with Father Nerinckx, who was taking a number of young Belgians to the academy of the Society of Jesus at Georgetown. After ten years of preparation in that order he was ordained a priest on Sept. 25, 1827, by Archbishop Maréchal at Baltimore. He continued the study of moral and dogmatic theology for two years, and was meanwhile chaplain to the convent and academy of the Visitation at Georgetown. In 1829 he began his missionary labors as pastor of the Rockville and Rock Creek missions in Montgomery county, Md. In 1831 he was sent west to take a professorship in St. Louis College. In 1833, when the legislature raised the college to the rank and name of University of St. Louis, Father Van De Velde was appointed vice-president of the institution. In 1837, while still performing these duties, he was appointed procurator of the vice-province of the society in Missouri, and in 1840 became president of the University of St. Louis. He entertained a warm attachment for his adopted country and a high esteem for its free institutions. In 1841 he went to

Rome as the representative of the vice-province of Missouri in the congregation of procurators of the society that assembled at Rome. Returning to America, he resumed his duties as president of St. Louis University, and in 1843 was appointed vice-provincial of Missouri. He greatly promoted the interests of religion. The Indian missions were the subject of his special attention. He built several churches and erected a larger house for the novitiate. The churches and colleges flourished and prospered to a remarkable degree under his administration. In 1846 he represented the vice-province of Missouri in the sixth council of Baltimore. In 1848 he was again made procurator of the vice-province and also socius to the vice-provincial. Father Van De Velde's valuable services to his own order and services to the church in America were recognized in his appointment as bishop of Chicago on Dec. 1, 1848. It was only upon being informed that the bulls of his appointment contained a formal command from the Holy Father that he should accept the nomination that he consented to do so. Father Van De Velde was consecrated on Feb. 11, 1849, in the Church of St. Francis Xavier, St. Louis, Mo., by the archbishop of that city, assisted by Bishops Loras and Miles; Bishop Spaulding of Louisville preaching the consecration sermon. Soon after taking charge of his see he began a most arduous series of visitations, personally performing the hardest missionary labors. His health became impaired by his incessant traveling, and was further debilitated by the climate of Chicago and troubles arising from disaffections among some of his clergy. On these accounts he applied to Rome to be relieved of the cares of the diocese. His petition was referred to the first national council held at Baltimore on May 9, 1852, which created the new see of Quincy and recommended the retention of Bishop Van De Velde in Chicago. The bishop was made the bearer of the decrees of the council to Rome for approval. He personally presented his petition to the Holy See and received favorable consideration and the promise that he would be translated to a more congenial climate. While engaged in the visitation of his diocese after his return to America he received notice of his appointment to the see of Natchez, the transfer to date from July 29, 1853. Some trouble having been encountered in supplying the new see of Quincy and filling his place in the diocese of Chicago, Bishop Van De Velde was for some time obliged to minister to these sees as well as that of Natchez. He began work in the diocese of Quincy by purchasing land upon which to build a cathedral, and made efforts for the improvement of old and the building of new churches. During his episcopate in Chicago seventy churches were started, most of which were completed, and several religious and charitable institutions were built. Bishop Van De Velde assumed charge of his see at Natchez on Nov. 23, 1853. His fame had preceded him, and he was received with universal rejoicing by the clergy and laity. During the two years that he ministered the affairs of the diocese of Natchez he did a great deal to promote the cause of religion in Mississippi. He founded two schools, took steps toward the completion of the cathedral and also took measures for the establishment of a college. His valuable services were suddenly interrupted by an accident in which his leg was broken in two places, and having afterwards contracted the yellow fever, he died at Natchez, Miss., Nov. 13, 1855. His remains were buried there in the vault under St. Mary's Cathedral.

O'REGAN, Anthony, third R. C. bishop of Chicago, was born in the village of Lavallevoe, county Mayo, Ireland, in 1809. He was given a good education, and deciding to become a priest, entered Maynooth College, where he spent eight years in study. Soon after his ordination he was appointed a professor in the archepiscopal college of Tuam, St. Jarlith's, and after filling this position for two years, became president of the institution. He attained a high reputation as a scholar and educator; and his fame reaching America, in 1849, Archbishop Kenrick of St. Louis invited him to take charge of the new theological seminary of St. Louis at Carondolet, Mo. Dr. O'Regan accepted the invitation and became superior and professor of the seminary. In 1854 he was appointed bishop of Chicago, but he declined the appointment and returned the papers to Rome. The bulls were again sent to him, and in deference to the apostolic mandate he accepted, and was consecrated by Archbishop Kenrick on July 25, 1854, in the St. Louis Cathedral. Chicago was then but a small place, and there were few churches or priests in his see. Bishop O'Regan, with admirable foresight, at once began to acquire property, and thus rendered valuable aid to the cause of religion. The diocese of Chicago is now reaping the benefit of his forethought in providing for the extension of the church. In the short time of his episcopate, besides purchasing lands upon which many of the churches and ecclesiastical institutions of the city now stand he bought the land for Calvary Cemetery, erected a handsome episcopal residence, and brought the Jesuits and Redemptorist fathers into the diocese. His administration was, however, not successful. He met considerable opposition from his clergy, and became engaged in certain difficulties with them that discouraged him and made him feel that his usefulness to the diocese was impaired. He accordingly visited Rome in 1856, and requested the Pope to accept his resignation. He raised such strong arguments that he was finally allowed to resign, and in 1858 took up his residence at Michael's Grove, Brompton, London, where he subsequently resided, with the title of bishop of Dora. He left quite a fortune, and bequeathed a sum of money for the education of priests for the diocese of Chicago and Alton, in the United States, and also a sum to go toward the erection of a Catholic hospital in the city of Chicago. The residue of his fortune went principally to educational institutions in Ireland. He was a man of great physical endurance, a hard student and a profound scholar. He wrote considerably, but never published his works. Bishop O'Regan died at London, England, Nov. 13, 1866. His biography will be found in Vol. III., Dr. Clarke's "Lives of the Deceased Bishops."

DUGGAN, James, fourth R.C. bishop of Chicago, was born in county Dublin, Ireland, in 1825. He emigrated to the United States in early youth, and studied for the ministry in St. Louis, Mo., where he was ordained in 1847. He was then chosen rector of the ecclesiastical seminary of that diocese. In 1850 he became assistant pastor of the cathedral of St. Louis, and in 1854 was made vicar-general of the diocese and pastor of the Church of the Immaculate Conception. In 1857 he was consecrated coadjutor archbishop, with the title of Bishop of Antigone. Subsequently he was nominated bishop of Chicago, but failing health soon compelled him to relinquish his duties, and he went abroad for travel and relaxation. His administration was unsatisfactory, and several of his subordinates sent complaints to the Vatican at Rome. On becoming aware of this, Bishop Duggan hastened home, intending to remove those who had criticised him. It soon became apparent that his mind was unbalanced, and his symptoms developing into insanity, he was removed in 1869 to an asylum in Missouri.

Thomas Foley

FOLEY, Thomas, fifth R. C. bishop of Chicago, was born in Baltimore, Md., March 6, 1822, of Irish parentage. He was educated at St. Mary's College, in his native city, and upon graduation in 1840, entered St. Mary's Theological Seminary. After a six-year course of study, on Aug. 16, 1846, he was ordained a priest in the Baltimore Cathedral, by Archbishop Eccleston. Father Foley was first appointed to a mission at Rockville, Montgomery co., Md., from which he attended four country churches. He was afterward made assistant to Father Matthews, of St. Patrick's Church, Washington, D. C., being called home by Archbishop Eccleston to the cathedral at Baltimore. In 1851 Archbishop Kenrick made him his secretary and chancellor of the diocese, which position he also filled under Archbishop Spalding, being at one time administrator of the archdiocese during the archbishop's absence. Dr. Foley was secretary and notary to the two plenary councils of Baltimore in 1852 and 1866; was prominent in organizing the Young Catholic Friends' Society, the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, and in the establishment of the House of the Good Shepherd in Baltimore. In 1869 he was called to become coadjutor bishop of Chicago. This diocese, which Bishop O'Regan had left in an unsettled state, was thrown into worse confusion by the illness and insanity of his successor, Bishop Duggan, and Dr. Foley was selected as the most suitable person to adjust the difficulties. He was consecrated at the Baltimore Cathedral on Feb. 27, 1870, by Rt. Rev. William George McCloskey of Louisville, Ky., and at once assumed his difficult charge. In an address delivered on the occasion of his installation Bishop Foley very beautifully expressed the policy he intended to pursue: "Peace be with you," he said. "No words can express more fully my feelings towards you and the object of my mission here than these same words, Peace be with you. I am here, as I believe all of you know, not by my own choice, but by the appointment of a higher power and for considerations to which it was my duty and obedience to yield. I am here for no other purpose than that which Jesus Christ announced to His Apostles when he said to them 'Peace be unto you.' My mission here is to honor His peace. I am a stranger to you, and therefore it is proper that I should take prudent and cautious action, so that I may be so instructed as to do all in order for the prosperity of the diocese. I am convinced that both people and clergy will fully understand the motives which prompt me to this abstinence from proceeding to the appointment of the officials of the diocese at once. Peace be unto you." Bishop Foley in a short time restored peace and good feeling in the diocese; his appointments were favorably received and his administration gave general satisfaction. It has been aptly said of him that his "tact was unerring." He was a man of great business and executive ability, and was an indefatigable and successful worker in building new churches, multiplying the number of his priests, charitable, benevolent and educational institutions. In 1877, the diocese of Peoria was created from that of Chicago. The Chicago fire, which occurred in 1871 and resulted in the loss to the church of about $5,000,000, would have discouraged a less energetic nature. But Bishop Foley at once set to work to rebuild the cathedral, churches, pastoral residences, schools, hospitals and institutions that the fire had destroyed. He also introduced a number of religious orders into the diocese. His whole administration was one of enterprise and success. His biographer says of him: "Bishop Foley was a ready and effective speaker. In all his addresses he was peculiarly happy in saying exactly the right thing at the right time and place. His generosity was as proverbial as his charity was great. The greatest monument he left to his memory in Chicago was the new cathedral of the Holy Name, which was built at a cost of $200,000. He was an advocate of temperance and of the temperance cause, and gave his official approbation to the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America. His death, the result of an attack of pneumonia, occasioned deep regret among all denominations, especially the prelates, clergy and laity of the Catholic church in the United States. Among the numerous testimonials of respect received from all quarters of the country were a series of resolutions of condolence adopted by the legislature of Illinois. He died at Chicago, Ill., Feb. 19, 1879.

FEEHAN, Patrick Augustine, R. C. archbishop of Chicago, was born at Killenaule, Tipperary, Ireland, Aug. 29, 1829, of a family which is said to be as old as any that can trace their ancestry back to ancient Gaelic days. His early education was obtained through private tutors in the home of his father, Patrick Feehan, a man of liberal education, of distinguished bearing, high character and fervent piety. Amid the ideal surroundings of such a home, presided over by a gentle and refined mother, the boy soon showed a bent of character fitting him for the priesthood. At sixteen years of age, having received thorough classical and scientific training, he entered as an ecclesiastic student in Castleknock College, where he remained two years. At the end of that time he entered the College of Maynooth, a renowned ecclesiastical seminary, and there devoted five years to earnest study, becoming distinguished among the young theologians for his learning and ability. In 1852 Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, invited him to this country, where he entered the ecclesiastical seminary at Carondolet, to prepare for his ordination. He was appointed pastor of St. John's Church in St. Louis in the following year, and at once made his mark in the pulpit. An epidemic of cholera breaking out in the city, he showed his fearless devotion to the cause of humanity as well as religion by going about among the stricken, administering the last sacraments, and even in some cases preparing the bodies for burial, when kindred and friends had fled in terror. In 1854 he was appointed president of Carondolet Seminary, retaining the position for three years, with added laurels as an educator. The year 1858 found him pastor of St. Michael's in St. Louis, and in 1859 he assumed pastoral charge of the Church of the Immaculate Conception in the same city, increasing his already high reputation as a preacher and adding to it that of an indefatigable and successful worker in the field of church extension, a splendid organizer, a promoter of important charities and an efficient hospital worker during the civil war. Hence, when in 1864 the see of Nashville became vacant through the resignation of Bishop Whalen, it seemed but natural to offer the nomination to a man who had become so prominent a figure in the church, and, when the young priest, with rare self-abnegation, declined the high office on account of his aged and invalid mother, whom he wished to nurse and watch over in her last years, the see was held in abeyance. Mrs. Feehan died in 1865, and the son then accepted the bishopric, and was formally consecrated Nov. 1st. The duties of the diocese of Nashville were very onerous, the new bishop being called upon to do nothing less than reconstruct the diocese, the affairs of which had become demoralized during the war. Zeal and energy almost unlimited brought order out of chaos; the church was built up anew, its finances were put upon a sound basis; educational and charitable institutions were established; the Nashville Cathedral was structurally improved and its surroundings made attractive; St. Cecilia Academy was relieved of its heavy debts and enabled to carry on its educational work unhampered, and the temporal affairs of the diocese were so directed that an era of prosperity was ushered in. Bishop Feehan further introduced into his diocese the Dominican Sisters, the Sisters of St. Joseph, of Charity and of Mercy, and placed them all in charge of various academies and parochial schools. Then once more, in 1866, the cholera ravaged his diocese, and three times the yellow fever left a track of desolation and death. Bishop Feehan again showed the heroic mold in which he was cast, and with his priests, acting largely under his control and direction, went among the suffering and dying. Thirty-three of the priests fell victims, martyrs to their noble self-sacrifice in the cause of duty. The bishop visited every part of his diocese where Catholicism had found a foothold, encouraging and systematizing the work. He originated the order of Catholic Knights of America, a society of Catholic laymen, since extended to all parts of the United States, and by 1879 saw the number of churches and priests in his diocese nearly trebled. By the decree of the Holy See, Sept. 10, 1880, the diocese of Chicago, which had become vacant through the death of Bishop Foley in 1879, was elevated to the rank of an archiepiscopal see, and Bishop Feehan was invited to become its first archbishop. He was installed with elaborate and impressive ceremonies in the presence of an immense congregation, in the Cathedral of the Holy Name, Sunday, Nov. 28, 1880. His remarkable executive ability, his great reputation as a pulpit orator, his prestige as a hero among the plague stricken sufferers of the South, have all tended to make his occupancy of the new archdiocese fruitful of splendid results. In 1883 Archbishop Feehan was summoned to Rome, with other archbishops of the United States, to formulate the scheme of the third plenary council of Baltimore, and upon his return he was the recipient of as magnificent and spontaneous an ovation as was ever offered to any American prelate. The silver jubilee of his consecration to the episcopacy was celebrated in October, 1890.

SEWARD, Clarence Armstrong, lawyer and soldier, was born in New York city, N. Y., Oct. 7, 1828, son of Benjamin Jennings and Patience (Armstrong) Seward. The family is of Welsh extraction and was early settled in Connecticut, where his grandfather, Dr. Samuel S. Seward, was widely known as a merchant and medical practitioner. Being left an orphan at the age of seven, he was adopted by his uncle, William H. Seward, later governor of New York and U. S. secretary of state, and, having received a thorough schooling, was graduated at Hobart College in 1848. He then studied law at Auburn, and, being admitted to the bar, formed a partnership with Samuel Blatchford, whom he aided in compiling his memorable work, "New York Civil and Criminal Justice" (1850), and with whom he removed to New York city in 1854. The partnership continued until Mr. Blatchford's elevation to the bench of the U. S. district court in 1867, when the firm of Seward, Da Costa & Guthrie was formed. Mr. Seward was judge advocate general of New York state under Govs. Morgan and King (1856–60); in 1860 he was sent to Virginia to protest against the proposed secession of the state, aiding greatly in the formation of West Virginia, and on the outbreak of the war enlisted in the Federal service as colonel of the 19th New York volunteers. After the attempted assassination of his uncle, in 1865, he was called to Washington to discharge the duties of acting assistant secretary of state. In this important trust he gained reputation for skill and ability, and established a national reputation, which led to his name being prominently mentioned to fill a vacancy on the bench of the U. S. supreme court. His modesty and dignified reserve, however, prevented him from making the efforts in his own behalf, which would doubtless have resulted in his appointment. Having been reared a Whig, Mr. Seward became an ardent Republican, prominent and influential in the politics of his party. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1879 and presidential elector in 1880, receiving a greater number of votes than any other elector in the state. For many years Col. Seward was a recognized leader of both state and national bars, prominent in many branches of practice, although making a specialty of the law relating to patents and public carriers, express companies and railroads. At the time of his death he was vice-president of the Adams Express Co., and held prominent official connections with other similar corporations. His devotion to Hobart College was marked and active, both as regards influence and financial assistance. During several years he gave annual dinners to the president, faculty and alumni, who, in recognition of his sterling devotion to his alma mater, in 1892 presented him with a three-handled silver loving cup, appropriately inscribed, "Clarentis Armstrong Seward, amoris causa, Collegium Hobartianum." Col. Seward was also a prominent member of the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity, in behalf of which he founded a $10,000 scholarship at Hamilton College in 1897. He served as chief president of the fraternity from 1890 until his death. Socially he enjoyed equal honor and popularity, his high-toned Christian character, dignity, reserve and perfect gentlemanly honor attracting the friendship and high esteem of all his associates. He was a member of the Manhattan, Century, Union and other clubs of New York city, having been president of the Union from 1890 until his death. Col. Seward was married, in 1851, to Caroline, daughter of William Steuben De Zeng of Geneva, N. Y., and had two daughters. He died at Geneva, N. Y., July 24, 1897

Clarence A. Seward

HACKLEY, Charles Henry, capitalist and philanthropist, was born at Michigan City, Ind., Jan. 3, 1837, son of Joseph H. and Salina (Fuller) Hackley. His parents removed to Southport, now Kenosha, Wis., where he was educated in the common schools. He entered active life as an assistant in his father's business when but fifteen years of age, and in two years became foreman for the repairing of twenty miles of plank road. In 1856, attracted by the growing prospects of the lumber business in Michigan, he worked his way on a schooner from Kenosha to Muskegon, where he entered the employ of lumber manufacturers. He exhibited such aptitude and executive ability and so rapidly gained a practical knowledge of the business that his employers, fully alive to his value, provided him with the means for a winter's study at a commercial college in Kenosha. During this winter he did double the usual amount of work, and on returning to Muskegon in the spring, the firm having meantime been dissolved, he entered the employ of its successor, Gideon Truesdell, as book-keeper. Within another year he had so prospered as to feel warranted in entering into business on his own account; and accordingly formed the firm of J. H. Hackley & Co., composed of himself, his father and Mr. Truesdell, his late employer. Soon after they purchased the saw-mill and plant of Pomeroy & Holmes, and in 1860 the Wing Mill of Alvah Trowbridge; Mr. Hackley's remarkable enterprise and superb business ability ensuring continued progress and prosperity, until the firm has become one of the strongest in the lumber trade of the Northwest. At the present time (1899) they own and work extensive forest tracts in Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina, and are also largely interested in such enterprises as the H. C. Akely Lumber Co. of Minneapolis, which annually fells and manufactures 100,000,000 feet of timber; the Gardner & Lacey Lumber Co. of Georgetown, S. C., whose annual output is 15,000,000 feet of cypress timber, and the Bennett Bros. Lumber Co., which does an annual retail business of 20,000,000 feet. During 1898 they organized the Amazon Knitting Co., of Muskegon, Mich., which operates an extensive plant for the manufacture of knit woollen and cotton goods, gloves, etc., and employs over 800 hands. By changes in the personnel the style was successively Hackley & McGordon, Hackley & Sons, C. H. Hackley & Co., and finally, in 1880, by the death of James McGordon, whose interest was purchased by Thomas Hume, it assumed its present form, Hackley & Hume. In each of these firms Mr. Hackley has been the moving spirit and principal partner, upon whose skill and high financial ability large fortunes have been founded for several persons besides himself. He is at present president of the Hackley National Bank of Muskegon; director of the Oceana County Savings Bank of Hart, and the Michigan Trust Co. of Grand Rapids; and is an officer or stockholder in a large number of other business firms and corporations. Mr. Hackley was treasurer of Muskegon county for four years; was an alderman for two terms (1872–76) and a member of the board of public works for part of one (1891), and was elected to the board of education in 1877, 1880, 1888 and 1891, being chosen its president in 1894. In all of these offices he rendered useful services to the city, particularly in securing the adoption of numerous improvements in the methods of municipal administration and in the conduct of the public schools. Outside the sphere of his official capacity, also, he has won the lasting gratitude of his fellow citizens by generously providing for the inauguration and maintenance of several much needed public institutions. In 1889 he built and endowed a public library and reading-room to be conducted under the auspices of the board of education. He erected a monument to the Federal soldiers and sailors of the civil war, designed by Joseph Carabelli, of Cleveland, O., and dedicated on Memorial Day, 1892, with appropriate ceremonies, civil and military. It stands in the centre of a city block, purchased by Mr. Hackley, at the cost of $50,000, and laid out as a public park, which was further embellished by statues of Lincoln, Grant, Sherman and Farragut, at the four corners, the first and last being the work of the well-known sculptor, Charles H. Niehaus, of New York. Still another eminent example of his generosity and public spirit was shown in the rebuilding of the Central High School, which had been destroyed by fire, and which, as the Hackley School, is one of the largest and best-equipped educational institutions in the state. Among his other generous gifts are: $10,000 to the Michigan Methodist conference in furtherance of its scheme for a summer school on the Chautauqua plan at Lake Harbor, Mona Lake, and $75,000 to the Muskegon board of education, in 1895, to establish and equip a manual training-school, the first of the kind in Michigan, with an additional guarantee of $5,000 yearly toward its support. His other donations to worthy causes, in larger or smaller amounts, far exceed those already mentioned, while his private benefices, although constant, generous and without regard to creed or sect, are carefully screened from public view by a reserve well worthy the man. Personally, Mr. Hackley is most affable and courteous,

Hackley Public Library

Hackley Manual Training School

Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, Muskegon.

C. H. Hackley

THE
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1904

a man of few words, but of direct, plain speech. His strong character and deep knowledge of mankind preclude all suspicion of the hauteur of manner great success sometimes brings, and the fortune he has accumulated by virtue of his skill and careful business methods he considers as a fund held in trust for the good of mankind, rather than a means of selfish gratification. As an exponent of vast business success, he has few equals, while as a noble example of true American manhood, he has no superiors. On Oct. 3, 1864, Mr. Hackley was married to Julia Elizabeth, daughter of Hiram Moore, of Centerville, Alleghany co., N. Y., who has proved a good helpmate in his labors and a sympathizer with his many deeds of charity and benevolence.

WHITAKER, Nathaniel, clergyman, was born on Long Island, Feb. 22, 1732. He was graduated at Princeton College in 1752, and in February, 1761, was installed pastor of a newly formed church at Chelsea, a part of Norwich, Conn. This he attempted in vain to attach to the Presbyterian denomination. He took a deep interest in Wheelock's school for Indians at Lebanon, and in 1765–66, with Samson Occom, an educated Mohegan Indian, visited Great Britain to solicit funds for the institution. They were well received and obtained about £11,000, which was placed in the hands of trustees in England, at the head of whom was the earl of Dartmouth. Wheelock's desire to remove the school to some other province led to offers from many towns, including some in Pennsylvania, settled by New Englanders; and Dr. Whitaker was sent thither in 1768 to look over the ground. During his pastorate at Chelsea he was accused by some of his church of engaging in trade and of having attempted to monopolize the vending of wine, raisins and other articles in the parish. The charges were laid before a council of churches, but no decision was reached. He was dismissed, March 24, 1769, and removed to Salem, Mass., where, July 28th, he was installed pastor of the Second Congregational Church, which, in deference to his wishes, agreed to be under presbyterian order and discipline until it saw "cause to alter." In the same year he was appointed by Dr. Wheelock one of the agents to confer with Gen. Wentworth, of New Hampshire, in regard to a charter for an academy at Hanover, which later became Dartmouth College. Dr. Whitaker was an ardent patriot, and among services to his country aided in erecting works at Salem for the manufacture of saltpetre. Nevertheless, he felt called upon to publish a confutation of John Wise's "The Churches' Quarrel Espoused," which was reprinted in 1772 as an argument for democracy in state as well as church. In 1773 a secession of dissatisfied members left him with only twenty-three adherents, and with these he organized the Third or Tabernacle Church of Salem, which was received into the Salem presbytery. In 1783 the church decided that it preferred the congregational form of government, and as friction ensued, it asked for a mutual council to settle the dispute. He declined to accede and, resigning Feb. 24, 1784, went to Norridgewock, Me., where he ministered to a church until 1790; then removed to Virginia. He was a supporter of Whitefield and published a sermon on the death of that great divine. Some of his works, chiefly sermons, were widely circulated. Among them were: "The Trial of the Spirits," which related to the "New Light" controversy; "Discourses on Reconciliation" (London, 1768), two sermons at the beginning and end of the revolutionary war; "Discourses on Toryism" (1777), and "History of the Third Church" (1784). He left two daughters and a son. His grandson, Daniel Kimball Whitaker (1801–81) was an editor for many years in Charleston, S. C., and New Orleans, La. Dr. Whitaker died, at Woodbridge, Va., Jan. 21, 1795.

LILLY, Eli, manufacturer and soldier, was born in Baltimore, Md., July 8, 1838, son of Gustavus and Esther E. Lilly. He was educated at Greencastle, Ind., where he began active life as a printer's apprentice. Later he obtained employment in a drug store, and at the age of seventeen entered the establishment of Henry Lawrence, chemist, of Lafayette, Ind. In 1860 he opened a drug store at Greencastle. In July, 1861, he enlisted in the 1st Indiana heavy artillery, organized at Indianapolis, within a month being commissioned captain by Gov. Morton. In 1862 he recruited the 18th Indiana battery, popularly known as "Lilly's battery." At the close he located on a large cotton plantation near Port Gibson, Miss., but within a year abandoned the enterprise, returned to Indianapolis, and went into the drug business. With an army comrade, James W. Binford, he opened a drug store at Paris, Ill. Having built up a flourishing trade, he sold his interest to Mr. Binford, and returned to Indianapolis. He entered into partnership with Dr. John F. Johnston, and became a manufacturing pharmacist, but in 1876 he withdrew and established himself in the same line on his own account. Although his laboratory facilities were limited, and his brother, James E. Lilly, his only traveling salesman, orders flowed in so rapidly, that within a month he was obliged to enlarge his plant. The business grew steadily, the house becoming one of the largest in its line in the United States. Col. Lilly was a man of rare public spirit, and apart from his business devoted most of his time to the service of the community. He was one of the leaders of the movement which, in 1888, resulted in the formation of the Consumers' Gas Trust Co. of Indianapolis, and in 1890 he helped organize the Commercial Club of Indianapolis, for advancing the general welfare of the city, and was its president during the first five years. In 1894 he was one of a committee of three, which was appointed for the relief of the unemployed of the city, and during the following winter gave the necessities of life to nearly 5,000 persons, providing work on various public improvements, which was compensated in credit at the committee's store. This method has since become widely famous as "the Indianapolis plan of relief," and was remarkably successful. Col. Lilly was twice married: first, in 1860, to Emily Lemon, of Greencastle, Ind., who died in 1865, leaving one son, Josiah K. Lilly; second, Nov. 22, 1869, to Maria, daughter of E. W. Sloane, of Indianapolis, who survived him. They had one daughter, Eleanor, who died in October, 1883, in her fourteenth year, and in her memory he founded the Eleanor Hospital for Sick Children, under the direction of the Flower Mission. He died in Indianapolis, Ind., June 6, 1898.

Eli Lilly

JACKSON, Henry Godden, clergyman, was born in Dearborn county, Ind., Jan. 1, 1838, son of John and Mabel (Garrigues) Jackson. At the age of seventeen he began teaching school in order to provide means for the completion of his own education, and entering the Indiana Asbury (now De Pauw) University he was graduated in 1862 with the highest honors of his class. The same year he entered the ministry in the Northwest Indiana conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, but until 1865 was assigned to educational work. He then became associated with Bishop Newman in the re-establishment of the Methodist Episcopal church in the South after the close of the civil war. He was one of the original members of the Mississippi mission conference organized in New Orleans, La., Dec. 25, 1865, and was the first pastor of the Ames M. E. Church in that city. He was associated with Bishop Newman in editing the New Orleans "Advocate," and was wounded during the riot of July 30, 1866, caused by the animosity between the free state party organized by Gen. Banks and the extreme southern element that had increased in power under Andrew Johnson's administration. He returned to his former home in Indiana and resumed his ministerial and educational work. In 1868 he was appointed to mission work in Buenos Ayres, South America, and in 1869 succeeded Rev. Dr. William Goodfellow, as superintendent of Methodist missions in South America. He remained ten years, preaching in both the English and Spanish languages. While there he published a collection of evangelical hymns in Spanish, most of them composed by himself, which are used throughout the Methodist missions of South America. He built in Buenos Ayres the first Protestant church edifice surmounted by a spire ever erected in South America, known as the "American Church," at a cost of $80,000. He returned to the United States in 1878, and was pastor in Kansas City and Sedalia, Mo.; afterwards was president of Lewis College, which was then under the patronage of the St. Louis and Missouri conferences. Later he was transferred to Chicago, Ill., and became pastor of the Centenary Church, where he remained for five years. For a short time he was at Marshfield Avenue Church, subsequently being appointed presiding elder of the Chicago northern district, and at the close of his term was reappointed presiding elder and assigned to the Chicago district, the position he now holds (1899). Dr. Jackson has been twice elected to the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, and is a member of the general missionary, church extension and freedmen's aid committees. He is also a trustee of the Rock River conference; of the City Missionary Society; and a member of other organizations connected with church work. He received the degree of M.A. from the Indiana Asbury University in 1865 and of D.D. in 1875. He was married, in 1862, to Alice Clark, a lineal descendant of Joseph Clark, one of the founders of Rhode Island.

H. G. Jackson

GIBBONS, James Sloan, author, was born at Wilmington, Del., July 1, 1810. He was a son of William Gibbons (1781–1845), a physician, editor and able writer in defense of the doctrines of the Society of Friends, and a brother of Henry Gibbons, a well-known physician and medical educator. His earliest American ancestor was John Gibbons, one of the first Quaker settlers in Philadelphia. He was educated at private schools in his native city, and afterwards removing to Philadelphia, engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1835 he settled in New York city, and occupied himself with banking and other financial undertakings. Having inherited a taste for literature, he became an earnest student, and was himself a meritorious writer on financial and other subjects. He was a warm sympathizer with the Federal party at the time of the civil war, and although his religious creed prevented him from participating in the conflict, he aided the cause by his pen. His song, "We Are Coming, Father Abraham, Three Hundred Thousand Strong," was published in the New York "Evening Post" of July 16, 1862, and made him famous before the close of the war. During the draft riots of 1863 in New York his house was sacked on account of his anti-slavery views, he and his philanthropic wife having ignored all protests, and courageously aided the abolitionist cause. Mr. Gibbons also voiced his views publicly as assistant editor of the "Anti-Slavery Standard." He published a large portion of his writings in various journals; produced one literary work, "Courtship and Matrimony: With Other Sketches," under the pseudonym of Robert Morris (1860); three works on financial subjects: "The Banks of New York: Their Dealers, the Clearing-house, and the Panic of 1857" (1859); "The Organization of the Public Debt and a Plan for the Relief of the Treasury," by Robert Morris (1863); "The Public Debt of the United States: Its Organization, its Liquidation, Administration of the Treasury, etc." (1867). He was married, in 1833, to Abigail, daughter of Isaac Tatem Hopper, the Quaker philanthropist. He died in 1892.

McCALL, Henry, planter and manufacturer, was born in Assumption Parish, La., April 28, 1847, son of Evan Jones and Angele (Longer) McCall. Evan Hall Plantation, the homestead, has been in the family over 100 years, part of it having been granted to his great-grandfather, Evan Jones, who went to Louisiana about 1785 as American consul to the Spanish government. His grandfather, Henry McCall, fought with Jackson at the battle of New Orleans. Henry McCall received his elementary education in the private schools of New Orleans and in 1858 went to Mount St. Mary's College, near Emmitsburg, Md., where he remained until the outbreak of the civil war. His father then sending him to France, he was two years in the Institut Boumard, Paris, and one year at Stonyhurst College, near Blackburn, England. In 1865, when eighteen years of age, he entered the counting-house of Stucken & Co., of Liverpool, where he gained the foundation of his business training as junior clerk. In 1867 he returned to New Orleans and passed two years in the brokerage office of N. B. Keene. In 1869 he withdrew from commercial business and went to the old family home, Evan Hall, where he began to familiarize himself with the cultivation and manufacture of sugar. In 1874 he took charge of the plantation, which, by the gradual clearing of new lands and the enlargement of the factory in 1893, was doubled in area and the capacity of production increased to 8,000,000 pounds. Although always active in politics, Mr. McCall has never held offices of emolument. He was for a long period president of the police jury of Ascension Parish (known in other states as county commissioners) and was a member of the levee board, always active in any movement for the improvement of his state or parish. He took a prominent part in the great anti-lottery movement of 1892, and on this issue was elected to the state senate, becoming an important factor in Louisiana politics. He is president of the Ascension branch of the Louisiana Sugar Planters' Association, and first vice-president of the head organization. He is a member of the Pickwick and Varieties clubs of New Orleans, and has always been identified with its social and charitable associations. Mr. McCall was married, in 1877, to Lillie Legendre, daughter of a prominent lawyer and planter of St. James Parish. They have three sons and one daughter.

Henry McCall

WHEELOCK, Eleazer, founder and first president of Dartmouth College (1770–79), was born at Windham, Windham co., Conn., April 22, 1711, son of Ralph and Ruth (Huntington) Wheelock. He was a great-grandson of Ralph Wheelock, a graduate of Cambridge University, England, and a preacher of note, who, in 1637, left Shropshire for Massachusetts, settling at Dedham, but removing to found Medfield, where he spent the rest of his life, teaching and preaching. Ralph's son, Eleazer, captain of a company of militia during King Philip's war, but in times of peace very friendly with the Indians, left a sum of money for the education of his grandson and namesake. The latter was graduated with honor at Yale in 1733; then studied theology, and in 1735 became pastor of the Second Congregational Church of Lebanon, and was so blest in his labors that even Jonathan Edwards considered himself unprofitable by comparison. His salary being insufficient, he took young men into his house to fit them for college, and one of them, a Mohegan Indian named Samson Occum, became celebrated as a preacher. Gratified at this boy's progress, and finding a precedent in the work of John Sergeant among the Stockbridge Indians, Wheelock decided to found a school in which whites and Indians should be educated; some of the savages to supply the tribes with missionaries; others to be trained in the industrial and domestic arts. In December, 1754, he took under his charge two boys of the Delaware tribe, sent him from New Jersey, and having made this beginning, secured the co-operation of Col. Elisha Williams, late rector of Yale, Rev. Samuel Mosely, of Windham, and Rev. Benjamin Pomeroy, of Hebron. Not long after, Joshua Moor, or More, of Mansfield, granted the life use of a house and two acres of land in Lebanon for the foundation and support of a charity school. During the period 1754–67 sixty-two pupils were received, fifteen of whom were girls and young women. Joseph Brant, the famous Mohawk chief, attended the school for a year. Efforts to obtain an act of incorporation from the legislature failed, as did attempts to obtain a charter directly from the crown. In 1766 Occum and Rev. Nathaniel Whitaker, of Norwich, visited Great Britain and raised nearly £12,000 for the school, having appealed to all denominations of Christians; but in 1767 Wheelock was constrained to convey the control of most of it to his special patron, Lord Dartmouth and eight others who had publicly announced themselves as trustees. Troubles between the whites and Indians in the colony of New York having caused a defection of the Mohawks and Oneidas, the number of Indian pupils was reduced to six in 1767, and Wheelock decided to obtain a more suitable location, and to associate with the school a seminary of learning where English youth might be prepared for missionary work. Offers of land were made by towns and individuals in several of the colonies, including Virginia, but the board of trust in England favored western New Hampshire, then being very rapidly settled, and in March, 1768, Gov. John Wentworth made a definite offer of a township on the Connecticut, and virtually promised to obtain a charter. The instrument was drawn up by Wheelock and was revised by the governor, who struck out the paragraph giving the trustees in England equal power with the trustees in America to nominate and appoint the president. The use of the word college, suggested by Wheelock, was approved. The board of trustees was made a self-perpetuating corporation, consisting of twelve members, including the governor and Pres. Wheelock. Although opposition to the change in the character of the institution was made by Lord Dartmouth, his name was given to the college, partly as a conciliatory measure, partly in recognition of his important influence. The charter, dated Dec. 13, 1769, was sent to Lord Dartmouth in March, 1770, and was confirmed by King George not long after. In August Pres. Wheelock took up his abode in the township of Dresden (now Hanover), which he had selected, living in "a hut in the woods," and two weeks later was joined by his students, some thirty in number, who came thither on foot. His family and other settlers followed, and the little community wintered there in log-houses, one of which, a structure eighty by thirty-two feet in dimensions, served as the college building. In 1771 a class of four, including the president's son, John, was graduated, and the governor, who was present, contributed to the "commencement dinner" an ox, which was roasted on the green, a barrel of rum, and a silver punch bowl, which is still in the possession of the college. In 1779, the year of Pres. Wheelock's death, the number of students was thirteen. The college and the school were only nominally distinct until 1807, when the latter, no longer styled Moor's Indian Charity School, was incorporated and continued in operation until 1849, when it was closed for lack of funds. The revolutionary war caused a decrease in the number of Indian students, and in 1782–97 not one was enrolled. Several have been in attendance since, and were graduated with credit; among them Charles A. Eastman, who was married to Elaine Goodale, the poet. The college during Pres. Wheelock's life increased rapidly in favor and influence, but was so poor that nothing but his heroic personal efforts saved it from extinction. He was a plain but wonderfully persuasive preacher; a man of great intellectual power, tremendous will and tact, and was eminent as a patriot. He published several sermons and a "Narrative of the Indian School at Lebanon," with several continuations (1762–75). In 1767 the University of Edinburgh conferred upon him the degree of D.D. He was twice married: first, in 1735, to Sarah (Davenport) Maltby, daughter of Rev. Mr.

Eleazar Wheelock

Davenport, of Stamford, Conn., and widow of Capt. William Maltby, of New Haven; second, to Mary Brinsmaid, of Milford, Conn. He had ten children, three of whom were graduates of Dartmouth. Pres. Wheelock died at Hanover, N. H., April 24, 1779.

Johannes Wheelock

WHEELOCK, John, second president of Dartmouth College (1779-1815), was born at Lebanon, New London co., Conn., Jan 28, 1754, son of Eleazer Wheelock and Mary Brinsmaid, his second wife. He entered Yale in 1767, but accompanied his father to New Hampshire in 1770, and was graduated in Dartmouth's first class in 1771. He became a tutor there in 1772, and continued instructing until the revolutionary war broke out. In 1775 he was a member of the New Hampshire assembly. In the spring of 1777 he was appointed a major in the service of New York, and in November a lieutenant-colonel in the Continental army, under Col. Bedel. In 1778 he led a detachment from Coos county to Albany, and in the same year, by direction of Gen. Stark, he conducted an expedition into the Indian country. At the request of Gen. Gates he entered his family, and continued to live with him until he was recalled to Hanover by the death of his father (1779). The first president had named three persons in his will, some one of whom he desired should be his successor, and as his son was of the number, and was a man of exceptional ability, the trustees gave him the preference. In 1782 he was given the chair of civil and ecclesiastical history. In January, 1783, he sailed for Europe to solicit funds and books for the college, bearing letters of introduction from Pres. Washington, Govs. Trumbull and Livingston and other personal friends. After visiting Paris, he proceeded to Holland, with additional letters from Benjamin Franklin and John Adams, and thence to Great Britain, being received with great courtesy by the nobility and by scientific men, and securing valuable philosophical instruments and curiosities for a museum. These eventually reached the college, but the moneys he had collected, together with his private papers, were lost, the vessel being shipwrecked off Cape Cod, Jan. 2, 1784. In 1785 a new college building, Dartmouth Hall, was begun, and it was carried to its completion in 1792, chiefly by the efforts of the president, who gave liberally of his own means. The college being heavily in debt, Pres. Wheelock appealed to congress for aid, and getting none, to the legislature of Vermont, which granted a township (Wheelock). From the proceeds of the lease of portions of this tract of land a small annual income was obtained. In 1787 the New Hampshire legislature allowed him to hold a lottery, and in 1789 granted a township in the northern part of the state, now Clarksville. In the latter year the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Dartmouth. In 1790 a new college chapel was erected, and in 1791 a new building for the charity school. The curriculum was gradually enlarged; in 1798 the medical department was established, and during the period 1790-1800 more young men were graduated at Dartmouth than at Yale or Princeton and nearly as many as at Harvard. The elder Wheelock, a man of decided tolerance in religious matters, had had a controversy with Rev. Dr. Bellamy, the theologian; a pupil of the latter, Nathaniel Niles, became an active trustee of the college, and in 1804 secured the election of a friend, Mr. Shurtleff, to the chair of divinity. Friction between the president and the trustees ensued, the question of their respective prerogatives being involved. In 1809 the opponents of Pres. Wheelock obtained a majority in the board, and in 1815 they removed him after a war of pamphlets and in disregard of a pending investigation ordered by the legislature, to which Wheelock had appealed. That body now assumed control, and in 1816 created a new corporation, which, in February, 1817, reinstated the president and changed the name to Dartmouth University. The old trustees brought suit, lost their case and carried it to the U. S. supreme court and there gained it in 1820, through Daniel Webster's services, in one of the most famous actions in the annals of American law. Meanwhile, Wheelock escaped from the turmoil by dying. He left half of his estate to Princeton Theological Seminary. Dr. Wheelock was distinguished for the extent and variety of his learning, but his favorite studies were intellectual philosophy, ethics and politics. "Such were his originality of thought and rich variety of expression," said a contemporary, "that he could present the most common subjects in new and interesting lights." Of his executive ability the same writer observed: "He attempted great things with means which other men would have esteemed wholly inadequate, and the vigor of his mind increased in proportion to the difficulties he met in the execution of his enterprises." He published a youthful "Essay on Painting, Music and Poetry" (1774); a "Eulogy on Dr. John Smith" (1810), and "Sketches of the History of Dartmouth College" (1816); and left in manuscript an historical work of great length. Eleazer and James Wheelock, graduates of Dartmouth in 1776, were his brothers. He was married in New Jersey, Nov. 29, 1786, to Maria, daughter of Christian Suhm, governor of St. Thomas, West Indies. Their only child, Maria Malleville, was married to Rev. William Allen, D.D., who succeeded him as head of the short-lived "university" (1817-20), and was president of Bowdoin College, Maine (1820-29). Dr. Wheelock died at Hanover, N. H., April 4, 1817.

Francis Brown

BROWN, Francis, third president of Dartmouth College (1815-20), was born at Chester, Rockingham co., N. H., Jan. 11, 1784, son of Benjamin and Prudence (Kelly) Brown. His father was a merchant of excellent social standing, and his mother, who died when he was a boy, was a woman of superior intellect and deep piety, who impressed upon her son some of her own most striking characteristics. When he was fourteen years of age he begged to be sent to college, but his father's somewhat straitened circumstances forbade. By a subsequent marriage, however, the opportunity came, for his stepmother, who loved him tenderly, herself assumed the pecuniary responsibility. He was fitted for college at Atkinson Academy, where his assiduity in study and his amiable but strong character so won the favor of the principal, John Vose, afterward U. S. senator, that in recommending the youth to Pres. Wheelock, he said: "I have sent you an Addison." Brown was graduated at Dartmouth in 1805, where he sustained the reputation gained at Atkinson, and then spent a year as private tutor in the family of Judge Elijah Paine, at Williamstown, Vt. He became a tutor in Dartmouth in 1806, and having united with the church in his native place in that year, began the study of divinity. He was licensed to preach in 1809, and resigned his tutorship to give himself to the work of the ministry. Several flattering calls to become settled pastor were declined, but he finally acceded to the request of the Congregational Church at North Yarmouth, Me., and was ordained and installed there, Jan. 11, 1810. In the same year he declined a call to the chair of languages in Dartmouth. In August, 1815, he was elected president of the college to succeed Pres. Wheelock, removed by the trustees, and on Sept. 27th was inaugurated. His presidency, though brief, was eventful. It coincided with the legal struggle carried on by the college for its very existence, as described in the sketch of Pres. John Wheelock. The strain of the contest, into which Pres. Brown threw himself with ardor and conviction, was too great for his physical strength, for he had a tendency to consumption. In addition, he spent most of his Sundays preaching to destitute congregations in the neighborhood, and during his vacations he was generally traveling with a view to increase the college funds. The winter of 1818–19 was spent in South Carolina and Georgia without avail, and he returned only to die shortly after the college gained its celebrated victory. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Hamilton and Williams in the same year (1819), and a further token of his reputation is the fact that the presidency of Hamilton was offered him under date of March 17, 1817. Arduous duties as executive and as teacher left him little time or strength for contributions to the literature of his profession, which his tastes and gifts would have enabled him to make, had his life been spared for quieter times in the college history. Even as it was, some of his publications are of more than local interest. They include an "Address on Music," delivered before the Händel Society of Dartmouth (1809), and two sermons in reply to printed attacks on Calvin and Calvinism, by Rev. Martin Ruter, a Methodist preacher. While at North Yarmouth he co-operated vigorously with Pres. Appleton, of Bowdoin, in increasing the resources and influence of that institution, of which he was a trustee. He was a man of commanding presence, prepossessing manners and eminent intellectual ability. Rufus Choate, who was in college under his presidency, wrote of him: "The historian of the college will record of his administration a twofold honor: first, that it was marked by a noble vindication of its chartered rights, and second, that it was marked also by a real advancement of its learning; by collections of ampler libraries and by displays of a riper scholarship." Pres. Brown was married at North Yarmouth, Me., Feb. 4, 1811, to Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. Tristram and Elizabeth (Sayer) Gilman. She bore him three children, one of whom, Samuel Gilman, was graduated at Dartmouth in 1831; later was professor in the institution, and in 1867 became president of Hamilton College. Pres. Francis Brown died at Hanover, July 27, 1820.

DANA, Daniel, fourth president of Dartmouth College (1820–21), was born at Ipswich, Essex co., Mass., July 24, 1771, son of Rev. Dr. Joseph and Mary (Staniford) Dana and descendant of Richard Dana, an Englishman, who settled at Cambridge, Mass., in 1640. His father was pastor of the South Society of Ipswich for sixty-two years. Daniel Dana and his brother Joseph were graduated at Dartmouth in 1788. The former taught at Exeter Academy about three years, then at Ipswich until May 15, 1793. Meanwhile he studied divinity with his father, and was ordained to the ministry and settled over the First Presbyterian Church, Newburyport, Mass., Nov. 19, 1794. It had been Pres. Brown's wish that Dr. Dana should succeed him, and in August, 1820, the latter was elected to the presidency of Dartmouth. He was loath to sever connection with his affectionate parishoners, and, his health being impaired, to assume new responsibilities, which might prove too heavy for him to bear; at the same time he felt that as an alumnus and as the choice of Pres. Brown, he ought not to hesitate to serve the institution. Finally he left the decision of the matter to the presbytery with which he was connected, and that body decided, by a nearly unanimous vote, in favor of the change. He forwarded his acceptance on Oct. 3d, and the pastoral relation was dissolved on Nov. 19th. During the short period of his service he made a deep impression upon the college, but he began his labors in a state of deep depression of spirit, and was forced to take long journeys in the effort to recover his energies. Driven to the conclusion that his life could probably be saved only by resignation, and feeling that the college needed greater vigor of administration than his infirmities admitted, he gave up his office in May, 1821, and declined to remain, although unanimously requested by the trustees. Both trustees and faculty were positive that, if he could have regained his health, he would have made the college still more influential and useful. He was installed pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Londonderry, N. H., Jan. 16, 1822; was dismissed in April, 1826; was installed over the Second Presbyterian Church, Newburyport, Mass., May 31, 1826, and remained until 1845, continuing to live in that city after his dismissal. Dr. Dana was a trustee of Andover Theological Seminary in 1804–56. His publications were occasional sermons, discourses, essays and charges at ordinations, besides some controversial writings. "He was popular as a preacher, faithful as a pastor, eminent as a theologian, courteous as a gentleman and lovely as a Christian." He was twice married: first, at Newburyport, Mass., Dec. 30, 1800, to Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. William Coombs; second, at Newbury, Mass., Nov. 8, 1814, to Sarah, daughter of Dr. Joseph Emery, of Fryeburg, Me. William Coombs Dana (Dartmouth, 1828), of Charleston, S. C., was his son. The latter was pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, Charleston, S. C., for many years. Dr. Dana died at Newburyport, Mass., Aug. 26, 1859.

TYLER, Bennett, theologian, and fifth president of Dartmouth College (1822–28), was born at Middlebury, then a part of Woodbury, Conn., July 10, 1783. His father was a farmer. He was fitted for college by his pastor, Mr. Hart, and at the age of seventeen entered Yale, having as a classmate Nathaniel W. Taylor, whose theology he bitterly opposed in after years. On his graduation, in 1804, he became principal of the academy at Weston, Fairfield co., Conn., and in 1805 he took up the study of divinity at Goshen, Conn., under Rev. Asahel Hooker. In 1807 he was called to the pastorate of the Congregational Church at South Britain (now Southbury), Conn., and in that remote village he remained for fifteen years, greatly reviving the church and strongly attaching his flock to himself. Early in 1822 he was made president of Dartmouth College, having been recommended to the trustees by Dr. Ebenezer Porter, president of Andover Theological Seminary, and other clergymen of high repute. His relations with the trustees, faculty and students, during the six years of his incumbency, were most cordial, and he was generally popular throughout the state. It has been said that "his whole administration was parental in the best sense of the word," and that he was inferior to none of his predecessors in the extent to which he affected the character of the students for good. If he had any fault, it consisted in this: "the strong affections of the father in him occasionally swayed the firmness of the tutor and governor." The health of the professor of divinity having failed soon after Pres. Tyler's inauguration, he was called upon to supply the college pulpit, and during the whole period of his presidency he preached a considerable part of the time. A powerful revival, in 1826, was one result of his labors. He assumed the responsibility of soliciting funds for new buildings and scientific apparatus, and was eminently successful. "The scheme of instruction was broadened under him, and the confidence of the community in the character and discipline of the college was confirmed." A number of the students studied for the ministry under him, and to aid these and others, who from time to time should need help in seeking such education, he conceived the plan of raising a fund of $10,000, and brought the project to fruition by his personal efforts. In 1828 he was called to the Second Congregational Church of Portland, Me., and having a preference for pastoral work, accepted. Becoming exercised over the "New Haven" or "New School" theology, which was becoming popular in the Congregational denomination, he entered into a correspondence, and then a public discussion, with its parent and expounder, Dr. Nathaniel W. Taylor, Dwight professor of didactic theology in Yale. Dr. Tyler maintained the views of the Edwardses, Bellamy, Hopkins and Dwight, and held the still more modified Calvinism of Dr. Taylor to be a "dangerous innovation." The more conservative of the Connecticut clergymen formed a "pastoral union" in 1833, and founded a theological institute at East Windsor, calling Dr. Tyler to the presidency. He began his labors in May, 1834, and remained until July 16, 1857, when he resigned. He exerted a mighty influence in behalf of the old opinions, both by his preaching and writing. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Middlebury College in 1823. He was a man of noble stature and well proportioned form, with a finely poised head and benignant countenance. Besides a "Memoir" (1844) of Dr. Asahel Nettleton, whose "Remains" he edited in 1845, he wrote a "History of the New Haven Theology" (1837); "Review of 'Day on the Will'" (1837); "Sufferings of Christ" (1845); "New England Revivals" (1846), and two volumes (1847–48) of "Letters" to Horace Bushnell in answer to that divine's "Christian Nurture." His posthumous works are: "Worth of the Soul" (sermons) and "Lectures on Theology" (1859); the latter contains a memoir by Rev. Nahum Gale, D.D., his son-in-law. Dr. Tyler was married at Southbury, Conn., to Esther Stone, who bore him twelve children. His eldest daughter, Eliza, was the first wife of Rev. Calvin E. Stowe, D.D. Two sons, John Ellery (Dartmouth, 1831) and Josiah E., entered the Congregational ministry, the latter becoming a missionary to the Zulus. Dr. Tyler died at South Windsor, Conn., May 14, 1858. About ten years after his death the institute was removed to Hartford.

LORD, Nathan, sixth president of Dartmouth College (1828–63), was born at Berwick, York co., Me., Nov. 28, 1792, son of John and Mehitabel (Perkins) Lord, and was of a highly esteemed family. He was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1809, and then became a teacher in Phillips (Exeter) Academy. He next studied theology at Andover Theological Seminary; was graduated in 1815 and was called to the pastorate of the Congregational church at Amherst, N. H., remaining there until 1828, when he succeeded Pres. Tyler at Dartmouth. "Pres. Lord," says Baxter P. Smith, one of the historians of the college, "brought to the accomplishment of his task a fine physique; a countenance serene, yet impressive; a voice rare both for its richness and its power; a pleasing, almost magnetic, dignity of mien; a mind most capacious and discriminating by nature, richly stored by severe application, and thoroughly disciplined by varied professional labor, and a heart always tender, yet always true to the profoundest convictions of duty." His official course, the same authority tells us, "was marked by a judicious conservatism." The curriculum was further expanded; the system of appointments founded on scholarships was abolished, but restored under his succcessor; an observatory was built and equipped; the Appleton professorship of natural philosophy, the first chair fully endowed, was founded; professorships of astronomy and meteorology, of modern languages, of intellectual philosophy and of natural history were established; two dormitories, Thornton and Wentworth halls, were built; also Reed hall, a larger structure, to contain the libraries, mineralogical museum and philosophical apparatus. In 1851 the Chandler School of Science and Arts was founded. Although Dr. Lord upheld the institution of slavery, defending it in letters and sermons, negroes were admitted freely to the college and were treated by him with great courtesy. In June, 1863, the Merrimack County Conference of Congregational churches passed resolutions calling the attention of the trustees to the existence of a popular prejudice against the college, arising from the publication and use of some of Dr. Lord's "peculiar views touching public affairs, tending to embarrass our government in its present fearful struggle." The resolutions also urged the trustees to inquire whether a change in the presidency was not demanded. The trustees, without censuring the president, whom all revered passed resolutions affirming their own patriotism and that of the college; but this was construed by Pres. Lord as an act of censure, and accordingly (July 24th) he resigned both the presidency and his trusteeship. Dr. Lord continued to reside at Hanover, and cordially coöperated with his successor in office. He published numerous sermons, essays and letters, including "Letter to Rev. Daniel Dana, D.D., on Parks' 'Theology of New England'" (1852); "Essay on the Millennium" (1854), and "Two Letters to

N. Lord

Ministers of All Denominations on Slavery" (1854–55). He also edited the selected sermons of his son, Rev. John King Lord (1850). The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Dartmouth in 1864, and that of D.D. by Bowdoin in 1828. He was married to Elizabeth King Leland, who bore him a number of children. Eight of their sons were graduated at Dartmouth; three in the class of 1843. Dr. Lord died at Hanover, N. H., Sept. 9, 1870.

A. D. Smith,

SMITH, Asa Dodge, seventh president of Dartmouth College (1863–77), was born at Amherst, Hillsboro co., N. H., Sept. 21, 1804, son of Rogers and Sally (Dodge) Smith. His father, a physician, served as acting assistant surgeon in the war of 1812. His childhood and youth were, like those of scores of "barefoot boys" who grew up, some of them to distinction, in the simple ways of frugal New England homes. His real education began when, at sixteen years of age, he was apprenticed to Simeon Ide, printer and publisher of the "Vermont Chronicle," at Windsor, Vt. A taste for literary pursuits, already marked, was stimulated in the printing office. After two years he was able to buy his time from his employer and to enter Chester (Vt.) Academy. He continued his studies at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., and then entered Dartmouth, where he was graduated in 1830. After a year spent in teaching at Limerick, Me., during which he was also engaged in evangelistic work, he was graduated at Andover Theological Seminary in 1834, and at once was called to take charge of a new church enterprise in New York city, with such men as William A. Booth, Christopher R. Robert (founder of Robert College at Constantinople) and Harlan Page as colaborers. Beginning with a small assembly room in a tenement, they established the Brainerd Presbyterian Church in Rivington street. After sixteen years of labor here, his church united with the Sixth Street Church, and, under the name of the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church, built an edifice on the corner of Fourteenth street and Second avenue. Here he did a work as preacher, pastor and citizen which was a valuable contribution to the growing life of that great city. In 1863 he was chosen president of Dartmouth College. His predecessor, Dr. Lord, was an able, fearless and conscientious defender of slavery. His attitude before and during the civil war had made the college unpopular and diminished its support. Pres. Smith was strenuously opposed to slavery and in favor of the war for the Union. He brought to the work of building up the college an earnest love for young men, tireless energy, great executive ability, a remarkable tact and a knowledge of men and affairs gained during his twenty-nine years of life in New York city. The college at once felt a forward impulse, and the confidence of the alumni and the citizens of New Hampshire was regained. During his administration the numbers of faculty and students were nearly doubled; two new institutions, Thayer School of Civil Engineering and the College of Agriculture and the Mechanic Arts, were created and associated with the college. Several new buildings were added, including Bissell, Culver and Conant halls, the first the gymnasium; large sums were contributed to the endowments; the largest bequest in the history of the college was received—that of Tappan Wentworth, and the library was enlarged and made more accessible. One important service rendered by Dr. Smith was the securing of large numbers of scholarships to aid young men who need help in getting an education. With his coöperation an arrangement was effected whereby the alumni were to nominate, and virtually to elect under certain conditions, three members of the board of trustees—the beginning of alumni representation in that body. His labors in all directions were unremitting, and in consequence his life was shortened. Pres. Smith was a man of fine personal appearance, six feet in height, straight as an arrow and well proportioned; with a genial and handsome countenance and a dignified bearing, he commanded attention wherever he appeared. He was remarkably gifted as an extemporaneous speaker, and as a leader of men he had great skill in harmonizing conflicting views and interests and in securing the adoption of his own well-matured plans. During his pastorate in New York city he was a trustee of Union Theological Seminary, and in 1843–44 held the chair of pastoral theology there. He was for years a member of the prudential committee of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions and of the executive committee of the American Home Missionary Society. He was many times called to important positions elsewhere, but, with characteristic steadfastness, held his course during his life work of forty-two years with but one change of location and relations. He received the degree of D.D. from Williams College in 1849, and that of LL.D. from the University of the City of New York in 1864. His published writings were: "Letters to a Young Student," with a preface by Nathan Lord (1837); "Memoir of Mrs. Louisa Adams Leavitt" (1843), and many sermons and addresses, including thirteen baccalaureate discourses delivered at Dartmouth. He was married at North Andover, Mass., Nov. 9, 1836, to Sarah Ann, daughter of John Adams. She, with five of their seven children, survived him. One of his sons, William T. Smith, M.D., is dean of Dartmouth Medical College. In 1876 Pres. Smith was seized with an illness which proved fatal. His resignation took effect March 1, 1877, and he died at Hanover, N. H., Aug. 16th of the same year.

S. C. Bartlett

BARTLETT, Samuel Colcord, eighth president of Dartmouth College (1877–92), was born in Salisbury, Merrimack co., N. H., Nov. 25, 1817, son of Samuel Colcord and Eleanor (Pettengill) Bartlett. He was a descendant in the eighth generation from Richard Bartlett, who came from England to Newbury, Mass., in 1635, and who was recognized by the late Sir Walter B. Barttelot, of Stopham, Sussex, as probably a descendant of his family that had occupied a homestead in that place for many generations. On his mother's side he was descended from the Pettengill family who came to Newbury from Yorkshire in 1640. His grandparents on both sides were among the earlier settlers of Salisbury, Joseph Bartlett being the first settled physician of the town, as well as its ready writer in all business matters. Pres. Bartlett's father was for more than sixty years a trader in the town, and much of the time a justice of the peace and quorum. Having completed his preparation for college at Pinkerton Academy in Derry, N. H., he entered Dartmouth College, and was graduated in 1836 at the head of his class. For two years he was principal of the Caledonia County Grammar School in Peacham, Vt., and in the next year, at a little less than the age of twenty-one, became a tutor in his alma mater. Three years were then spent at Andover Theological Seminary, where he was graduated in 1842. In 1843 he became pastor of the Congregational church in Monson, Mass. In September, 1846, he was called to the professorship of intellectual philosophy in Western Reserve College, Ohio, where he remained until July, 1852, when he resigned on account of the financial difficulties of the institution, and became pastor of the Franklin Street Congregational Church in Manchester, N. H. In March, 1857, he was called to the charge of the New England Church in Chicago, and in the autumn of that year elected to the professorship of Biblical literature in Chicago Theological Seminary, which was then about to open. This necessitated the resignation of his pastoral office, in 1858, to enter on the new work. Being the first professor on the ground, he organized and arranged the first exercises of the institution, and retained his connection with it for nineteen years, meanwhile preaching occasionally in the surrounding region, aiding in the formation of many churches and acting part of the time as associate editor of the "Advance," a religious paper, and a quarterly. Here he declined the presidency of the University of Vermont and a professorship in Andover Theological Seminary, to both of which he was elected; but in 1877 accepted the presidency of Dartmouth College. This position he resigned in July, 1892, in order to engage in literary labors from which his official duties precluded him. During his incumbency the expansion of the institution was continued. Some professorships were divided and new chairs introduced. The Latin scientific course was established, in which modern languages and other studies were substituted for the Greek. Electives were introduced, also the honor system, comprising honorable mention, special honors and final honors, also laboratory work by the students. To the one fully endowed professorship six were added. By gift of graduates or by private subscription a number of handsome buildings were erected: Wilson hall, for use as a library (1884); Rollins chapel, with organ and memorial windows (1885); the Wheelock hotel (1887), and Bartlett hall, Y. M. C. A. building (1892). Culver hall came into possession of the trustees on the removal of the agricultural college, and Conant hall with adjoining lands, including the athletic grounds, was purchased. Important sites fronting on the campus were recovered to the college. The productive funds were more than doubled, and the debt, which had been accumulating for thirty-five years, until in 1876 it amounted to $117,-000, was almost extinguished. Moreover, a grant of $10,000 was obtained from the legislature, the first for three quarters of a century. During this period also the election of five members of the board of trustees was entrusted to the alumni in perpetuity; the costly Mary Hitchcock hospital sustaining special relations to the medical college was given, and by subscription the old college church was enlarged and improved. Dr. Bartlett went abroad in June, 1873, and spent a little more than a year traveling in Great Britain, on the continent, in Egypt and up the Nile, through Sinai with reference to the line of the Exodus, across the Desert of the Wandering, and through Palestine. He published the following works: "Sketches of Missions" (1866); "Life and Death Eternal" (1872); "From Egypt to Palestine" (1879); "Sources of History in the Pentateuch" (1883); "Anniversary Addresses" (1893); "The Veracity of the Hexateuch" (1897); articles in the "North American Review," the "Forum," "Princeton Review," "Bibliotheca Sacra," and "New Englander," besides frequent contributions to the religious newspapers and occasional public addresses issued in pamphlet form. He was for thirty-seven years a corporate member of the American Board of Missions; for fifteen years president of the New Hampshire Home Missionary Society; was repeatedly a member of the national council of the Congregational churches, and took an active part in the affairs of the Congregational denomination and in the settlement of some of its important and difficult questions. He received the degree of D.D. from Dartmouth College, and that of LL.D. from Princeton and Dartmouth. Dr. Bartlett was married, in August, 1843, to Laura Bradlee, of Peacham, Vt., who died in December following; and a second time, May 12, 1846, to Mary Bacon, daughter of Rev. Erastus and Sophia (Bacon) Learned, of Lebanon, Conn., who died April 2, 1893. Their children are: Edwin Julius, professor of chemistry in Dartmouth College; Alice, wife of Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D.D., of New York city; William Alfred, pastor of the Kirk Street Church in Lowell, Mass., and Samuel Colcord, Jr., who is a missionary in Japan. Dr. Bartlett died at his home in Hanover, N. H., Nov. 16, 1898.

TUCKER, William Jewett, ninth president of Dartmouth College (1893–), was born at Griswold, New London co., Conn., July 13, 1839, son of Henry and Sarah (Lester) Tucker. He is seventh in descent from Robert Tucker, who came from England in 1635 and settled at Weymouth, Mass., and also is descended from John Tucker (1066). His parents having removed to New Hampshire, he obtained his early education at the academy at Plymouth and at Kimball Union Academy at Meriden, and he was graduated at Dartmouth in the class of 1861. For two years after his graduation he taught in Columbus, O., and then took up his theological studies at Andover Seminary, at which he was graduated in 1866. He was ordained and installed pastor of the Franklin Street Congregational Church of Manchester in 1867, and remained until 1875, then being called to the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, New York city, where his preaching met with great acceptance. In 1880 he was appointed Bartlett professor of homiletics in Andover Theological Seminary, where he remained for thirteen years. He was elected to the presidency of Dartmouth College in June, 1892, but declined, and Prof. John K. Lord was appointed president *pro tem.* In 1893 Dr. Tucker was induced to reconsider his decision, and in June of that year was inaugurated. Dr. Tucker received the degree of D.D. from Dartmouth in 1875; LL.D. from Williams in 1894, and LL.D. from Yale in 1896. He was Phi Beta Kappa orator of Harvard University in 1883 and 1892, and was lecturer at Lowell Institute, Boston, in 1894. He was lecturer on the Winkley foundation, Andover Theological Seminary, in 1897, and lecturer on the Lyman Beecher foundation, Yale University, in 1898. He was one of the founders and editors of the "Andover Review," with which he was connected in 1885–93, and he was the founder of the Andover House, in Boston, a social settlement, now known as the South End House. Dr. Tucker is widely known as an educator and for his scholarly addresses on many occasions of note. His administration of Dartmouth College has been attended with marked success, and in many ways the institution has developed under him. The course of instruction has been diversified by the increase of electives and the addition of some new departments. By the combination of the Chandler School with the college and otherwise the corps of instructors has been enlarged

W J Tucker

and the size of the classes increased. In accordance with the bequest of Ralph Butterfield, made in 1892, a museum was erected, a chair of biology founded and the college campus was enlarged. Dr. Tucker was married, at Plymouth, N. H., June 22, 1870, to Charlotte H., daughter of John and Nancy (Russell) Rogers. She bore him two children, Alice Lester and Margaret. He was again married at Worcester, Mass., June 23, 1887, to Charlotte B., daughter of Henry T. and Jane (Tyler) Cheever. By his second marriage he has one child, Elizabeth Washburn.

ADAMS, Ebenezer, educator and acting president of Dartmouth College, was born at New Ipswich, Hillsboro co., N. H., Oct. 2, 1765, son of Ephraim and Rebecca (Locke) Adams. His father was a farmer in moderate circumstances, with a family of nineteen children, to whom he could give only the rudiments of an education. Ebenezer early set his heart on going to college, but he was nearly of age when he began his preparatory course. He was graduated with honor at Dartmouth in 1791, and in 1792 became preceptor of Leicester Academy, where he remained until 1806, meeting with great success. In 1806 he became a teacher in the academy at Portland, Me., and while there was converted during a revival and united with Dr. Payson's church. Subsequently for a short time he was professor of mathematics in Phillips (Exeter) Academy. In 1809 he was called to the chair of languages in Dartmouth College and became professor of mathematics and natural philosophy (1810-33). He had the faculty, by no means common, of imparting instruction clearly, and by his patience and his genial manner he won the esteem of his pupils, while by his sound and varied attainments in learning he commanded their admiration. During Pres. Brown's illness, and for more than two years afterward, he filled the office of president in addition to his own; and on other occasions when the college had no head he was called upon to serve in that capacity. His importance to the institution was well stated by Prof. Calvin E. Stowe, one of his associates: "Prof. Adams was one of the stoutest of that noble band of men who upheld Dartmouth College in the great crisis through which it passed, and thus established not only the principles on which that venerable and most useful institution maintained its existence, but gave the foundation for permanency to all other educational institutions in our country, for it was the decision of the supreme court of the United States, in the Dartmouth College case, that became the magna charta of all our colleges." He was thus described by one of his pupils: "a 'manly man,' well proportioned, broad-shouldered, with a commanding presence and amiable countenance. He was bold, earnest, energetic, persevering; artless and honest as the day. He said exactly what he meant. His mental vision was clear, strong and accurate." Prof. Adams was trustee and treasurer of Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., almost from its beginning. He was president of the New Hampshire Bible Society for many years, and was actively connected with the Colonization, Temperance and Foreign Missions societies. He was a member of many literary and scientific societies. He was twice married: first, at Rutland, Mass., in 1795, to Alice, daughter of Dr. John Frink; second, May 17, 1807, to Beulah, daughter of Dr Timothy Minot, of Concord, Mass. Two of his sons were graduated at Dartmouth: John Frink Adams (1817) and Ebenezer Adams (1831). Prof. Adams died at Hanover, N. H., Aug. 15, 1841.

MUSSEY, Reuben Dimond, physician and educator, was born at Pelham, Hillsboro co., N. H., June 23, 1780, son of Dr. John and Beulah (Butler) Mussey. His father was a physician in good standing, but his practice was not lucrative, and the son, in order to enter college, alternately worked on a farm and taught school for a number of winters until he was twenty one. He entered the junior class at Dartmouth in 1801, supporting himself by teaching, and in 1803 was graduated, being reckoned in the first third of his class. He immediately became a pupil of Dr. Nathan Smith, founder of Dartmouth Medical School; but in 1804 studied under Dr. Howe, of Jaffrey, and had charge of the academy at Peterborough. Completing his studies under Dr. Smith, he was graduated M.B. in 1806, and began practice in that part of Ipswich now called Essex, where he remained for about three years. He next attended a course of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, and in 1809 was graduated M.D. While in Philadelphia he distinguished himself by a series of experiments tending to disprove the truth of a doctrine taught by Dr. Rush and generally received: that the skin is non-absorbent. The results of the experiments were made the subject of a thesis on his graduation. On leaving Philadelphia he settled in Salem, Mass., and soon afterward associated himself with Dr Daniel Oliver. He attained a large practice, and became especially noted as a surgeon. In 1814-20 he was professor of the theory and practice of medicine at Dartmouth, and in 1822-38 professor of anatomy and surgery. He occasionally lectured on materia medica and obstetrics, and through the whole period of his residence at Hanover engaged in general practice. In the summer of 1818 he lectured on chemistry at Middlebury College, Vermont. In 1833-35 he lectured on anatomy and surgery at Bowdoin College, and in 1836-37 delivered a course on surgery at the medical college at Fairfield, N. Y. In 1837 he received calls to colleges in New York city, Nashville, Tenn., and Cincinnati (Ohio Medical College), and accepted the last mentioned, occupying the chair of surgery for fourteen years. He then founded Miami Medical College, with which he was connected until his retirement from active professional life in 1858, when he settled in Boston. He attained an international reputation as a surgeon. In 1830 he proved that union could take place in cases of intra-capsular fractures, though Sir Astley Cooper and other eminent surgeons had declared it to be impossible. He was the first to tie both carotid arteries successfully, and one of the first to remove an ovarian tumor successfully. In 1837 he removed the scapula and a large part of the clavicle at one operation from a patient on whom he had performed amputation previously at the shoulder joint. He performed the operation of lithotomy forty-nine times, and only four of his patients died; operated for strangulated hernia forty times, with a fatal result in only eight cases; practiced subcutaneous deligation in forty cases of varicocele with success; operated four times for perineal fistula, twice for impermeable stricture of the urethra, and made a large

number of plastic operations with the best results. He was bold, but not to the point of rashness; indeed, he did not trust wholly to his own power, for frequently, it is said, before beginning an important operation he knelt in prayer at the bedside. Dr. Mussey was president of the New Hampshire Medical Society for some years; was a fellow of the Medical College in Philadelphia; an honorary member of the Massachusetts Medical Society and of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. He received the degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1806, and that of LL.D. from Dartmouth in 1854. In addition to addresses, he was the author of "Health: Its Friends and Its Foes" (1862). While at Ipswich Dr. Mussey was married to Mary Sewall. She died three years later, and subsequently he was married to Hetty, daughter of Dr. Osgood, of Salem, Mass., a surgeon in the revolutionary army. Four of his sons were graduates of Dartmouth: John, Francis Brown, Charles Frederick and Reuben Delavan. Francis Brown became a physician, and another son, William Heberdon, was eminent as a surgeon. Dr. Mussey died in Boston, Mass., June 21, 1866.

SMITH, William Thayer, physician and surgeon, was born in New York city, March 30, 1839, son of Rev. Asa Dodge Smith, who was later president of Dartmouth, and Sarah Ann Adams, his wife. His great-grandfather, Capt. John Adams, of North Andover, Mass., was a revolutionary soldier, and another ancestor fought in the French and Indian wars. His boyhood was passed in the city of New York and his education was begun in its schools, public and private. His last year of preparation for college was spent at Andover, Mass., in Phillips Academy, and there, in 1855, under "Uncle Sam" Taylor, he was graduated. He then entered Yale, and was graduated with the class of 1860, made famous by the names, among others, of Francis Delafield, William Walter Phelps and Othniel C. Marsh. Preparing for the ministry, he studied a year at Princeton Theological Seminary, but was obliged by illness to suspend his course, and the following fifteen years were occupied in seeking health at home and in trips abroad. With returning strength, he took up medical study and received the degree of M.D. from Dartmouth in 1878 and from the University of the City of New York in 1879. He entered at once the active practice of medicine in Hanover, N. H. In 1885 he was appointed professor of physiology in Dartmouth Medical School and in 1896 was made dean of the Medical School. He received the degree of A.M. from Yale University in 1874, and that of LL D. from Dartmouth in 1897. He is the author of a series of school physiologies, which have been extensively used. He is a member of the New Hampshire Medical Society and of the American Academy of Medicine He is an active member and deacon in the Congregational church. Dr. Smith was married, at Norwich, Conn., Jan. 14, 1885, to Susan W., daughter of Edmund Brush and Susan J. (Morris) Kellogg They have two sons, Morris K. and Thayer A. Smith.

SHERMAN, Frank Asbury, educator, was born at Knox, Waldo co. Me., Oct. 4, 1841, son of Harvey Hatch and Eliza Dudley (Doty) Sherman. His father, a farmer and schoolmaster, was a descendant of the Shermans and Hatches, of Marshfield and Duxbury, Mass. His mother was a direct descendant of Edward Doty, who landed at Plymouth rock from the Mayflower in December, 1620. He followed the occupation of his father until July, 1862, when he became a member of company H, 4th Maine volunteers. He was wounded at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862, in the right leg, and twice was wounded at the battle of the Wilderness, Virginia, May 5, 1864. On account of these wounds his left arm was amputated at Tinley General Hospital, Washington, D. C., May 28, 1864, and he was discharged from the service at Cony Hospital, Augusta, Me., March 7, 1885. He entered the East Maine Conference Seminary, Bucksport, in August, 1865, and the scientific department of Dartmouth College in September, 1866. Being graduated four years later, in July, 1870, he then was elected instructor in mathematics at the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, where he served for the academic year 1870-71. In the meantime he was chosen associate professor of mathematics in the Chandler Scientific School, Dartmouth College. He accepted this position and commenced to discharge its duties in September, 1871. In 1872 he was made full professor of mathematics and is still engaged with the duties of his professorship. He received the degree of M.S. in June, 1875. Prof. Sherman was married, at Hanover, N. H., Jan. 12, 1872, to Lucy R., daughter of Elihu and Emeline L. (Goodell) Hurlbutt. They have one son and two daughters.

OLIVER, Daniel, physician and educator, was born at Marblehead, Essex co., Mass., Sept. 9, 1787, son of Rev. Thomas Fitch Oliver, at that time rector of St. Michael's Church. He was a descendant of Dr. Thomas Oliver, who emigrated to Boston in 1632 and became one of the ruling members of the church there; and through his paternal grandmother of John Eliot, the apostle to the Indians. Through his mother he was descended from William Pynchon, one of the founders of the Massachusetts Bay colony. After the death of his father, which took place at Garrison Forest, near Baltimore, before Daniel was ten years of age, the boy was placed in the care of Col. Lloyd Rogers, of that city, and almost immediately began to prepare for college. He was graduated with distinguished honor at Harvard in 1806, and then began the study of law at Salem, Mass., under Joseph Story, later chief justice, who had married his sister. He soon abandoned the law for medicine, entering the office of his uncle, Dr. B. Lynde Oliver, at Salem; removing in 1809 to Philadelphia to study in the medical school of the University of Pennsylvania. He became the favorite pupil of Dr. Rush, who predicted a brilliant future for the young man nor did he disappoint his preceptor. On his return to Salem he began practice, and in 1811 associated himself with Reuben D. Mussey, who a little later became a professor at Dartmouth. The two friends, who had pursued the study of chemistry as a collateral branch of medical science, delivered a course of lectures on that subject, and in 1815 Dr Oliver was appointed to give a similar course at Dartmouth, probably through the influence of Dr. Mussey, who had by this time become a resident of Hanover In 1817 18 Dr Oliver resumed medical studies in Philadelphia, and then, on his return to Salem, assisted Hon. John Pickering in preparing a Greek lexicon This, although mainly based on the Latin lexicon of Schrevelius, contained more than 2,000 new articles, and since the larger portion of the work fell to the lot of Dr Oliver he attained a conspicuous place among scholars In 1820 he was appointed professor of the theory and practice of medicine and of materia medica and therapeutics in Dartmouth College. He was also made professor of botany In 1821 he became a permanent resident of Hanover in 1825 was appointed to the chair of intellectual philosophy in the academical department, and on the occasion of his induction into office delivered an address on the "Study of Mental Science," which established his fame as a writer of great force and elegance and as a metaphysician. In 1837 he removed to Cambridge, Mass., and resumed the practice of his profession. He, however, delivered a course of lectures at Dartmouth in 1837–38. In 1840, after declining professorships in St. Mary's College, Baltimore, and in the University of Pennsylvania, he consented to give a course of lectures on materia medica in the Medical College of Ohio, but resigned at the close of the session and returned to Cambridge. It was his desire at a late period of his life to take holy orders, but his age deterred him. He published little, but left in manuscript a work on "General Pathology," which, if completed, would have increased his reputation greatly. "He was at once profound, comprehensive and elegant. Upon no subject which he considered was his knowledge fragmentary or partial." He was honored, in 1835, with a diploma from the Academy of Sciences and Belles Lettres of Palermo, Italy, and in 1838 he received the degree of LL.D. from Hobart College. He was married, at Salem, Mass., in 1817, to Mary Robinson, daughter of Edward Pulling, an eminent barrister. Their son, Fitch Edward (Dartmouth, 1839), became a prominent physician of Boston. Prof. Oliver died at Cambridge, Mass., June 1, 1842.

WELLS, David Collin, educator, was born at Fayetteville, Onondaga co., N. Y., Sept. 23, 1858, son of Samuel and Anna (Collin) Wells. He is a direct descendant of Thomas Welles, colonial governor of Connecticut, and on his mother's side is of Huguenot ancestry. He was educated at the Union School, Fayetteville; at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., where he was graduated in 1876; at Yale University, where he took the degree of B.A. in 1880, and at Andover Theological Seminary, where he was graduated in 1885, having meantime taught in the Indianapolis Classical School in 1880–82. He was a post-graduate student at Andover in 1885–86, and in Germany, 1886–87. He was an instructor in history in Phillips Academy in 1887–90; professor of history and political science in Bowdoin College, 1890–93. Since the summer of 1893 he has been professor of sociology in Dartmouth College. He is advising editor of the "American Journal of Sociology," and is a member of the Institut International de Sociologie. Prof. Wells was married, at Andover, Mass., June 2, 1887, to Elizabeth, daughter of Henry and Julia (Doolittle) Tucker, a sister of Pres. Tucker. They have two children.

E. D. Sanborn

SANBORN, Edwin David, educator, was born at Gilmanton, Belknap co., N. H., May 14, 1808, son of David Edwin Sanborn and Hannah (Hook), his first wife, and grandson of Capt. Dyer Hook, of Chichester, N. H. He was a descendant of John Sanborn, of Boston (1632) later of Lynn and Newbury, and of Hampton, N. H. (1638). His father was a progressive farmer, and a schoolmaster of the old-fashioned kind; teaching in the winter time for sixteen years and having great repute for skill as a penman. He carefully instructed his children in the doctrines of Evangelical Christianity, and encouraged them in their efforts to obtain a classical education. They inherited from him vigorous constitutions, and a respect for justice and order; "from their lovable, gentle, handsome mother a tendency to flesh and humor." The home farm being nearly a mile square, the sons had plenty of hard work to do, and so little money to spend on themselves that Edwin Sanborn, on entering Gilmanton Academy to fit for college, wore a homespun suit made by his mother. He made marked progress in his studies, and in six weeks' time mastered the Latin grammar. During the winters of 1825–26 and 1826–27 he had charge of a public school at Deerfield, Mass., receiving for the second term eleven dollars per month, and in the fall of 1827 was principal of a select school at Barnstead. The summers of each year were devoted to labor on his father's farm. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1832, delivering the Latin salutatory at the commencement exercises. He kept up with his class, although for nine months during his senior year he was obliged to teach. In 1832–33 he was principal of a school at Topsfield, Mass., and in 1833–34 was preceptor of Gilmanton Academy. He was offered a tutorship at Dartmouth in 1834, but declined it; then began the study of law, but abandoned it after a year and entered Andover Seminary. While there he was an assistant in Phillips Academy. In 1835 he became a tutor at Dartmouth, and in the same year was installed professor of the Greek and Latin languages. He occupied the chair of Latin language and literature (1837-59), and communicated to his pupils his own enthusiasm on the subject. In 1859 he removed to St. Louis to become professor of classical literature at Washington University and principal and professor of Latin and history in the Mary Institute, a preparatory school for girls, which is under the university. In 1860–61 he was university professor of Latin and classical literature, and in 1864–65 held that title in the Mary Institute. In 1865 he returned to Dartmouth, having been appointed professor of oratory and belles-lettres. "This change revealed his best gifts. He gave a fresh impetus to the department, kindled enthusiasm, promoted literary taste, imparted his own love of literature, introduced extempore speaking and debates. A devourer of books, with a memory of unusual strength, his information became encyclopedic, but never to the detriment of a raciness, wit and brusque originality peculiarly his own." Soon after he took his chair, Prof. Smith remarked: "So deep an interest has been awakened in the belles-lettres studies and exercises that fears have been expressed that other departments might be overshadowed." He lodged and gave free board to more than one poor student, who otherwise would have been obliged to leave the institution. Said one of his pupils: "He was a man and an individuality; terms that do not apply to the majority of humanity." He was quick at repartee, and his conversation is said to have been as full of telling stories as Lincoln's. As a preacher and teacher he was acceptable to the most cultivated audiences. Prof. Sanborn was a member of the constitutional convention of New Hampshire in 1850, and at the Centennial exhibition in Philadelphia, in 1876, he delivered the oration on New Hampshire day. He contributed to newspapers more than 1,000 articles on current topics of interest, and to magazines a great number of learned articles. He published lectures on education, a "Eulogy on Daniel Webster" (1853), and a "History of New Hampshire" (1875). The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the University of Vermont in 1859. Prof. Sanborn was married, at Boscawen, N. H., Dec. 11, 1837, to Mary Ann, daughter of Ezekiel and Alice (Bridge) Webster, and favorite niece of Daniel Webster. She bore him four children: Katherine Abbott, the lecturer and author; Ezekiel, (died in infancy); Mary W., and Edwin Webster (Dartmouth, 1879), a lawyer in New York city. Prof. Sanborn died in New York city, Dec. 29, 1885.

Kate Sanborn.

SANBORN, Katharine Abbott ("Kate Sanborn") author, was born at Hanover, N. H., July 11, 1839, eldest child of Prof. Edwin David and Mary Ann (Webster) Sanborn. Her mother was the daughter of Hon. Ezekiel Webster, of Boscawen, N. H., and granddaughter of Capt. Ebenezer Webster, who distinguished himself at the battle of Bennington, and guarded Washington's tent during the night on which Arnold's treachery was discovered. Miss Sanborn was educated by her father and other members of the college faculty; took more than the usual course in Latin, and was so encouraged in her reading that literature easily became her life study. She received her first pay for a newspaper article at the age of twelve; began to teach at the age of seventeen, and, having studied elocution under the best teachers, was peculiarly fitted for the profession. For two years (1859–62) she was an instructor in the Mary Institute, St. Louis, Mo., in which her father was a professor, and for several years after returning to Hanover, in 1865, had a dayschool in her own home. For two years she was teacher of elocution at Packer Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., and during that period instructed more than 800 young ladies. For about twelve years she gave private instruction in New York city and lectured on literary themes to large audiences, being the first to direct "current topics" and "condensed-book" classes. For five years she filled the chair of English literature in Smith College, Northampton Mass. While there she lectured in neighboring towns in the evening, gave talks to a club of women in Springfield and prepared her "Round Table Series of Literary Lessons" (1884). After a year spent in lecturing in the western states, with remarkable success, she returned to New England to continue literary work. For years she has been a regular contributor to newspapers and magazines. Among her published works are: "Home Pictures of English Poets" (1869); "Vanity and Insanity: Shadows of Genius" (1885); "The Wit of Women" (1886); "A Year of Sunshine" (1887); "A Truthful Woman in Southern California"; "The Rainbow"; "Starlight"; "Cupid's Calendars"; "My Literary Zoo" (1896); and "My Favorite Lectures" (1898). Of "Vanity and Insanity" a reviewer, in the "Critic," said: "It is not an amusing collection, exhibiting the foolish conceit and ill-founded self-satisfaction of those whom the world has thought wise; but, rather, a careful study of the strange fact that 'to write a history of vanity would be to write a history of the greatest men.'" An experience of nine years' duration in a New England village was wittily chronicled by her in "Adopting an Abandoned Farm" and "Abandoning an Adopted Farm." The village was Metcalf, Mass., but figures in the books as Gooseville, Conn. A reader of the first volume observed: "She failed with all ordinary and extraordinary cultivated crops, but the natural produce of the farm and neighborhood she has garnered in her book should bring her in a pretty penny. The anecdotes, the proverbs, racy of the soil; the wild, gamey, weedy flavor of the jokes that come up spontaneously, costing nothing—these are a harvest worth speaking of." Of the companion volume—the property came into the market again in 1897—another writer said: "All she claims to be is a simple story teller, relating the occurrences of plain everyday life from her own delightfully amusing point of view, but she finds it difficult to get even this natural, unpretentious claim conceded to her. All her statements, she tells us, are received with a general air of suspicion; her simple sincerity is not accepted as genuine; when once she has introduced a veritable incident she is immediately accused of inventing; and any unvarnished recital of original sayings is oftener than not put down to her skill at manufacturing 'out of the whole cloth.' Despite such accusations, always causes of amusement to her, Miss Sanborn goes on her way with unquenched zeal, relating simple stories of real life, pathetic or humorous, as she sees them, letting the artistic virtues take care of themselves." What has been described as "an all-embracing collection of other author's pets" constitutes "My Literary Zoo"; and here may be found, retold as only a lover of animated nature could do it, the old stories of Socrates' grasshoppers, Burns' fieldmouse, Shelley's spider, and the rest. Miss Sanborn attributes her success in life to ambition, persistence and enthusiasm, and has made it her aim as a writer to impart to others the optimism of her own nature. She possesses to a large degree the gift of humor, considered a rare quality in woman, and it has been said of her that, with the single exception of Julia Ward Howe, "no woman so finely interprets the intellectual life." In 1894 a club called New Hampshire's Daughters was formed in Boston and Miss Sanborn was unanimously elected president. Three years later she was forced to withdraw on account of ill-health, and was made honorary president.

C. F. Emerson

EMERSON, Charles Franklin, educator and dean of the faculty of Dartmouth College, was born at Chelmsford, Middlesex co., Mass., Sept. 28, 1843, son of Owen and Louisa (Butterfield) Emerson. His father was a distant cousin of Ralph Waldo Emerson. He was fitted for college at Westford (Mass.) Academy under John D. Long, subsequently secretary of the navy, and at Appleton Academy, New Ipswich, N. H. Before entering college he worked on his father's farm, which comprised 200 acres, and for an entire year managed it himself. He also took an active interest in local matters—in town and school meetings, and in lyceums, and had some experience as a school teacher. At Dartmouth, which he entered in 1864, he stood high as a scholar, being absent from recitations for a few days only during the entire course, and then was kept away by illness. At the junior exhibition he stood second in the class; delivering a Greek oration on that occasion, and at his graduation was salutatorian. During this period he took part in all branches of athletics, a subject which still commands his interest. On his graduation, in 1868, he became tutor in mathematics in the college; in 1872 was appointed associate professor of natural philosophy, and instructor in astronomy in 1878, on the withdrawal of Prof. Charles A. Young. He held this chair and that of physics, also, with little assistance, until 1892, when the chair of astronomy was filled by the appointment of Edwin B. Frost and his title became Appleton professor of natural philosophy, which he still retains. In 1893 the office of dean was created, and Prof. Emerson was elected to the office, which he still holds. He aided Prof. Dimond in organizing the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, and in arranging schedules of recitations, and, in 1868–74, was instructor in mathematics in that institution. In 1883-1884 he spent ten months in Europe, visiting universities. Prof. Emerson, during his undergraduate days, was a member of the Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity, and on graduation became a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. He was made a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in 1884, and was one of the seven who formed the Dartmouth Scientific Association in 1871. For several years he was a member of the Appalachian Mountain Club, of Boston. In politics he is a Republican. Prof. Emerson was married, at North Chelmsford, Mass., Jan. 20, 1875, to Caroline Flagg. They have two children, Martha Flagg and Emily Sophia.

SMITH, John, educator and author, was born at Rowley, Essex co., Mass., Dec. 21, 1752, son of Joseph and Elisabeth (Palmer) Smith. His mother was a descendant of the Sawyer family, which came from England in 1643 and settled in Rowley. The son, who at an early age showed an uncommon taste for the languages, was fitted for college at Dummer Academy, Byfield, under the noted "Master Moody," and entered the junior class of Dartmouth in 1771, at the time of the first commencement, accompanying his preceptor. He was graduated in 1773 with the degree of B.A.; immediately was appointed preceptor in Moor's Charity School, and began the study of theology under Pres. Wheelock. He was tutor in the college in 1774–78, and in the last-named year was called to the pastorate of the Congregational church at West Hartford, Conn., also to the chair of languages in Dartmouth. The latter position was accepted, for he had a strong predilection for classical studies, and until 1787 he continued his services as tutor, his total salary being £100 per annum. His professorship was retained until the close of his life. For two years he delivered lectures on systematic theology in connection with the public prayers on Saturday evening. He was college librarian for thirty years (1779–1809); also officiated as associate preacher of the college church in 1773–87, and as sole pastor (1787–1809). He preached for the church in the village for many years. In 1803 he received from Brown University the degree of D.D. He was a trustee of the college in 1788–1809. It is written of him that "the Latin, the Greek, and the Hebrew were almost as familiar to him as his native language. He clearly comprehended the Samaritan and Chaldaic; and far extended his researches in the Arabic." He published a "Hebrew Grammar" (1772); "Chaldee Grammar"; "Latin Grammar" (1802, several editions); an edition of "Cicero de Oratore," with a memoir (1804); "Greek Grammar" (1809); also a sermon at the dedication of the new meeting-house on Dartmouth College plain (1796) and several ordination sermons. Dr. Smith was twice married: first, to Mary, daughter of Rev. Ebenezer Cleaveland, of Gloucester, Mass.; second, to Susan, daughter of Col. David Mason, of Boston, Mass. John Wheelock Smith (D. C., 1804,) and Samuel Mason Smith (D. C., 1813,) were sons by the second wife. Dr. Smith died at Hanover, N. H., April 30, 1809. A memoir, written by his widow, was published in 1843.

RICHARDSON, Charles Francis, author and educator, was born at Hallowell, Me., May 29, 1851, son of Moses Charles and Mary Savary (Wingate) Richardson. His father, a native of Springfield, N. H., was a physician and town librarian of Hallowell; his mother was a daughter of Francis Wingate, a farmer, of the same town. By both lines he comes of New England colonial stock, and counts among his ancestors several well-known names. The earliest American representative of his paternal family was William Richardson, who settled at Newbury, Mass., about 1640. Charles F. Richardson was educated at Hallowell Academy and at the high school of Augusta, and was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1871. The marked literary talent which has characterized his later life was developed at a very early age. He had printed two amateur papers before his eleventh year, and at fourteen was a writer for the local press, continuing his contributions to several periodicals throughout his college course. During the year following his graduation he was a teacher at the South Berkshire Institute, New Marlborough, Mass., and then, accepting a position on the staff of the New York "Independent," was there engaged, principally as literary editor, until 1878. During 1878–80 he was an editor on the "Sunday School Times," of Philadelphia, and then (1880–82) of "Good Literature," founded by himself. His editorial career was closed, in 1882, by his appointment to the Winkley professorship of English at Dartmouth College, where he still (1899) continues. Prof. Richardson has been a contributor to the magazines, and he has also produced some fugitive verses of high merit. In 1878, in collaboration with Henry A. Clark, he prepared and published "The College Book," a collection of historical sketches of some of the foremost American colleges, illustrated with photogravure reproductions of views of buildings and points of interest. It is a handsome volume and embodies many valuable points of information. In the same year he issued "Primer of American Literature," of which 70,000 were sold before the publication of the revised edition in 1896. His other books are: "The Cross," a collection of religious poems (1879); "The Choice of Books" (1881); "History of American Literature" (2 vols., 1886–88); and "The End of the Beginning," a romance (1896). His "Choice of Books" was reissued in England and Russia, and widely approved by the critics. His "History of American Literature" is by far the most ambitious of all of his undertakings, the two volumes being "Development of American Thought" and "American Poetry and Fiction," bringing the record down to 1885. Its method is philosophical and critical, including a general discussion and analysis of the literary tendencies of America, together with able expository and descriptive material. The Indianapolis "Journal" said: "It is acute, intelligent and original, showing true critical instinct and a high order of literary culture." The New York "Nation," on the other hand, declared: "The plan is too large for the materials," seeming to agree with other criticisms that it is as yet too early to make a comprehensive estimate of contemporary writers. Nonetheless, the need of such a work is amply attested by its extensive sale and in 1891 a new "popular"

Charles F. Richardson

edition in one volume was issued. Prof. Richardson is a member of the Maine Historical and Gorges societies of Portland, Me., and of the Dunlap Society of New York city. He was married, April 12, 1878, to Elizabeth, daughter of Jesse Thomas Miner, and granddaughter of Hon. Charles Miner, a journalist and author, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

C B Haddock

HADDOCK, Charles Brickett, educator, was born at Salisbury, Merrimack co., N. H., June 20, 1796, son of William and Abigail Eastman (Webster) Haddock. He was the grandson of Col. Ebenezer Webster, of the New Hampshire militia, who served at Bennington, White Plains and West Point with distinction, and later became a judge of New Hampshire courts. His mother was a sister of Daniel Webster, and in many personal and mental characteristics he resembled the great statesman. He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1816 and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1818; was made professor of rhetoric at Dartmouth in 1819, and later professor of intellectual philosophy and political economy. In 1850 he resigned his chair, having been appointed minister to Portugal by Pres. Fillmore. He returned in 1856 and resided at Lebanon, N. H., until his death. Prof. Haddock took a very active part in the New Hampshire legislature during 1844-46, and proved himself a far-sighted and progressive citizen, rendering great service to the community in which he lived. He took great interest in devising plans for the welfare of the town of Hanover. He was fond of trees, and organized the Ornamental Tree Society, to which the town owes the beauty of its streets. Prof. Haddock's address on "Rural Ornament," delivered before the society, in 1844, is one of the most scholarly productions on that subject, and gives a good insight into his personal character and public spirit. Prof. Haddock frequently preached in the Hanover village church which the students attended, and regularly at White River. He preached entirely without notes, and every discourse was as complete as though it had been carefully written and committed to memory. He was a man of great openness and candor, good sense and the reading of a scholar. His success as a teacher was due largely to his dignified and refined character and gentlemanly instincts, which beamed forth from every feature and spoke in every tone of his voice. With apparent ease he claimed the attention of students to the deep things of logic and psychology in so adroit and tasteful a manner as to give a charm or fascination to his teaching. Prof. Haddock published, in 1846, a volume of thirty-three "Addresses and Miscellaneous Writings," gathered from reviews and from speeches before the New Hampshire legislature and on various public occasions. These are marked by the peculiar completeness and finish which characterizes all his productions. For many years Prof. Haddock was secretary of the New Hampshire Education Society, to which he contributed a series of valuable reports. Nine of these are included in his published volume of addresses. They deal with such subjects as "The Standard of Education for the Pulpit"; "The Influence of Educated Mind"; "Personal Qualifications for the Pulpit"; "Manual Labor Institutions"; and "Personal Piety in Candidates for the Ministry." Prof. Haddock was married, first, in 1819, to Susan Saunders, daughter of Richard and Susan Lang, of Hanover; and, second, in 1841, to Mrs. Caroline Kimball Young, daughter of Richard and Mary Kimball, of Lebanon, N. H. Of Prof. Haddock's nine children two survived him, Dr. Charles Haddock, of Beverly, Mass., and Mrs. Grace Webster Hinsdale, the popular author. Prof. Haddock died at West Lebanon, N. H., Jan. 15, 1861.

HINSDALE, Grace Webster (Haddock), author, was born at Hanover, N. H., May 17, 1832, daughter of Charles Brickett and Susan Saunders (Lang) Haddock. Her mother was the daughter of Richard Lang, of Hanover, N. H., and her maternal great-grandfather was Col. Ebenezer Webster, also of New Hampshire, father of Daniel Webster, and himself a distinguished soldier and jurist. She early developed the religious temperament that prompted her most successful literary work. At the age of eighteen she was married to Theodore Hinsdale, a lawyer, of New York city, and made her home in Brooklyn. When first she began to write, her productions took the form of contributions to "Hours at Home," a magazine, which afterwards became "Scribner's Magazine," and she has also contributed verse and prose articles to a large number of periodicals, chiefly religious, including the Boston "Congregationalist," "Independent," "Sunday School Times" and "Christian Union." In 1865 she published two books, "Coming to the King: a Book of Daily Devotions for Children," and "Thinking Aloud," both of which were republished by an English firm. Selections from her hymns, published first in Charles S. Robinson's and Dr. Storrs' "Songs for the Sanctuary," have been copied in other hymn books, and several of her poems are in the collection, "Christ in Song," compiled by Dr. Philip Schaff, one of the ablest critics of religious literature, and many important recent works on hymnody contain notices of her work. The Brooklyn "Eagle" describes her hymns as "characterized by a depth of earnestness, a truly religious motive distinguishing them from the light literature of hymnody born within the last few years." In 1872 Mrs. Hinsdale composed a poem, "The Faithful Guard," to be sung at the laying of the corner-stone of the 23d New York regiment armory. Her poem on Raphael's Madonna de San Sisto, in the Royal Gallery of Dresden, has been frequently copied. It was written in Europe in 1867. Mrs. Hinsdale has read in public these verses, and also her poem, entitled, "The Old Cathedral." She has three children: a son, Guy Hinsdale, M.D., of Philadelphia; a daughter, the wife of George A. Lintner, of Minneapolis, Minn., and Frank W. Hinsdale.

CROSBY, Nathan, lawyer, was born at Sandwich, Carroll co., N. H., Feb. 12, 1798, son of Dr. Asa and Betsey (Hoit) Crosby and half-brother of Prof. Alpheus and Dr. Thomas Russell Crosby. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1820, and then read law with Stephen Moody at Gilmanton and Asa Freeman at Dover; opened offices at Chester in 1823; Gilmanton in 1824; Amesbury, Mass., in 1826; Salisbury, Mass., Newburyport, Mass., in 1830, and Lowell, Mass., in 1848. In 1845-46 he bought for the Lowell manufacturing corporations, the great lakes in New Hampshire, which now form the reservoirs of water power for that city. He was commissioned justice of the Lowell police court in 1846, and held the office until his death. He published "First Half-Century of Dartmouth College"; "Crosby Family" (1877); eulogies on Tappan Wentworth and Judge Samuel S. Wilde, of the Massachusetts supreme court, and many lectures and essays on historical and philanthropic subjects. He furnished Dartmouth with the means for commencing a collection of the works of its alumni. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by the college in 1879. He was married at Gilmanton, N. H., Sept. 28, 1824, to Rebecca Marquand, daughter of Stephen Moody. Stephen Moody Crosby, soldier and manufacturer, was their son. Nathan Crosby died in Lowell, Mass., Feb. 9, 1885.

CROSBY, Dixi, surgeon and educator, was born at Sandwich, Carroll co., N. H., Feb. 7, 1800, son of Dr. Asa and Betsey (Hoit) Crosby, and half-brother of Prof. Alpheus Crosby, of Dartmouth. His maternal grandfather was one of Washington's bodyguard, and later on a judge of some distinction. At the age of twenty he entered upon the study of medicine in his father's office, with an inherited preference for surgery. He began practicing almost immediately, and in his first year performed with success the amputation of a leg, after his father and other physicians had declared that the patient could not survive the operation. He continued his studies in the medical department of Dartmouth, receiving his degree in 1824, and then for ten years practiced at Gilmanton in association with his father. He then removed to Meredith Bridge, now Laconia, N. H., where he practiced for three years, until 1838, when he was appointed professor of surgery in Dartmouth, to succeed Dr. Mussey; also professor of obstetrics and diseases of women and children. In 1868 he gave up the chair of surgery, and in 1870 resigned the other chair; was succeeded by his son, Alpheus Benning Crosby, and became professor emeritus. He was "a clear, direct, and definite instructor, imparting to his pupils his own zeal, and teaching them his own self-reliance. He was always kind, always dignified, always genial. The practical view of a subject was the view which he delighted to take; and the dry humor with which he never failed to emphasize his point at once fixed it in the memory of the class, and made it available for future use." His professional labors covered the whole range of medicine, and his field of operations "extended from Lake Champlain to Boston." Among his special operations were the reducing of metacarpo-phalangeal dislocation by an ingenious mode devised by him in 1824, and the removal of the arm, scapula and three-quarters of the clavicle at a single operation, for the first time in the history of surgery (1836). He was the first to open an abscess of the hip-joint. He served in the provost-marshal's office for many months at the opening of the civil war, and at great sacrifice, attending to his practice chiefly at night. Ornithology and entomology were favorite studies with him, and his collection of stuffed birds was more complete, it is said, "than is often found in the museum of a professed naturalist." Prof. Crosby was married, at Gilmanton, N. H., to Mary Jane, daughter of Stephen Moody, who bore him two sons, Albert and Alpheus. Prof. Crosby died at Hanover, N. H., Sept. 26, 1873.

CROSBY, Alpheus, educator and author, was born at Sandwich, Carroll co., N. H., Oct. 13, 1810, son of Dr. Asa Crosby, an eminent surgeon, and Abigail Russell, his second wife, and descendant of Simon Crosby, who emigrated to New England in 1635, settling at Cambridge, Mass. His paternal grandfather was a captain in the revolution, and served with two of his sons at Bunker Hill. Alpheus Crosby is said to have learned the rudimentary branches of education almost without a teacher, and to have acquired mathematics, Latin and Greek "almost by intuition." His studies preparatory to college were pursued at Hanover, Gilmanton Academy and at Phillips (Exeter) Academy, and on entering Dartmouth, at the age of thirteen, he was possessed of some knowledge of Hebrew, which, however, was not a requisite. He was graduated in 1827, having easily led his class during the entire course. He was preceptor of Moor's Charity School at Hanover in 1827-28, and a tutor in the college in 1828-31. During this period he joined the college church and formed the purpose of preparing for the ministry. He spent two years at Andover Theological Seminary in the class of 1834; but in 1833 was called to Dartmouth to become professor of Latin and Greek. In 1837 he was released from the chair of Latin, and held that of Greek only until 1849, when he resigned. He remained professor emeritus until his death. Removing to Newburyport, Mass., he occupied himself with the preparation of his "Greek Grammar," with theological disquisitions and with the superintendency of public schools. In 1854 he became agent of the Massachusetts board of education and lecturer in the teachers' institutes. His labors were so efficient that in 1857 he was appointed principal of the state normal school at Salem, where he remained for eight years, and while thus engaged was chief editor of the "Massachusetts Teacher" for several years. He raised the school to a high standard of excellence, gave it the largest part of its valuable library, and obtained for its use the most of its considerable cabinet. The secret of his success as a teacher appears to have been due to several causes. In the words of one of his pupils: "His appreciation of the beauties of his favorite language, Greek, kindled in him an enthusiastic love for it. His manner of teaching imparted something of this same enthusiasm to the students. The thoroughness of his instruction, his perfect courtesy towards all the students, the extreme kindness with which he always treated them, his constant mildness and equanimity in the presence of the class, his great love and supreme devotion to his duties, apparent to all, won the love and respect, and gave him the control of every student under him, which no sternness or severity could ever have secured." Prof. Crosby was active in promoting various reforms, especially the abolition of slavery. During the civil war he edited for a year a periodical entitled "The Right Way," in which the question of reconstruction was ably discussed by him. He also published a series of elementary reading-books for the use of the freedmen of the South. Other educational works were: "Greek Tables"; "Greek Lessons"; an edition of Xenophon's "Anabasis," with lexicon; "Essay on the Second Advent" (1850); "First Lessons in Geometry" (1851), and "Explanatory Notes to the Anabasis," which was nearly ready for the press at the time of his death. He was married at Newburyport, Mass., Aug. 27, 1834, to Abigail Grant Jones, only child of Joseph and Abigail Cheesboro Grant (Jones) Cutler. She died some years later, and on Feb. 12, 1861, he was married, at West Bridgewater, Mass., to Martha, daughter of Joseph Kingman. Prof. Crosby died at Salem, Mass., April 17, 1874.

Culver Hall.

CROSBY, Thomas Russell, surgeon and educator, was born at Gilmanton, Belknap co., N. H., Oct. 22, 1816, son of Dr. Asa and Abigail (Russell) Crosby and brother of Alpheus Crosby, educator.

He entered the sophomore class in Dartmouth in 1839, and while pursuing the studies of the academic course, gave his leisure hours to medicine and natural history. He took the degrees of A.B. and M.D. in 1841, and began the practice of his profession at Campton, subsequently living in Hartford, Vt., Meriden and Manchester, N. H. He aided in organizing the Hillsboro Agricultural Society and the State Agricultural Society, and for the latter prepared the first volume of its "Transactions." He also edited for a time the "Granite Farmer"; served as city physician of Manchester, and was a candidate for the mayoralty. His health having failed, he removed to Norwich, Vt., in 1854, and for one year thereafter lived in the town and in Hanover, N. H., engaged in practice and serving as professor of anatomy, physiology and history at Norwich University. In 1861 he entered the army and was placed in charge of the Columbian College Hospital, in Washington, with which he remained connected until after the close of the war, and the sick and wounded were able to be transferred to their homes. In 1866–70 he was professor of general and military surgery and hygiene in the National Medical College (the medical department of Columbian College), and from 1870 until almost literally the day of his decease, professor of animal and vegetable physiology in the State Agricultural College at Hanover, and of natural history in the academic department. He was married at Norwich, Vt., Jan. 17, 1843, to Louisa Partridge, daughter of Col. Oliver Burton, U. S. A. Dr. Crosby died at Hanover, N. H., March 1, 1872.

CROSBY, Stephen Moody, lawyer and manufacturer, was born at Salisbury, Essex co., Mass., Aug. 14, 1827, son of Hon. Nathan and Rebecca Marquand (Moody) Crosby. He was educated at the Boston Latin School, the Lowell high school, Dartmouth College, where he was graduated in 1849, and Harvard Law School, where he took his degree in 1852. He entered on practice at Francestown, Hillsboro co., N. H., but in 1853 removed to Manchester, leaving the law and becoming the agent of a manufacturing company. Four years later he became a manufacturer of cotton goods at Haydenville, Mass. At the beginning of the civil war he entered the Federal army; in 1862–66 was paymaster and was brevetted lieutenant-colonel for meritorious services. He was a representative in the state legislature in 1869; state senator (1870–71); state director of the Boston and Albany railroad (1871–72); commissioner of the Hoosac tunnel (1874–75), and treasurer of the Massachusetts Trust Co. (1870–83), when he became president of that corporation. He was married, at Haydenville, Mass., Oct. 16, 1855, to Annie, daughter of Hon. Joel Hayden.

CROSBY, Alpheus Benning, surgeon and educator, was born at Gilmanton, Belknap co., N. H., Feb. 22, 1832, son of Dixi and Mary Jane (Moody) Crosby. He was self-possessed and practical when a boy; so much so, that he was often called on to aid his father in minor operations; and when he reached the age of fifteen began to assist in administering chloroform, recently introduced in surgery. He was graduated at Dartmouth in 1853; pursued medical studies in the office of his father and attended lectures at Dartmouth Medical College; passed the year 1855 as interne in the U. S. Marine Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.; was graduated M.D. at Dartmouth in 1856, and was appointed demonstrator of pathological anatomy in the college. He occupied the chair for five years, and at the same time practiced in association with his father, being familiarly known as "Dr. Ben." He was appointed surgeon of the 1st New Hampshire volunteers, May 1, 1861; promoted brigade surgeon, Aug. 12th, and soon after medical director; served at Ball's Bluff, in the seven days' battle before Richmond and in the second battle of Bull Run; resigned July 16, 1862, and returned to Hanover to practice. He originated and erected the first complete military hospital on the modern "pavilion plan" that was built during the war. In the autumn of 1862 he became associate professor of surgery in Dartmouth, delivering lectures on medical surgery. On his father's resignation, in 1870, he succeeded him as full professor, occupying the chair until 1877. He was also professor of surgery in Vermont Medical College, Burlington, (1865–72); in the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor (1869–72), and in Long Island Medical College, Brooklyn, N. Y. He delivered a course of medical lectures at Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., in 1869, and was professor of anatomy in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York city, in 1873. He declined invitations to chairs in the University of New York and Jefferson College, Philadelphia, Pa. From 1868 until his death his winters were spent in New York city. "The number of his appointments to professional chairs in different institutions is something beyond precedent in the history of any young American practitioner. . . . As a lecturer he was master of his subject—clear and definite in his demonstrations, direct and incisive in his manner, apt in illustration, brimful of good humor and pointed anecdote, and fluent, even to prodigality, in his words, so that his power over students was immense and his class-room was crowded. In the twenty-one years of his practice, he operated more times than any other surgeon of his age in New England, and performed, without exception, every capital operation known in surgery. His last two years in New York were years of remarkable industry and incessant toil. Two of his popular lectures at the Cooper Institute, winter of 1876–77, on 'The Foot' and 'The Hand' were marvels of wit and common sense." He was noted for his sympathetic nature; "his large heart seemed as incapable of being overloaded with friendship as it was inexhaustible in its overflowing friendliness." He was a member of many medical associations, and was president of the New Hampshire Medical Society in 1877. Besides contributions to periodical literature, he published a number of pamphlets, including: "Foreign Bodies in the Knee Joint, with Seven Cases of Removal"; "Successful Case of Ovariotomy"; "Memorial Address on Prof. David Sloan Conant," and "Contribution to the Medical History of New Hampshire" (1870). Prof. Crosby was married, at Baltimore, Md., July 26, 1862, to Mildred Glassell, daughter of Dr. William R. Smith, afterward of Galveston, Tex. She died in Galveston, Feb. 3, 1882. Their two sons, Dixi and William P., are both physicians. Prof. Crosby died at Hanover, N. H., Aug. 9, 1877.

A. B Crosby

WASSON, David Atwood, clergyman and author, was born at Brooksville, Me., May 14, 1823, son of David and ——— (Littlefield) Wasson. His father was justice of the peace of his native village and owner of several coasting vessels; his mother was a native of the neighboring village of Castine, where her family had resided for several generations. The original ancestor of the Wasson family came to New England in 1724 with a Scotch-Irish colony, which settled Londonderry, N. H.; he was a man of education, and a teacher by profession. His son, also a teacher, lived at Groton, Mass., and had four sons, all of whom served under Washington in the revolutionary war. Three of them settled subsequently on the coast of Maine, and formed the centre of a little community of Puritan farmers. Mr. Wasson was brought up in the strictest manner, scarcely knowing what tenderness meant, since his mother had died during his infancy, and his father and stepmother, although pious, upright persons, believed firmly in exercising sternness and repression towards children. He saw little beyond his father's fields and the village schoolhouse; for Brooksville was small and sequestered, difficult of access except by water, and seldom visited by outsiders. Although not fond of farm-work, he was active and strong in his youth, the champion wrestler of the village; but in his eighteenth year he over-exerted himself, and received injuries which afterwards developed and made him a hopeless cripple during the last thirty years of his life. He left school at the age of nine, but resumed his studies, under the village pastor, in his sixteenth year, and subsequently attended academies at North Yarmouth and Andover. While studying there, he taught in the vacations, and continued to aid in defraying his expenses by this means while studying at Bowdoin College. In his junior year, 1848, he became involved in a student's disturbance, and was dismissed from college. He then studied law at Belfast, and began its practice; abandoning it, however, in a short time, and entering the theological seminary at Bangor, Me., to prepare for the ministry. On account of his heterodox views, there was some hesitation before he was ordained; and as he continued to express his opinions freely, he had scarcely preached a year before he found himself without a church. He then established an independent society at Groveland, thus attracting the attention of the leading theologians of the country. In 1855 he officiated for six months at Worcester, in the absence of Rev. Thomas Wentworth Higginson, and in the following year his feeble health obliged him to permanently resign his charge at Groveland, and to go abroad for his health. On his return, he became Mr. Higginson's colleague at Worcester, but his health would not permit him to retain the position; and, after traveling in the East, where he had an attack of typhoid fever, and moving from place to place in New England, he finally settled at Medford. There, although he suffered intensely, not only from his general ill health, but also from an affection of the eyes, he nevertheless was an untiring student, and did some of his best literary work, consisting chiefly of essays contributed to magazines. "The New World and the New Man," published in the "Atlantic Monthly" at this time, received widespread attention. During this period he accompanied the artist, Bradford, to Labrador, and described the trip brilliantly in the "Atlantic Monthly." The journey greatly improved his health, and he again essayed preaching, this time as minister of Theodore Parker's society at Boston. After officiating there for one year (1856–57), he voluntarily resigned, and returning to West Medford, was for three years storekeeper of the custom house. The following three years he spent at Stuttgart, in Germany, and on his return published an article, entitled "Church and State in Germany," in the "Unitarian Monthly." The last years of his life were spent at Medford. Rev. Mr. Wasson was described by his friend and biographer, O. B. Frothingham, as "a charming conversationalist, of wide reading, large sympathy, skillful use of words, extensive cultivation, sincere manner, beautiful urbanity of address. . . . He was one of the finest minds of the century—clear, sinewy, delicate, careful, well furnished. . . . His poems show rare insight, grace and capacity. They are nervous and thrilling; somewhat wanting, perhaps, in elasticity of view and expression, but earnest, grave, fair, hopeful. . . . His preaching was compact, full of movement for thoughtful listeners, but demanding close attention; unconventional, original, free from the commonplaces of the pulpit." A posthumous volume of his "Poems" was published in 1888, and one of "Essays" in 1889. He was married to a Miss Smith, of Newburyport, and had one son. He died at West Medford, Jan. 21, 1887.

Allan H. Dickson

DICKSON, Allan Hamilton, lawyer, was born at Utica, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1851, son of Rev. Hugh Sheridan and Sarah Margaret (Stoever) Dickson. His family is of Scotch origin, and its standing has ever been honorable. His ancestor, Alexander Dickson, born in 1776, was implicated in the so-called Wolfe Tone revolutionary conspiracy, which had for one of its originators Rev. William Dickson. The failure of the conspiracy compelled Alexander Dickson to go into hiding until 1799. He was twice married: first, to Sarah McKee, who bore him ten children; second, to Margaret Harington, by whom he had six children. In 1827, he emigrated to America, with his family, and settled on a farm in Rensselaer county, N. Y.; in 1837 removing to Lansingburg, where he died in 1871. Hugh Sheridan Dickson was the seventh child of Alexander and Sarah Dickson. Allan Hamilton Dickson was educated at Wyer's Preparatory School, West Chester, Pa., and entered Yale College in September, 1868. In 1871 he went to Heidelberg and spent five months in acquiring the German language, next attended lectures at the University of Berlin, and finally, after traveling through Switzerland and Italy, returned, in 1872, to America. In 1873 he settled in Wilkes-Barre, Pa., studied law in the office of ex-Gov. Henry M. Hoyt, and in September, 1874, was admitted to the bar of Luzerne county, of which he became a recognized leader. Soon after Mr. Dickson's admission to the bar he took a conspicuous part in bringing before the courts a number of public officers and local politicians of high standing who had plundered the county and state. It was a bold act, and many a young lawyer, from motives of policy, would have hesitated to take so decided a stand; but in this case, as throughout his life, he had the courage of his convictions, and did not rest until the offenders were imprisoned. In 1883, a campaign undertaken for the purpose of carrying a constitutional amendment prohibiting the sale of liquor in the state and a local agitation to reduce the number of licensed houses in Wilkes-Barre was also begun. Mr. Dickson entered into both these movements with all his heart, though fully aware of the fact that they were unpopular. He was a reformer in politics, as well, and joined in the independent revolt of 1882. For several years he served on the common

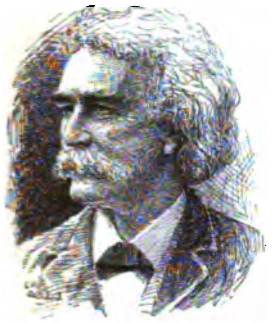
33383

council of Wilkes-Barre, and supported some important measures for municipal improvements that met with outside resistance, and though by his act he lost friends and incurred the abuse of many a citizen, his wisdom was vindicated by time. He was a man of broad culture, his studies covering a wide field in general literature, history, theology and science, and occasionally delivered public addresses that gave evidence of discriminating research. One of these, on Alexander Hamilton, was particularly admired. Mr. Dickson had no sympathy with the selfish man, the politic man, or the man of undecided opinions on any subject; yet he was considerate, tolerant toward an honest opponent, and when he was stirred by the sorrow or misfortune of others, his words and acts revealed a heart of great tenderness. In 1884, he was appointed secretary and treasurer of the Bar Association, and through him its library was greatly enlarged, and its importance as an organization increased. He was attorney for several large corporations, was a director and the counsel for the Miners' Bank; a trustee and director of and counsel for the First National Bank of Pittston; a member of the Scotch-Irish and Wyoming Historical and Geological societies, and was connected with a number of other organizations. Mr. Dickson was married, at Wyoming, Pa., Nov. 12, 1874, to Catherine Swetland, daughter of Payne and Caroline M. (Swetland) Pettibone. She is descended, on her father's side, from John Pettibone, of French extraction, who emigrated from England in the time of Cromwell, and in 1658 was a landholder at Windsor, Conn. In 1769, his son Noah removed to Wyoming, Pa., settling on lands that are still in the possession of the family. Mrs. Dickson's father was prominently connected with various business enterprises of the Wyoming valley, and with the work of the Methodist Episcopal church, and her maternal grandfather, William Swetland, of revolutionary stock, was a leader in religious and educational movements. Two daughters and a son were born to Mr. and Mrs. Dickson. The sudden death of his son hastened his own death, which occurred at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Jan. 21, 1893.

CAPEN, John L., phrenologist and physician, was born in what is now known as Harrison square, Dorchester, Mass., June 18, 1822, son of Samuel Capen and Hannah White, his second wife; both of them representatives of old Massachusetts families. His grandfather, Christopher Capen, served in the French and Indian wars, and in 1775, when the news of the proposed advance of the British on Concord was announced, he rushed into the house, crying, "The war has broken out!" and seizing his gun and ammunition, ran for the scene of the expected conflict. He reached Lexington too late to take part in the affray on the village green, but enlisted in the Continental army soon after. His family was large, and the farm-work was pressing at that time, and as the army was inactive at Boston, his son, Samuel, who was only fifteen years of age, took his place in the ranks, and when the army was ordered off, was obliged to go with it, unexpectedly serving in the first campaign. Samuel took part in six other campaigns, always enlisting in the name of his father, and when he made application for a pension, found it difficult to convince the authorities of his veracity. At the time of John Capen's birth, his father was sixty-two years of age, and the former, in all probability, is the youngest living son of any revolutionary soldier who served from the beginning of the war. When John Capen was eight years of age, his father moved about two miles, to a farm belonging to Mrs. Capen, situated on Brushhill turnpike, and lying partly in Dorchester, partly in Roxbury. The soil was poor and the struggle for a living hard, and John's youth was spent mainly in farm-work; his education being limited to the little knowledge he could acquire during the winter, and under a "master," instead of a "teacher," and to such other instruction as he could gather from reading. The subject that interested him most was that to which he has devoted the greater part of his life. From the time of the reading of the first article in some magazine, he sought in every periodical for more matter on the subject of phrenology, and studied heads as well as printed pages. Years before he had thought of making phrenology his profession, he had acquired a local reputation for his skill in this line, and at last was induced by a young man, with whom he attended a class in Boston, to accompany him on a lecturing tour. Finding that he himself was expected to lecture, he separated from his partner, but having turned his attention in that direction, did not find it easy to give up the work. Accordingly, he spent about nine months in further preparation in the Boston office of Fowler, Wells & Co., and in the autumn gave his first course of lectures at Goffstown, N. H. He continued through the following winter, spending most of his time in Massachusetts. In 1855 he entered the office of Fowler & Wells, in New York city, making examinations for them, but in April, 1856, took charge of their branch office in Philadelphia, and a year later bought out the interest of that firm. From that time until the present, he has been absent from the scene of his labors for short intervals only. While carrying on his phrenological practice, Dr. Capen studied medicine, and in 1875 was graduated at the Hahnemann Medical College. He has ever felt that the faithful practice of phrenology is of very great value to the public, but in his efforts to carry out his views has not always been able to hold to a conventional faith in the theory of the subject, and therefore has not been popular with the publishers. Phrenology that is not frank or independent is nearly or quite valueless. His views are not radically different from those of the fraternity in general, but in his endeavor to avoid exceptions to rules he has complicated the subject, until, to many hearers, it appears to be more difficult than the older and more simple way. He does not believe that there are "bad" and "good" organs, but that every man is good in his place and under suitable conditions. The first proposition of his teaching is that character is formed of organization and education. Of organization, the first proposition is that "the body is the organ of mind;" the second, that "a part of the cortical portion of the brain is the immediate organ of conscious mind." Dr. Capen was married, at South Boston, 1855, to Eleanor, daughter of Osgood Randall, and to his present wife, Sarah H. Reger, in 1886.

John L. Capen

DAVIDSON, James Wood, author, was born in Newberry district (now county), South Carolina, March 9, 1829. His father, Alexander Davidson, was a native of the same place. His grandfather, Alexander Davidson, was a Scotchman, of the clan Davidson (originally *Clann Mac-Dhaibhidh*), resident in the fourteenth century in Badenach, Scotland. The immediate head of the clan was *Dhaibhidh Dhu* (David the Black). When the clans of Culloden were scattered in flight in 1746, and the hopes of Charles Edward were utterly crushed, clan Davidson suffered terribly under the brutal cruelty of Cumberland. Alexander Davidson took refuge in Antrim, on Lough Neagh, in Ireland; married Janet Stinson, and a few years later moved to America. In 1758, the clan sold out its estates in Cromarty, and settled in Tullock, in Ross-shire. Alexander Davidson, the grandfather, reaching America, settled in what was then called Craven county,—on the resurvey named Newberry,—South Carolina, and there devoted his energies to planting. His third and youngest child was Alexander Davidson, the father of James Wood. James Wood Davidson was the youngest of eight children. He studied at home, but entered school at the age of six. He attended the private schools, on the British plan, which continued in that section until the war of secession. In 1849, he entered the sophomore class of the South Carolina College at Columbia, and was graduated in 1852. From 1854 until 1859, he was professor of Greek in Mount Zion Collegiate Institute, at Winnsborough, S. C.; then taught the classics in the Carolina High School, in Columbia. During the civil war, he served in the Confederate army under Gen. Lee in Virginia, being adjutant of a regiment of infantry in "Stonewall" Jackson's army corps. The war destroyed all his property, papers and materials in the line of literature. In 1865, he returned to Columbia, and taught the classics in the academy at that place; but the community was so moneyless at that time, and the reconstruction government so destructive of all business prosperity, that he joined journalism to teaching, and thus eked out a subsistence until 1871. He wrote principally for the Charleston "News" and the New York "Times." In 1869, he published two books—one, "The Living Writers of the South," a pioneer venture in a field entirely new; the other was "A School History of South Carolina." This latter lay on the shelf until the reconstruction government of the state died in 1876, when the book was adopted by the state board of education as a text-book in the public schools. In 1871, he removed to Washington, D. C., where he enjoyed the advantages of the library of congress for two years. Here he continued to gather materials for a "Dictionary of Southern Authors," on the plan of Allibone—a work he had commenced in 1868, while compiling his pioneer work in the same field. He has already more than three thousand names of southern authors on his rolls, with material on each one. He has also in preparation a novel illustrative of Homeric life and times, entitled "Helen of Troy." In 1873, he removed to New York, to take a place on the editorial staff of the "Evening Post" as literary, dramatic and art editor. He held this position for a year, and was at the same time American correspondent of the London "Standard," and held that position about six years. He lived in New York eleven years, writing for American and foreign periodicals. He was employed five years as correspondent in the educational department of a large publishing company, and gathered materials for a book, entitled "The Correspondent," giving the information needed by the epistolarian in business and in society. In 1884, he was married to a Mrs. Allen, a native of Bristol, England. He moved the same year to Florida, building a home on the borders of Lake Worth, in Dade county. In that frontier region Mr. Davidson cleared a farm, and entered upon the growing of pine-apples, limes, guavas, bananas, cocoanuts and other semi-tropical fruits, and was one of the first in the state to prove that the light, sandy soil is the best for the pine-apple. In 1885, he was elected to represent Dade county in the constitutional convention, held that year in Tallahassee, the state capital. In 1887, he represented his county in the legislature. His main reason for settling in Florida was to have a quiet retreat, where he could finish the literary work he had in hand; but a few years' trial proved disappointing, and he returned to Washington in 1887. In response to a request from his former employers in New York for a new book on Florida, bringing the information down to date, he wrote "The Florida of To-day" (1889). He also published "The Poetry of the Future" (1888). Dr. Davidson has always been a close student. During his college days, and for years after, he devoted careful attention to theology and religion. Besides the books he has written directly, he has edited "Lyrics and Sketches," by William M. Martin (1865), and "The Educational Year-Book of 1873."



Jas. Wood Davidson.

MILLER, Watson John, bank president, was born at Middletown, Conn., Nov. 23, 1849, son of Watrous Ives and Ruth L (Prout) Miller. He is a descendant of Thomas Miller, who came from England about 1640 and settled first at Rowley, Mass., whence some years later he removed to Middletown, there building and operating the first mill (about 1660); of Gov. Benjamin Miller, the latter's son; and of Lieut. Ichabod Miller. His mother was a lineal descendant of Timothy Prout, who came from England to Boston about 1640, and removed to Middletown about 1670, where he was interested in building the first sailing vessel launched on the Connecticut river. Watson John Miller was educated at the high school and the Chase Institute, in his native city, and at the New Haven Business College. In March, 1868, he established a factory in Middletown, Conn., but having removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1874, he became connected with a silverware manufacturing company there. In 1879, he returned to Connecticut, to live at Shelton, Fairfield co. He became secretary, treasurer and general manager of the reorganized Derby Silver Co., of which, about ten years later, he became president. In 1893, the business men of the town took steps to organize a bank, and no one was more active in the matter than Col. Miller. His social prominence, and the belief that anything with which he was connected would be established on enduring foundations, ensured the success of the enterprise; and, on his expressing a willingness to take upon himself the responsibility of the office, he was unanimously elected president. The wisdom of this choice has been proved by the progress made, with an able board of directors, under Col. Miller's administration, and the Shelton Savings Bank, for a newly organized bank, ranks high among the financial institutions of the state. He is a director in the Home Trust Co., the Derby and Shelton Board of Trade and the Birmingham National Bank; president of the South End Land Co., through which it was thought best to organize the Shelton Building and Loan Association. He is also a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston, a 32d degree Mason and a member of the Mystic Shrine of the Pyramid Temple, Bridgeport, Conn. Col. Miller was married, at Chicopee, Mass., in 1874, to Susan J., daughter of Alonzo and Ann (Adams) Waite.

HUNTINGTON, John, inventor and capitalist, was born in Preston, England, March 8, 1832. His father, Hugh Huntington, with a brother, John Huntington, founded Trinity School, in Preston, and became the master in mathematics in the institution. The son came to America at the age of twenty-two, going directly to Cleveland, O., then a small and struggling town, where he found employment with Allen H. Hawley, afterwards with Holt & Hawley, and was given charge of the practical part of their business of slate-roofing. He continued with this house until 1857, when he began business independently, as a roofer and contractor, superintending the construction or repairs of many notable buildings in Cleveland and elsewhere. In 1863, he associated himself with others in the business of refining oil; and, endeavoring to improve the methods in use for oil-refining, he patented numerous inventions for the improvement of furnaces, and for machinery for the manufacture of oil barrels. Chiefly through the advantages given by these inventions, the business of his firm—Clark, Payne & Co.—became the greatest oil-refining establishment extant, its output reaching the quantity, large for that time, of 3,000 barrels of oil daily. The Standard Oil Co. was formed by the consolidation of Clark, Payne & Co. with several other large refineries, and Mr. Huntington and his inventions were taken into the new organization. Mr. Huntington served for twelve years on the Cleveland city council, and was the originator of many important municipal improvements. Foreseeing the rapid growth of the city, he advocated legislation for a population much greater than then existed. Through his efforts with those of others, an excellent system of sewerage was introduced, streets were built, the dredging of Cuyahoga river was begun, draw-bridges took the place of fixed ones, and a railroad swing-bridge was erected instead of one resting upon a pier in the middle of the river, as was proposed, to the obstruction of navigation. This last improvement was almost wholly due to the earnest support it received from Mr. Huntington. He also aided in the reorganization of the water-works department and the introduction of the police fire-alarm telegraph, and urged the abandonment by the state of the Cleveland end of the Ohio canal, and bringing into the city the Valley railway upon the abandoned canal bed, gaining by his efforts the desired improvement from the legislature. The establishment of the beautiful Lake View Park was greatly due to Mr. Huntington's energetic effort in the face of much opposition. The first high-level bridge, or viaduct, across the Cuyahoga valley was constructed mainly according to his views, in opposition to other plans supported by many influential advocates. In 1889, Mr. Huntington placed in the hands of trustees the sum of $200,000, to found a permanent fund, "The John Huntington Benevolent Trust," the income from which was to be used for the benefit of some nineteen public institutions of a charitable and educational character. He also left in the hands of trustees a certain income from his estate, to be used for the founding of an art gallery and a polytechnic school. Because of failing health during the later years of his life, Mr. Huntington was compelled to devote himself less actively to business and affairs, but shortly before departing for Europe he had embarked on two successful enterprises—the vessel business and the Cleveland Stone Co. He had been four years in Europe, and was about to return home, when he became seriously ill. Mr. Huntington was twice married: in 1852, to Jane Beck, who died in 1882; and, in 1884, to a Mrs. Goodwin, daughter of T. W. Week, of Cleveland. He died in London, England, Jan 10, 1893.

John Huntington

AUCHMUTY, Samuel, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 16, 1722, second son of Judge Robert Auchmuty. His father was the scion of an ancient Scottish family, holding a barony in Fifeshire, Scotland, as early as the fourteenth century. He came to New England in 1698, settling at Boston; became judge of the court of admiralty, and in 1741 went to England as agent for the colony on the question of disputed boundary with Rhode Island. He is said to have projected, while there, the expedition to Cape Breton. He had three sons, the eldest of whom, Robert, was an eminent lawyer of Boston, and succeeded his father as judge. He acted as the senior counsel in defense of Capt. Preston, who was tried for murder after the Boston massacre. In 1776, being a zealous royalist, he went to England, and died there. Samuel Auchmuty was graduated at Harvard College in 1742, and went to England to study for holy orders; was ordained there, and was appointed assistant minister of Trinity Church, New York city, beginning his duties in 1763. In the following year he became rector, having also the charge of St. George's and St. Paul's chapels. It was his intention to return to England to be consecrated bishop of New York; but the breaking-out of the revolution compelled him to remain at home in order to keep his flock together. He continued to read prayers for the king, even after the American army took possession of the city, in 1777. Finally, he received word that a body of soldiers would be sent to arrest him on the following Sunday, but, in loyalty to his ordination vows, he began reading the obnoxious prayers as usual. The soldiers marched in, to the tune of "Yankee Doodle," but retired without disturbing the rector, who, undismayed, had gone on with the service. Before another Sunday arrived, he had been silenced by Gen. Alexander, and had retired to New Jersey, taking with him the keys of Trinity and its chapels, in order that no abridged services might be held. After the battle of Long Island and the occupation of New York city by the British, he attempted to return, but was not allowed to pass through the American lines. He then undertook to reach the city by a circuitous course, and was successful, after exposing himself to such hardships that his health was shattered. He was prostrated also by finding that Trinity Church, with its records and its charity-school, as well as his dwelling-house, had been burned. He preached for the last time in St. Paul's, and died a few days later, March, '6 1777. His son, Samuel, born in New York city, June 22, 1758, was graduated at King's (Columbia) College in 1775; received a commission for gallantry at the battle of Long Island, and, remaining in the British army, was promoted brigadier-general. He served in several campaigns against the Americans; also in India, Egypt, Java and South America; was promoted lieutenant-general; was appointed chief of the forces in Ireland, and died in Dublin, Aug. 11, 1822.

AUCHMUTY, Richard Tylden, philanthropist, was born in New York city, July 15, 1831, son of Richard Tylden and Mary (Allen) Auchmuty, his father being an officer in the U. S. marine corps. He was descended from an ancient Scotch family, of Fifeshire, Scotland, the first of the name in this country being Robert Auchmuty, who settled in Boston in 1698, and became a judge of the admiralty. The second son of Robert, Samuel, was rector of Trinity Church, New York city, before and during the early part of the revolutionary war. Three of Samuel's sons served in the British army, and one of them returned to New York city at the close of the war; namely, Robert Nicholas, grandfather of Richard Tylden, Jr. Mary (Allen) Auchmuty was a great-granddaughter of Chief-Justice Allen, of Pennsylvania, a member of the council of William Penn; and, on the maternal side, a great-granddaughter of Philip Livingston, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Richard Tylden Auchmuty, Jr., entered Columbia College at the age of sixteen, but left in junior year on account of ill-health, and traveled in Europe. On his return, he studied architecture in the office of James Renwick, with whom he subsequently entered into partnership, the firm-name being Renwick, Auchmuty & Sands. In 1861, he was commissioned assistant-adjutant-general of volunteers, with rank of captain, in the Federal army, and, as a member of the 5th army corps, was present at the siege of Yorktown, and at the battles of Hanover Court House, Mechanicsville, Gaines Mills, Malvern Hill, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Bristoe Station. He was brevetted for gallantry at Gettysburg. In December, 1863, on account of ill-health, he was assigned to duty in the war department at Washington; and in 1864, during Early's attack, took part in the defense of the city. His military duties ended, he returned to New York city, which continued to be his winter residence, his summers being spent at Lenox, Mass., where he bought a farm, and where he held local offices for many years. In 1880, he opened the New York Trade-Schools, the first institutions of their kind in the United States. Feeling that the long apprenticeship in the building trades and the limited number of apprentices allowed by the labor unions were combining to keep young Americans out of trades, while their places were filled by foreigners, he set himself to work to end this unjust state of things. European trade-schools added ordinary education to their courses of study, but he thought the public schools of the United States made this unnecessary. The system he devised, which, like the schools mentioned, is now associated with his name, has supplanted the old apprentice system. It is a short course of practical manual instruction, with scientific lectures added to it, and a rigid examination at the end, before a certificate is given. The school grew rapidly, and was chartered by the regents of the University of the State of New York in 1892, and seven trustees were appointed to receive an endowment of $500,000 from J. Pierpont Morgan. In that year the pupils exceeded 600 in number, and came from as far east as Prince Edward's Island and as far west as California. Including that year, 3,700 young men were graduated. Mr. Auchmuty was a vestryman of Trinity Church, New York city, and held a similar position at Lenox. He was married, subsequent to the war, to Ellen Schermerhorn, of the old New York family of that name. He died at Lenox, Mass., in July, 1893.

Wm H. Richmond

RICHMOND, William Henry, coal operator, was born at Marlborough, Hartford co., Conn., Oct. 23, 1821, son of William Wadsworth and Clarissa (Bailey) Richmond. The family had its origin in Brittany before the eleventh century, and the American branch was founded by John Richmond, an emigrant from Ashton Keynes, Wiltshire, England, who, in 1637, became one of the original purchasers of Taunton, Mass. Through his grandmother, Prudence Wadsworth, Mr. Richmond is descended through seven generations from William Wadsworth, an emigrant from England to Massachusetts in 1632, and, under Hooker, one of the early Connecticut colonists in 1636, whose son, Capt. Joseph Wadsworth, is credited with concealing the Connecticut charter in the oak tree at Hartford. Mr. Richmond was educated in the schools of Connecticut, entering business life in his thirteenth year, but returned home and continued his studies from 1837 to 1842. For the next three years he was employed in a store in Honesdale, Pa., and then opened a store in Carbondale, Pa., as a member of the firm of Richmond & Robinson, of which he became sole proprietor in 1853. Two years before the firm had added to their business of general merchandise a factory for making doors, coal-cars and other woodwork, which, being the first wood-working machinery introduced in the Lackawanna and Wyoming valleys, met with opposition from mechanics, who considered it an abridgment of the chances of labor. In September, 1855, he lost his main store building in Carbondale by fire, but it was rebuilt at the beginning of the next year. In January, 1860, Mr. Richmond commenced mining coal in Blakely township, near Scranton, Pa., and in 1861 sold out his manufacturing interests at Carbondale. Associated with Charles P. Wurtz, general superintendent of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., he erected one of the first coal-breakers on the line of that road, and commenced the breaking, screening and assorting of the coal into different sizes for the market, the previous practice having been to ship it in lump from the mine. In 1863, the firm of Richmond & Co. was merged into the Elk Hill Coal and Iron Co., Mr. Richmond becoming eventually president, chief stockholder, treasurer and general manager of the new concern, and has since continued in the business. The present coal-breaker belonging to the company was erected, in 1889, in Dickson city, a mile distant from the shaft, which reaches about ninety feet to the rock, and 200 feet to the 14-foot bed of coal, thence through five lower beds to the depth of 600 feet. This colliery has been in operation since 1891, and has capacity for shipping 1,000 tons or more a day. In 1891, the company leased about 1,000 acres of coal lands about five miles above Carbonville, Pa., at the village of Richmondale, and this colliery, having a capacity of 1,500 tons per day, began shipping coal, in 1893, over the Richmondale branch of the New York, Ontario and Western railroad. At this colliery Mr. Richmond conceived the idea of placing over the shaft, which is sunk 220 feet through two beds of coal seven and eight feet thick, a steel tower 187 feet high, connected with the coal-breaker building, 200 feet away, by a steel chute, supported on two intermediate towers, from which the coal gravitates to the larger and smaller rolls, and thence through the many screens to be sorted and prepared for shipment. The chute is built in accordance with the Pennsylvania mine laws, which stipulate that coal-breakers must be at least 200 feet from the shaft. The loaded coal-cars are placed at the foot of the shaft in the mine, are raised 150 feet above the surface, and by automatic arrangement the coal is emptied from the car without running from the carriage. This is the only known operation of the sort, and it is of much economy in working coal. Since the arrival of Mr. Richmond in Pennsylvania, in 1842, a revolution has been brought about in the coal trade. In that year the whole production of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Co., or indeed of the Lackawanna and Wyoming valleys, was 205,000 tons, all mined at Carbondale; the whole production of anthracite up to that time was 1,100,000 tons; bituminous coals were marketless; the cost of mining and transporting to Honesdale, no coal being broken, was about $1 per ton; the price paid miners was twenty-eight cents per ton in winter and thirty-five cents in summer. In 1897, some 26,000,000 tons of coal were sent from this district to market, worth nearly $50,000,000. Mr. Richmond was the projector and first president of the Crystal Lake Water Co., and gave its name, and was one of the original stockholders, and has been manager of the Carbondale Gas Co. since its organization, in 1867. He removed, in 1874, to a residence on a seventy-five acre farm in the city of Scranton, where for some years, with other business, he carried on the manufacture of files, and was one of the original stockholders and a director of the Third National Bank. He has never, however, entered into any business of a speculative character. He raised Jersey cows on his farm until, in 1886, he sold a herd of seventy, keeping only ten for household use. He is a director of a railroad company, and member of the American Jersey Cattle Club, the Scranton board of trade, the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution and other organizations. He was married, in 1849, to Lois Roxanna, daughter of Foster and Roxanna (Kirtland) Morss. They have three daughters, all graduates of Vassar College. The eldest, Mrs. Frederick K. Tracey, with her husband and five children, resides in her father's house. Mr. Tracey is vice-president and assistant in the management of the Elk Hill Coal and Iron Co.

KETCHAM, William Alexander, lawyer, was born at Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 2, 1846, son of John Lewis and Jane (Merrill) Ketcham. His father was a brilliant lawyer of Indiana, having practiced at Indianapolis from 1835 to 1869, and achieved marked distinction. His great-grandfather, John Ketcham, was one of the most prominent farmers of Monroe county, Ind. His maternal grandfather, Samuel Merrill, was treasurer of Indiana (1823–35), and was long president of the state bank, of the board of sinking-fund commissioners and of the Madison railroad, the first built in the state. His great-grandfather, Jesse Merrill, son of Samuel, participated in the revolutionary war, serving in the company of which his father was captain. William Ketcham received his preparatory education in the best schools in his native city, and in 1859 went abroad and studied two years in the Waisenhaus at Halle and in the gymnasium at Stuttgart, Germany. On his return, in 1861, he entered Wabash College, Indiana, but on Feb. 22, 1864, enlisted as a private in the 13th Indiana veteran infantry. He fought in the battle of Cold Harbor, in the engagements before Petersburg, Va., and Fort Fisher, N. C., and others, and was promoted to second lieutenant and captain. The war over, he entered Dartmouth College, and, after graduation in 1867, began law studies in his father's office. He was admitted to the bar in 1869, and became associated in practice with his father; after his death, in 1869, forming a partnership with Horatio C. Newcomb and James L. Mitchell, the latter afterwards mayor of Indianapolis. Upon the dissolution of this partnership, Mr. Ketcham associated himself with Solomon Claypool, and this connection continued until 1890, the firm winning a wide reputation in noted cases. From 1884 until 1886 he was county attorney, and in 1894 he was elected attorney-general of the state by a plurality of over 46,000, the largest ever obtained by any candidate in Indiana. In recognition of the valued services he rendered to the state, he was re-elected, in 1896, by 22,000 majority. Gen. Ketcham gained a national reputation through the many noted cases he conducted as attorney-general. He is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, of the Loyal Legion and of the Indianapolis Literary, Columbia and Marion clubs. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Wabash College in 1895. Gen. Ketcham was married, at Indianapolis, Ind., June 25, 1878, to Flora, daughter of Judge David McDonald, U. S. district judge of Indiana. They have seven children—Flora McDonald, Agnes, Jane Merrill, Lilla, Henry C., Lucia and Dorothy.

W. A. Ketcham

FAIRBANKS, Crawford, merchant, was born in Terre Haute, Ind., April 25, 1843, son of Henry and Emeline (Crawford) Fairbanks. His father, who was mayor of Terre Haute at the time of his death (1878), was a native of Massachusetts, whence he removed to Indiana in 1835, and became a successful farmer, later settling in Terre Haute. The family is one of the oldest in the country; the original American representative being Jonathan Fairbanks, who came from Sowerby, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, to Boston, Mass., in 1633, and in 1636 settled at Dedham, Mass., where he built the noted "Old Fairbanks Home," which is still in possession of his descendants. Mr. Fairbanks passed his youth on his father's farm, and attended the common schools of the neighborhood. On the outbreak of the civil war, he enlisted in the 129th Indian volunteers, and was commissioned first-lieutenant by Gov. Morton. His regiment was with Gen. Sherman in the famous march through Georgia, and played a prominent part in the many hard-fought battles which marked the advance from Chattanooga to Atlanta. Being mustered out of service in 1865, he returned to Terre Haute, which has since been his home. He was for several years engaged in the grain business; later he formed a partnership with Herman Hulman, under the firm name of Hulman & Fairbanks. in the distilling business, and after a few years of successful operation purchased the entire plant and organized the Terre Haute Distilling Co., at that time the largest concern of its kind in the world. To the individual effort of Mr. Fairbanks, who has been its president since the start, is due the wonderful success of this concern, which has maintained its prestige. His enterprise is such, however, as to lead him constantly into new fields of activity, and at the present time he is actively connected with numerous companies organized and operated in various states. In politics he has always been a Democrat, and has taken an active part in all county, state and national campaigns. In 1884, when Mr. Cleveland was first elected to the presidency, he was a member of the national executive committee, and for a number of years has been a prominent and efficient member of the state executive committee. In 1888, he was elected alternate delegate-at-large for the state to the national convention, and on that occasion acted in the place of the late Senator Voorhees. In the same year he was urged to make the race for congress in his district, and a majority of the delegates to the nominating convention was pledged to support him, but the pressure of his large and increasing business relations compelled him to decline a nomination and refuse to allow the use of his name before the con-

C. Fairbanks

vention. Mr. Fairbanks is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Loyal Legion and Morton Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Terre Haute. He is noted for public spirit and active benevolence, to many of the institutions in which the people are deeply interested he has rendered valuable assistance, and in many other ways has done much to promote the growth and prosperity of his home city.

BROOKS, Louis J., editor, was born at Lexington, Tenn., Aug. 24, 1853, the son of Rev. John and Sallie S. (Acton) Brooks. Both parents belonged to Methodist families; Rev. John Brooks being a local minister as well as a prominent merchant, who came to America from the North of Ireland. The son received his primary training at the Lexington Academy, and in 1866 removed to Jackson, Tenn., where he completed his education. He was graduated at West Tennessee College in 1872, with the degree of A.M. In the same year he began his journalistic career as local editor and advertising solicitor of the Jackson "Daily and Weekly Plain Dealer." Some months later he founded a newspaper of his own in Lexington, entitled "The Reporter," which he edited and managed with great success, although at that time reputed to be the youngest editor in the state. Intending to abandon journalism, Mr. Brooks began, in 1875, to read law under the late Justice Jackson, of the U. S. supreme court, and the late Gen. Aleck W. Campbell. He was, however, induced to return to his former profession on being appointed manager of the "Whig and Tribune." He afterwards edited the Milan "Tennessee Exchange" for two years, and finally he purchased the "West Tennessee Whig," on which his labors have since been expended. Under his management the "Whig" grew in circulation and influence, and, from being a patent outside weekly, it became a semi-weekly, and then a bright and vigorously edited eight-page morning daily, enjoying the exclusive use of the morning dispatches of the Associated Press. The "Whig" has been useful in advocating the public improvements of Jackson, has had a conspicuous part in the rapid development of the city, and has proved an acknowledged financial success. In politics Mr. Brooks is a Democrat, and wields a leading influence in the affairs of his party in the state. He has served as president of the Tennessee Press Association, and has several times been chosen to represent the state at conventions of the National Editorial Association. He has been prominently connected with a number of movements looking to the material development of the South, was a director of the Tennessee Centennial, of the Second National Bank, and holds other positions of honor and trust in his community. He is a man of impressive personality, an original and independent thinker, and has delivered several public addresses that have received unstinted praise from the press and general public.

Louis J. Brooks.

KIMBALL, James Madison, banker, was born at Smithfield, R. I., May 12, 1814, son of Paul T. and Lillie (Warner) Kimball. He was educated in the district and high schools of his native town. For the first twenty-five years of his business life he was engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods in Fall River, Mass., and Kirkland, N. Y. He established, at Memphis, Tenn., the cotton brokerage firm of Taber & Kimball, which did a large and successful business, and continued until the outbreak of the civil war, removing to Providence, R. I. In 1860, he founded the cotton commission-house of J. M. Kimball & Sons, and remained its active head until 1880, when he retired. While living in New York state, in 1845, he was a director of the Utica City Bank. In 1874, he was elected president of the Second National Bank of Providence, R. I., and remained in that office for nearly a quarter of a century. He was a director of the Franklin Savings Bank, of the Blackstone Mutual Fire Insurance Co., of the Merchants' Mutual Fire Insurance Co., a director and one of the executive committee of the Industrial Trust Co., and a director of the Rhode Island Safe Deposit Co. Mr. Kimball was married, Aug. 4, 1835, to Caroline Maria, daughter of Uriah Benedict, of Pawtucket, by whom he had five children, two of whom survive, James C. and William B. Kimball. He was married a second time to Cornelia, daughter of Otis Walcott, of Smithfield, R. I.

KEITH, Richard Henry, soldier and capitalist, was born at Lexington, Mo., in 1842, son of Smith and Margaret (Corder) Keith, both natives of Virginia. His earliest American ancestor was James Keith, who emigrated from Scotland prior to the Declaration of Independence, and settled in Alexandria, Va., where he was married to a relative of John Randolph of Roanoke, and had a daughter who became the mother of Chief-Justice John Marshall. Vincent Corder, his maternal grandfather, was a soldier in the revolutionary war. Richard H. Keith, after a course in the public schools of Lexington, continued his education at the Masonic College in that town until 1858, when he became deputy-clerk in the circuit courts of Pettis county. On the outbreak of the civil war, he enlisted as a private in a Confederate cavalry regiment commanded by Col. Bowman in Raines' division, Missouri state guard, serving through the campaign in Missouri and Arkansas under Gen. Sterling Price. His command being transferred from the cavalry to the artillery, in 1862, and placed under the command of Capt. Landis, of Gen. Cockrell's brigade, participated in the battles of Pea Ridge, Corinth, Iuka, Hatchie and Port Gibson, and assisted in the defense of Vicksburg. After the fall of Vicksburg, in July, 1863, Mr. Keith refused to give parole, hoping to be exchanged into the army of Virginia, and being confined in the military prison at Camp Morton, near Indianapolis, escaped in November, 1864, and made his way to California. After the war he returned east, and engaged in business as a freighter at Leavenworth, Kan., transporting goods and supplies between that city and New Mexico. Between 1868 and 1871 he was employed in the dry-goods trade at Leavenworth. During the latter year he removed to Kansas City with $40 in his pocket, and began to build up the Central Coal and Coke Co., of which he is still the guiding spirit and responsible head. This concern grew within fifteen years from this modest beginning into an immense enterprise, employing more than 3,000 men, and conducting operations involving the expenditure and collection of millions of dollars. Within the scope of its activities are included mines in Missouri, Arkansas and Kansas, forests, sawmills, stores and warehouses in Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, and the conduct of the Arkansas and Choctaw railroad. Of all these varied enterprises Mr. Keith is the president, managing them with rare executive ability, and increas-

R H Keith

ing the measure of their success with every year. For years he has been one of the foremost citizens of Kansas City, and recognized as one of the most potent factors in its development. During 1892–93, he was elected lieutenant-colonel of the 3d regiment, M. N. G. He is popular with the small army of men whose names are on the pay-rolls of his several companies, and they look on him not only as an employer, but as a friend. Mr. Keith was married, in 1872, to Mary Lee, daughter of Dr. C. S. Boarman, and a descendant of the Smith family of Virginia, and the Boarman's of Maryland.

SHERA, John Fletcher, broker, was born in New York city, April 13, 1865, son of Hubert Shera. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, and at Packard's Business College, where he was graduated in 1883. From the beginning of his career he was specially noted for his skill as an accountant, and, having adopted this line as a profession, rapidly achieved remarkable success. He attained, almost at a bound, a prestige in the financial world that was entirely unique for one of his years, by the discovery of an error of over $1,000,000 in the accounts of one of the leading corporations of the metropolis. Immediately opportunities opened for engagements with prominent firms. He has been connected with Young & Riggs (later Young & Morse) and with C. M. Whitney & Co., where he had entire charge of the bond department. On Jan. 1, 1892, he formed a partnership with Frederick F. Ames, under the style of Ames & Shera. His firm was prominent on the stock exchange, and conducted several extensive bond and stock transactions, notably in connection with the Reading railroad coal deal and the cordage and sugar trusts. It was dissolved in 1894, and Mr. Shera then formed, with Charles J. Townsend, the new firm of Townsend & Shera, which still continues (1899) its enterprising and successful career. John P. Townsend, late president of the Bowery Savings Bank, was special partner. Mr. Shera is an eminent example alike of high native abilities and excellent business qualities, both used to the utmost advantage. Socially he is very popular, and is noted for pleasing manners and great powers as an intelligent conversationalist. He is a trustee of the old John Street Methodist Episcopal Church, New York city, the oldest church of its denomination in this country, and, according to its records, is the youngest man who ever held such an office during its existence of 130 years. He is a fine tenor singer, and has organized several excellent church choirs in the city. Mr. Shera was married, in 1895, to Ethelinda, daughter of Rev. Dr. J. B. Morse, and granddaughter of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt.

J. Fletcher Shera

COOPER, William Frierson, jurist, was born at Franklin, Williamson co., Tenn., March 11, 1820, son of Matthew D. and Mary Agnes (Frierson) Cooper. On both sides, his ancestors were Scotch-Irish. His great-grandfather, the first of the name in this country, was a native of Tyrone county, Ireland, and a weaver by occupation, who became a farmer in South Carolina, and died at the age of 109 years. His grandfather, who served as a captain in Sumter's brigade during the revolutionary war, was a blacksmith by trade. He was married to a Miss Hamilton, daughter of a wealthy Philadelphia merchant, who had a branch establishment at Mobile. For a number of years she resided in Tennessee, and finally in Mississippi, where she died at the age of ninety-three, having borne twelve children, of whom Matthew D. Cooper, the judge's father, was the youngest. Matthew Cooper was graduated at Cumberland College (now the University of Nashville); engaged in mercantile business at Franklin and at Columbia, in Maury county, and at New Orleans, though retaining his residence in Maury county; for twenty-two years was president of the Columbia branch of the Union Bank, and served under Jackson in the Creek war as lieutenant and acting-captain. The Friersons, like the Coopers, emigrated from Williamsburgh, S. C., to Tennessee in 1805; the larger part of the colony, whose members were united by marriage and by religious sympathy, being zealous Presbyterians. These colonists, headed by their pastor, settled first in Williamson county, but in 1807 removed to Maury county. They built a church about the centre of their purchase, and settled around it. They and their descendants still own the land, having built a new and finer church, and have always had a schoolhouse in the enclosure. William Frierson was the patriarch of the flock, and had three sons and three daughters. One of these daughters, Mary Agnes, became the wife of Matthew D. Cooper, and named her first-born, the subject of this sketch, after her father. The Frierson settlement is a well-known locality in Tennessee and the South, the family having been prolific, and its descendants being now found in many states. Judge Cooper was graduated at Yale College in 1838, and went to Columbia, Tenn., to study medicine for two years under Dr. Hayes, of that city, but, after taking a course of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania, he discovered that law rather than medicine was his true field. Accordingly, he returned to Columbia, entered the office of his kinsman, Samuel Davies Frierson, and in 1841 was admitted to the bar. For four years he practiced in partnership with Mr. Frierson, and then removed to Nashville, where he was successively partner of Alfred O. P. Nicholson, afterwards chief justice of the state, and of the Hon. Andrew Ewing, and accumulated a handsome property. In 1852, he and Return J. Meigs were appointed as commissioners to codify the laws of Tennessee, and in 1858 their report was enacted as the code of the state. In 1854, he was a candidate for the attorney-generalship, but was defeated by John L. T. Sneed. His third partnership ended in 1861, by his election as a judge of the supreme court, to succeed Judge Caruthers; but the court was closed on account of the approach of the Federal army, and Judge Cooper went to Europe. He traveled extensively on the continent, but spent much of his time in London studying equity jurisprudence, and remained abroad until the war closed, when he went back to Tennessee. Gov. Brownlow forbade him to resume his seat on the bench, so he returned to the bar, forming partnerships successively with Judge Robert L. Caruthers and with his brother, Henry Cooper. The latter was elected U. S. senator in 1870, and in 1872 Judge Cooper was appointed chancellor of the seventh or Nashville district by Gov. Brown, being elected to the same office soon after by popular vote. In 1878, he was elected supreme judge, defeating Judge John L. T. Sneed, his old-time rival for the office of attorney-general; but in 1886 was defeated for re-election, after a canvass in which he had taken no active part. In 1851–52, he edited the Nashville "Union"; in 1849–50, he was a director of the Nashville and Northwestern railroad, and in 1853–55 was a director of the Bank of Tennessee. Early in 1890, he removed to New York to rest from the labors of nearly half a century. The amount of work performed by him as chancellor was unparalleled. The cases that had accumulated during the years following the war crowded the docket, but by unremitting personal attention, and by the adoption of new rules of procedure, he disposed of them all. The opinions delivered during his term as chancellor fill three volumes, entitled "Tennessee Chancery Reports." His opinions as supreme judge are found in the sixteen volumes of Lea's reports of the decisions of the supreme court. He also published a new edition, with extensive annotations, of the state reports covering the decisions from the earliest times up to 1860, and a new edition of "Daniell's Chancery Practice." Judge Cooper has never married.

VINCENT, Marvin Richardson, clergyman and author, was born at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1834, son of Leonard M. and Nancy M. (Richardson) Vincent, and grandson of Marvin Richardson, both his father and maternal grandfather being clergymen of the Methodist Episcopal church. He was graduated at Columbia College, New York city, with the class of 1854. During the four years after his graduation he worked conjointly with Prof. Charles Anthon in the management of the Columbia College Grammar School. His favorite line of work was in the classics, and in 1858 he was chosen professor of Latin in Troy University, New York, which was under the care of the Methodist Episcopal church, in which position he continued four years. Having studied theology privately, he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1860, and in 1862 was chosen 'pastor of a Methodist congregation in Brooklyn, N. Y. In accordance with a change of views, he entered the Presbyterian communion, and on June 18, 1863, was ordained, and installed pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Troy, N. Y., succeeding the Rev. Dr. Nathaniel S. S. Beman. In May, 1873, he was called to the pastorate of the Church of the Covenant, Murray Hill, New York city, succeeding the Rev. George L. Prentiss, who had accepted a professorship in the Union Theological Seminary, New York city. The Church of the Covenant seems to have been a feeder for the faculty of Union Seminary; for in 1888, after a pleasant pastorate of fifteen years, Dr. Vincent accepted the chair of New Testament exegesis in the same institution. In 1868 Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., conferred the degree of D.D. upon him. While professor at Troy University, Dr. Vincent, in conjunction with his colleague, Prof. Charlton T. Lewis, translated into English Johann Bengel's "Gnomon of the New Testament" (2 vols., Philadelphia, 1862)—a work of great value to New Testament students. In addition to tracts, sermons and smaller articles, he has published: "Amusement a Force in Christian Training" (1867); "The Two Prodigals" (1876); "Gates into the Psalm Country," expository discourses (1878; new edition, 1883); "Stranger and Guest," five tracts (1877); "The Minister's Handbook" (1883); "In the Shadow of the Pyrenees," travels (1883); "God and Bread," a volume of sermons (1884); "The Expositor in the Pulpit" (1884); "Christ as a Teacher" (1886); "The Covenant of Peace," sermons (1888), and "Word Studies in the New Testament" (3 vols., 1887–89); "Student's New Testament Handbook" (1893); "Critical and Exegetical Commentary on the Epistles to the Philippians and Philemon," "International Critical Commentary" (1897); "History of the Textual Criticism of the New Testament" (1899). Dr. Vincent's "Word Studies" have proved extremely useful to the clergy in the study of the gospels and epistles, and may be regarded as among the most valuable acquisitions to the practical working literature of the pulpit of the present day. They are clear and to the point, and scholarly withal—a rare combination. Within recent years Dr. Vincent has always been numbered among the distinguished preachers who fill the pulpit annually at Yale University, besides being sought for as a supply by prominent congregations throughout the country. In 1889 he was appointed a trustee of Columbia College, and he was one of the incorporators of the Post-Graduate Medical School in New York city. Dr. Vincent was married, June 30, 1858, to Huldah F., youngest daughter of Edward Seagrave, of Providence, R. I., and has three children, all of whom are married.

BOOGHER, Jesse L., merchant, was born at Mount Pleasant, Frederick co., Md., March 8, 1833, son of Nicholas and Rebecca D. (Coomes) Boogher, both natives of that state. His mother was a daughter of Baalis Coomes and Sarah Richardson, who descended from the Richardsons who settled in Baltimore, coming from England about the beginning of the eighteenth century, and laid out lands under the colonial government. The Booghers came from Holland in the seventeenth century, and were farmers by occupation. Some of Mr. Boogher's ancestors rendered conspicuous services in the revolutionary war and in the war of 1812. He was educated at the Union district school, Mount Pleasant, Md., and was first employed in the store of A. H. Hunt in Frederick city, where he remained two years. The next year he was engaged in business at Duffield, Jefferson co., Va. In March, 1854, he settled in St. Louis, Mo., and engaged in the wholesale dry-goods business, continuing in that business as the head of the firm of Wear, Boogher & Co., with marked success, until Jan. 1, 1898,—nearly forty-four years,—when he retired, and engaged in the wholesale hat business, under the firm-name of Boogher, Force & Goodbar Hat Co. Mr. Boogher ranks as one of the solid citizens of St. Louis, and is highly respected. He attributes his success in life to integrity, energy and sacrifice. He is one of the leading members of the Methodist Episcopal Church (South); contributing largely to its support and that of its institutions; notably the Methodist Orphan Home, the distinguished success of which has given Mr. Boogher great satisfaction. For forty years he has been a steward in his church, for twenty-five years president of the Methodist Orphan Home Association, and for nearly half a century has been a prominent business man of St. Louis, whose career has been above reproach. He is a member of the Mercantile Club and the Southern Historical Society. His greatest satisfaction in life is in working for the church and the good of others. Mr. Boogher was married, at St. Louis, Jan. 10, 1866, to Sarah, daughter of David F. and Mary G. Goodfellow. The former was a native of Ireland, the latter of Virginia. Three sons and a daughter have blessed this union. Dr. J. Leland Boogher, educated at St. Louis, Berlin, Vienna and Paris, is now a prominent physician and surgeon in St. Louis; Walter Boogher is secretary of the Boogher, Force & Goodbar Hat Co.; Howard Boogher, a graduate of Vanderbilt University, is a practicing lawyer in St. Louis.

Jesse L Boogher

MOORE, William Austin, lawyer, was born near Clifton Springs, Ontario co., N. Y., April 17, 1823, son of William and Lucy (Rice) Moore. His earliest American ancestor was John Moore.

who was born in Glencoe, Scotland, Feb. 18, 1692, the night after the great massacre, in which his father was killed; and having passed his boyhood and youth in Londonderry, Ireland, emigrated to Londonderry, N. H., in 1718. His son, William Moore, grandfather of William A., served in the French war of 1756-57, and in the war of the revolution. William A. Moore passed his early days on his father's farm in Washtenaw county, Mich., and received only such education as could then be obtained by attending the district schools from one to two months each year. In 1844 he left the farm, and entered on a preparatory course at Ypsilanti; entered the University of Michigan in 1846, and was graduated in June, 1850. He then went to Mississippi, where he taught school for a year and a half, and read law as he had opportunity. Returning to Detroit in 1852, he entered the law office of Fraser, Davidson & Holbrook, and was admitted to the bar, Jan. 8, 1853. His energy, activity, integrity and ability soon secured his success. Detroit's position on the river, through which all the transportation and shipping from the lower and upper lakes passed, and the large shipping interests there and at Cleveland, led him to give attention to maritime, admiralty and insurance law as a specialty, and he has been retained in many admiralty and insurance cases in the courts of the United States bordering upon the lakes. He is a director and attorney for the Wayne County Savings Bank, one of the most prosperous concerns of its kind in Michigan. He is president of the Detroit Fire and Marine Insurance Co., and a director in the Michigan Mutual Life and the Standard Life and Accident Insurance companies, and the American Exchange National Bank. He is the leading member of the firm of Moore & Goff, although he no longer argues cases in court. For ten years he was attorney of the board of police commissioners; was long president of the City Literary Society of Detroit; president of the board of education for several years, and president of the first board of park commissioners, which acquired and laid out Belle Isle, now one of the most beautiful river parks in the world. He was also president for many years of the Detroit Association of Charities, and rendered valuable services to nearly every educational and charitable institution in the city. Always an active Democrat, he was chairman of the state central committee (1864-68), and a member of the national executive committee (1868-76), but has never permitted his name to be used as a candidate for any elective office. He is a trustee of Kalamazoo College, and a contributor to that institution and to the University of Chicago. He was married, December 3, 1854, to Laura Jane, daughter of Hon. Caleb Van Husan, of Detroit, and has one son.

Wm A. Moore

MUNFORD, William, lawyer and poet, was born in Mecklenburg county, Va., Aug. 15, 1775, son of Col. Robert Munford, a brave soldier in the revolution, and the author of several works. His father died when he was seven years of age, and the care of his subsequent education was left to his mother, who, like her husband, was endowed with literary gifts. He studied the ancient languages and literature at William and Mary College, under George Wythe, an eminent classical scholar, who afterwards was his tutor in the study of law. Completing his legal course at the age of twenty-one, he immediately entered upon an unusually brilliant and engrossing political career, throughout the course of which he nevertheless found time to engage in literary pursuits. From his twenty-first until his twenty-fifth year he sat in the Virginia house of delegates, and for the following four years represented his native county in the state senate. At the end of that period he removed to Richmond, Va., and there served in the privy council of state until the year 1811, when he became clerk of the house of delegates, and held that office until his death. In his legal capacity he acted for several years as reporter of the decisions of the supreme court of appeals, of which he prepared, with some assistance, ten volumes, from 1809 to 1820. In 1819 he assisted Benjamin Watkins Leigh in the revision of the Virginia statute laws. Of Mr. Munford's poetry, the earliest was published in 1798, in a volume entitled "Poems and Compositions in Prose on Several Occasions." This included a tragedy, "Almoran and Hamet," and a number of poems, most of which showed the influence of classical literature on the author. He occupied the leisure of his maturer years in making a translation of Homer's "Iliad" in blank verse, which was published posthumously in 1848. Of this, Duyckinck says: "It is sometimes a spirited, generally a correct, and throughout a painstaking version; if lacking in that poetic gusto which is requisite to reproduce the rare qualities of the original, it is at least an honorable addition to a life of professional occupation." Mr. Munford died at Richmond, Va., June 21, 1825.

HAMBLETON, John Adams, banker, was born at New Windsor, Carroll co., Md., March 28, 1827, son of Thomas E. and Sarah A. (Slingluff) Hambleton. His father was a prominent merchant of Baltimore. The family comes originally from England. A tract of land in Talbot county, called Martingham, is one for which their ancestor, William Hambleton, received a patent in 1659, and which is still held by the family, never having passed out of the name of the original patentee. Among his ancestors were his great-grandfather, William Hambleton, who received a commission, April 9, 1778, as captain in the revolutionary army, and served with credit throughout that war, and Samuel Hambleton, who was commissioned as a purser in the U. S. navy by Thomas Jefferson in 1806, and who distinguished himself in the battle of Plattsburg, Lake Champlain. John A. Hambleton received his education in Baltimore, and at the age of seventeen began his business career as clerk in his father's dry-goods house; three years later being made a partner in the firm, which became Hambleton Brothers & Co. In 1865, with his brother, T. Edward, he established the banking-house of John A. Hambleton & Co. in Baltimore. They brought to their business a thorough knowledge of the trade in their section of the country, a full understanding of the wants of the mercantile community, and an honorable character, sustained during an active and important business career. The house at once took prominent rank among the private banks of the state. It has sustained important relations, not only to the business of the city, but with every section of the United States, especially with the South. The first cable railway line built in Baltimore was constructed under the auspices and direction of this house, Mr. T. E. Hambleton serving for several years as president of the Baltimore Traction Co. In 1855 Mr. Hambleton was married, to Mary E. Woolen, of Baltimore. His wife dying in 1872, he was again married, in 1874, to Katherine, daughter of Gustavus Ober.

T. Edw. Hambleton

HAMBLETON, Thomas Edward, banker, was born at New Windsor, Carroll co., Md., May 17, 1829, son of Thomas E. and Sarah Ann (Slingluff) Hambleton. The Hambletons are one of the oldest, as well as one of the most distinguished families of the state; the first of the line in America was William Hambleton, an emigrant, from Poole, England, who setttled in Maryland prior to 1650. Thomas E. Hambleton, who died in 1876, was for many years a leader in the commercial and financial circles of Baltimore. His grandfather, William Hambleton, was a captain in the revolutionary war, holding a commission from Gov. Johnson, of Maryland. Through his mother, also, Thomas Edward Hambleton inherited business ability; her father, Jesse Slingluff, having been a successful Baltimore merchant. Thomas Edward Hambleton was graduated at St. Mary's College in 1849, and began his business career as a manufacturer of agricultural implements. Subsequently he engaged for a time in the wholesale provision trade, which he abandoned to embark with his brother in the wholesale dry-goods trade. At the outbreak of the civil war, his sympathies, as well as his large and varied interests in the South, induced him to cast his fortunes with the confederacy. Accordingly, he moved to Richmond, Va., where he, with others, organized the Richmond Importing and Exporting Co., and engaged in the business of running the blockade. This concern, of which Mr. Hambleton had the absolute management, owned and manned several swift steamers, which ran in and out of the blockaded harbors of Charleston, Wilmington and other southern seaports. They often escaped the vigilance of the federal fleets, and carried out cotton, bringing back stores, munitions of war, etc. These blockade runners were not always successful, however, but Mr. Hambleton's ventures were among the most fortunate of the hazardous undertakings. Mr. Hambleton built the steamer Dare, at Glasgow, Scotland, and commanded her. Being pursued by five men of war, and finding escape impossible, he beached her on Debedue Beach, South Carolina, and blew her up, he and his crew escaping in small boats. He made many European trips in safety, and after the close of the war he returned to Baltimore and joined his brother, John A. Hambleton, then a leading member of the Baltimore stock exchange. In 1865 they founded a banking-house, which is now extensively known under the firm-name of Hambleton & Co. This house has ever been characterized by its enterprise, and has extended its business to every section of this country, and has important European connections. It has been instrumental in bringing to Baltimore large sums of foreign capital, with which to start local enterprises. In this particular field the Hambletons are pioneers. Busy as he ever is, Mr. Hambleton finds time to devote to and help develop other interests than banking. He was at one time a potential factor in the organization of the Consolidated Gas Co.; the Baltimore Warehouse Co. was another of his enterprises, and he was for several years president of the Baltimore Traction Co., the pioneer of rapid transit in Baltimore city. This company has done more than can ever be estimated to develop Baltimore and its suburbs; and to Mr. Hambleton, more than to any one else, belongs the credit of its organization and success. "Hambledune" is the handsome country residence of Mr. Hambleton, situated near Lutherville, in Baltimore county, and its broad acres of fertile land are the pride of its owner, whose hospitality has brought within its limits a host of friends. Its lawns and grounds are an evidence of its owner's refined tastes. Mr. Hambleton's ancestors owned large landed estates in Talbot county, some of which have been in the family over two hundred years. The title-deeds still stand in the family name, having been granted them originally by Lord Baltimore. Mr. Hambleton was married, at Baltimore, Sept. 15, 1852, to Arabella Stansbury, daughter of Major Dixon and Sophia Stansbury. Major Stansbury was an officer of the U. S. army. He served in the war of 1812, and was a prisoner in Quebec, Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Hambleton have but one child living, Frank S. Hambleton, who is a partner in the banking-house of Hambleton & Co.

F. S. Hambleton

HAMBLETON, Frank Sherwood, banker, was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1855, son of T. Edward and Arabella (Stansbury) Hambleton. Among his earliest recollections was running the blockade with his father and mother, and a family slave, in 1861, when the Potomac was crossed in an open boat, which contained, in addition to its human freight, a valuable cargo of percussion caps and other military commodities, smuggled through the Federal into the Confederate lines by the cool daring of the elder Hambleton and his associates. During the four years of the war the family lived just inside the Confederate lines, near Richmond, Va., and the roar of musketry and artillery of all the great battles fought about that devoted city, on many occasions rattled the windows of their home, and the heavens above them were often lighted by the lurid glare of the conflict. In 1865, the younger Hambleton returned to Baltimore, and after attending some of the best schools in the city, in 1872 he entered the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Va., where he was graduated in 1876. In 1877, prompted by curiosity, as well as in search of an out-of-door life, Mr. Hambleton took a subordinate government position on the Yankton Sioux reservation in Dakota, and in journeying up and down the Missouri from Yankton to Fort Berthold, had ample opportunity to see much of the Indian life at that time, but little interfered with by civilization or railroads. A year or more spent in wandering over the western country, from the Missouri to California, and from British America to Mexico, during which he devoted some little time to newspaper work, in a desultory sort of way, and a term of over three years occupied in ranching in Wyoming, where his ventures were quite profitable, completed the chapter in his western life. At the end of that time, in 1882, he returned to his native city, and, after entering the banking-house of his father and uncle as a clerk, was admitted to partnership in 1885. He has since varied his experience of routine business life by several trips to Europe, visiting the principal cities and extending the already large foreign connections of his house. The industrial progress and development of the South early attracted the attention of the Messrs. Hambleton, and through their efforts very large sums of money have sought investment in southern railroads and municipalities. Their banking-house is largely identified with a number of flourishing enterprises in the South. In 1884 he was married to Anna, daughter of William H. Crawford, of Baltimore. They have four children.

CLEARY, Redmond, merchant, was born in county Tipperary, Ireland, May 25, 1829, third son of Timothy F. and Mary A. (Mansfield) Cleary. He attended a private school near home until his fifteenth year, when the death of his father obliged him to begin active work on the farm. In 1850 the family came to America, most of them settling in St. Louis, Mo., where Redmond immediately embarked on the sea of city life, quite without capital. By hard work and strict economy, he was able to open a retail grocery store in 1854, and in the same year became a member of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, then in its infancy. In 1865 he organized the general grain commission-house of Cleary & Taylor, of St. Louis and Chicago, a prominent and prosperous firm, which continued until 1877, when he bought Mr. Taylor's interest, and continued the St. Louis business by himself, under the name of Redmond Cleary & Co. In 1887 he incorporated the Redmond Cleary Commission Co., which had several branches and numerous elevators throughout the West. The immense volume of grain handled by these houses made Mr. Cleary's name well and favorably known throughout this country and in the principal cities of Europe. He was always a successful business man, whose prosperity was due to prudent and careful management, and his career probably points to an average exceeded by few. He was of a speculative turn, at times largely interested in real estate, mining and banking. His honesty and commercial integrity were never questioned, and through life he enjoyed the esteem of all who knew him, and left a name of which St. Louis is justly proud. Mr. Cleary was frequently solicited to accept elective office, but his modesty prevented him; and his tastes were all against public life, although he deeply appreciated the honors his fellow-citizens sought to pay him. In politics he was a Democrat, but during the civil war was a strong supporter of the Union. He was a devout Roman Catholic, and gave liberally to charity, being for many years a generous benefactor of several local institutions. His kindly benevolence, bright, sunny disposition and unassuming manners attracted all. Mr. Cleary was twice married: first, in 1858, to Alice K. Ryan, of St. Louis, who died one year later; and second, on June 17, 1863, to Julia H. Doyle, also of St. Louis, who survived him with four children: Timothy F., Mary A., Katherine and Ellen R. Cleary. Mr. Cleary died in St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 29, 1898.

Redmond Cleary

FRANCIS, Charles Edward, dentist, was born in Hartford, Conn., Jan. 24, 1828, son of George and Martha (Wadsworth) Francis. Both his paternal and maternal ancestors were among the early settlers of Connecticut. On his father's side, he is a lineal descendant of the famous Miles Standish, and on his mother's, of William Wadsworth, who emigrated to Boston, Mass., in 1636. He was educated in his native city, where he afterwards served as clerk in a retail drug store. Having obtained a similar position in New York, he devoted considerable time to the study of medicine under a private preceptor, and studied practical anatomy in the Medical College of the University of New York. At the age of twenty-two he commenced the study of dentistry with Dr. Barlow, and in 1854 received the degree of D.D.S. from the Pennsylvania College of Dentistry, and that of M.D.S. from the Dental Society of the State of New York. He soon had one of the most lucrative practices in New York. From the beginning of his career he has been ardently engaged in the advancement of his profession, and in the promotion of higher education in the city and nation. He was a member of the old Society of Dental Surgeons and Brooklyn Dental Association; an original member and organizer of the Dental Society of the State of New York, and one of the earliest members of the First District Dental Society. He was instrumental in securing a charter for the New York College of Dentistry, and was one of its original trustees, and later secured its incorporation by the legislature. He was one of the founders of the New York Odontological Society, one of the best-known among professional associations in the United States, and was its president for five years. Dr. Francis has held every office of trust and honor in the gift of his fellow-dentists in the state and nation, having been president of the Dental Society of the State of New York, of the First District Dental Society and of the American Dental Association. In former years he was a prolific writer on dental matters, and earnestly advocated raising the standard of dental education. He was one of the publishers of the "Independent Practitioner," and has also attained considerable reputation as a writer on general topics. He is a life member of the New England Society. In 1852, he was married to Abbie H. Sutherland, of New York city. They have three children—one son, Clarence W. Francis, a lawyer by profession, and two daughters, Ella and Florence, the elder of whom was married to Dr. Charles E. H. Phillips, of New York city.

C. E. Francis

KING, William Montgomery, clergyman, was born in Elbert county, Ga., Oct. 6, 1796, son of Hugh and Mary (Montgomery) King. His father was born in Scotland in 1754, and shortly before the revolution came to America and settled in Charlotte, N. C. He was a private in the cavalry legion of "Light Horse" Harry Lee, and after the war was married to Mary Montgomery of North Carolina, a cousin of Gen. Richard Montgomery, who fell at the storming of Quebec, and made his home in Georgia. About 1806 he removed to Maury county, Tenn., where he was long an elder in the Presbyterian church, and noted for lofty character and strength of mind. It is related that James K. Polk, then a neighbor of his, would often remark in his political speeches, on some point he wished to emphasize: "This is as true as if old Uncle Hugh King had said it." William M. King was educated at the academy of the Rev. Dr. Gideon Blackburn, at Franklin, Tenn., and completing his theological studies, was licensed by the presbytery that then included that portion of Tennessee and northern Alabama. Having become somewhat enfeebled in health by his course of study, he traveled while a licentiate, doing missionary work in Tennessee and Mississippi. He located at Middletown, twelve miles from Louisville, Ky., and there taught a school and supplied two churches. He afterwards organized the Macedonia Church in Woodford county, Ky., and supplied it for a number of years. From there he removed to Illinois, but after a few years returned to Kentucky, and remained until his removal to Texas in January, 1851. In Texas he passed many years of active service, preaching and teaching, and as during his long preceding ministry, preached to churches he had organized himself, and never building on another man's foundation. For a number of years his health had been feeble, but he continued to work in Sabbath-schools, and to preach at times until well-nigh eighty years of age. He retained the use of his faculties to a remarkable degree, except the sense of hearing, and he was four score before that began to fail. He was a man fond of his church and of his friends, and devoted to reading and study. He was also interested in natural science, and in the rare, curious and useful in general. Especially indifferent to worldly possessions and reputation, he was none the less more than usually solicitous for the temporal as well as spiritual welfare of others. In the generosity of his nature he would quite as often over-estimate the good points of others as he underrated his own worth. Mr. King was twice married: first, to Jane, daughter of Dr. Gideon Blackburn, of Tennessee; and, second, to Lucy, daughter of Thomas Railey, one of the pioneers of Woodford county, Ky., who was a first cousin to Thomas Jefferson. Mrs. Jane M. Burton, of Waco, Tex., now deceased, was the only child of the first wife, and three were borne by the second: a daughter, who died in infancy, William M., Jr., who died in 1864, and Dr. Samuel A. King, a Presbyterian minister, of Waco, Tex. Mr. King died in Waco, June 1, 1882.

Samuel A. King

KING, Samuel Alexander, clergyman, was born near Versailles, Woodford co., Ky., Oct. 11, 1834, son of William Montgomery and Lucy (Railey) King. His father, a native of Georgia, was a Presbyterian minister, noted for many years throughout the South and in Illinois; he died in 1882, aged eighty-six. His mother was a daughter of Thomas Railey, a farmer of Virginia, who at an early day emigrated to Woodford county, Ky., where she was born in 1798. Mrs. King was a woman of rare cultivation, deep piety and unfailing in good works, and it was under her careful training that her son was early led to embrace the Christian life. From his fifteenth year his thoughts were turned toward the ministerial calling, and he began by private study to prepare for the work, although he never attended a theological seminary. He removed to Texas with his parents in 1851, and in 1856 he was ordained by the presbytery of Texas, at San Marcos. Like his father before him, his work has been that of a pioneer, organizing or building up, from small beginnings, the churches for which he has preached, as at Crockett, Centreville, Robinson and Waco. In the last-named charge he has been incumbent since 1863, and his labors have been greatly blessed, both in his own congregation and in the community at large. In 1877 he was a delegate to the Pan-Presbyterian council at Edinburgh; was chosen again in 1896 to the Glasgow council, but was unable to attend, and has been many times a commissioner to the general assembly of his church, serving as moderator in 1892. In 1880 he was appointed by the synod of Texas one of its two directors of the Southwestern Presbyterian University, at Clarksville, Tenn., and has many times before and since been called upon to preach at college commencements. In 1881 he received the degree of D.D. from Baylor University, Waco, Tex., and in 1885 from the Southwestern Presbyterian University. Dr. King enjoys the respect of all classes and creeds for his unassuming goodness and devotion to the cause of well-doing. His broad scholarship and high ability as a pulpit orator render him an especially powerful champion of orthodox religion. He was married, in January, 1860, to Athelia Anna, daughter of Adam Columbus (1813–93) and Jane (Bone) King (1816–64), of Crockett, Tex.; the latter a daughter of James Bone, of Rutherford county, Tenn. They have had eight children—six daughters and two sons: Lucy Woodson (died, 1867); Jennie Catherine, wife of Augustus M. Gribble; Walter Blackburn, M.D. (died, 1889), married to Minnie Carroll; Anna Hattie, wife of Dr. Ralph E. Conger (died, 1896); Samuel Arthur, D.D.S., married to Lucy Newman; Maggie Douglas, wife of Philo H. Burney; Pattie Markham, and Ella Carrie, wife of Harry A. Wilson.

Theodore Cooley

COOLEY, Theodore, banker and insurance agent, was born at Nashville, Tenn., April 3, 1842, son of Sullivan and Mary A. (Lanier) Cooley. His father, who was the son of Theodore and Mary Emma (Boggs) Cooley, of Springfield, Mass., was born at White River Junction, Vt., but settled in Nashville in 1836. His mother was the daughter of Buchanan H. and Mary (Earthman) Lanier, early settlers of Davidson county. He attended school at Nashville until the age of fourteen, when he entered his father's wholesale grocery house. In 1861 he enlisted in the 1st Tennessee regiment, C. S. A., under Col. (later Gen.) George Maney, afterwards commanded by Col. Hume Feild, and at the end of twelve months re-enlisted, and was made quarter-master-sergeant of a Kentucky brigade commanded by Gen. Helm. While in this capacity, he was elected lieutenant in the 49th Alabama regiment, and later was appointed acting-quarter-master of a brigade of Alabama and Mississippi troops on duty at Port Hudson. During the retreat of Hood from Tennessee and the re-entrance of the Federal troops into North Alabama, he was captured and sent to Fort Delaware prison, where he remained until paroled, June 24, 1865. He then resumed business with his father, but twelve months later went into the First National Bank of Nashville, where he remained until 1878, having become cashier and a director of the bank. He resigned on account of ill-health, and formed the firm of Cooley, Wheelock & Reese, but was unable to give the business his personal attention. At the end of a year, a dissolution of this firm occurred, and in 1884 he took up the insurance business, becoming superintendent of the southern department of the Guarantee Company of North America, with headquarters at Montreal. This position he now holds, and, in addition, carries on a fire insurance business. Mr. Cooley's principal work in the interest of the public has been the establishment of libraries and the fostering of the fine arts. Having been elected a member of the board of education during his connection with the bank, in which he served six years, he was instrumental in collecting a library of 1,500 volumes for the "Ancient Order of United Workmen" in South Nashville, which was afterwards turned over to the Howard Public School. Mr. Cooley is a Mason of the highest degree, and much of his time has been devoted to the Masonic library, to which he has made many valuable additions of books, curios and engravings. He was appointed chief of the fine arts department of the Tennessee Centennial Exposition in 1895, and worked against many difficulties to secure a fine collection. In 1898 he was appointed honorary art commissioner of the Omaha (Neb.) Exposition, and "for services rendered" received a diploma and medal. He has also devoted much time to the building up of a library for Joel A. Battle Lodge, Knights of Pythias, of which he is a member. He was also one of the incorporators of the Howard Library Association and of the Nashville Art Association. He is Democratic in principle and in politics, and was a delegate-at-large to the Sound Money convention at Indianapolis, which nominated Palmer and Buckner in 1896, but takes no part in politics in the common acceptance of the term. He was married, in 1866, to Eugenia, daughter of Rev. Reuben and Lucy A. (Mann) Ford, of Henrico county, Va.

FOSTER, Charles Dorrance, lawyer, was born at Dallas township, Pa., Nov. 25, 1836, son of Phineas Nash and Mary Baily (Johnson) Foster, of English descent. One of his ancestors, Thomas Nash, went to Boston in the ship Hector, with Rev. John Davenport in 1637, and was one of the founders of New Haven, Conn. Lieut. Timothy Nash served in the militia at Hadley, Mass., and was a representative in the general court of Massachusetts in 1690, 1691 and 1696. Phineas Nash, of the fourth generation, removed to Plymouth, Pa., several years before the Wyoming massacre, and was one of three chosen by the Susquehanna company to direct the affairs of that settlement. His daughter, Lowly, was married, Feb. 10, 1791, to Edward Foster, who went to the Wyoming valley from Montpelier, Vt., in 1808. His son, Phineas Nash Foster, was but seven years of age at the time of his father's removal. He lived more than seventy-five years, and died on his large farm near Wilkes-Barre. His wife, the mother of Charles D. Foster, was a daughter of Jacob Johnson, a Congregational minister, who went to Wilkes-Barre in 1772, and was the first permanently located minister west of the Blue mountains in Pennsylvania. He was a remarkable man, and was especially influential with the Indians, speaking a number of their languages. He was a conspicuous figure on the side of the Connecticut colonists through all the so-called Pennamite troubles. The Johnsons trace their descent from one Fitz John, who came into England with the Conqueror. Charles Dorrance Foster, at the age of twenty, entered Wyoming Seminary, and after a three-years' course taught school in Luzerne county, and also in Illinois for a short time. He then returned to Luzerne county, and studied law in the office of Lyman Hakes, at Wilkes-Barre. He was admitted to the bar April 23, 1861, and has an extensive practice. Mr. Foster is a Republican in politics, and in 1882 was nominated for the lower house of the state legislature, but was defeated. In 1884, he was elected, and came within fifteen votes of being nominated to congress over Gen. E. S. Osborne. In 1892, he received a nomination to congress, but, not being a Democrat, was defeated by a small majority. Mr. Foster has been secretary, treasurer and president of the Wilkes-Barre and Kingston Street Railway Co., and he is a director in the Wyoming National Bank. He is a member of the Westmoreland Commercial and Malt clubs, Historical Society, Monument Society and order of Elks. He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, and a member of the Masonic fraternity. Mr. Foster was married, at Newark, N. J., Oct. 4, 1865, to Mary J., daughter of Amos and Susan Hoagland. The Hoaglands have been prominent people in that section since colonial times. Mr. and Mrs. Foster had two children, only one of whom is living—Florence, wife of Frank H. Jenkins, M.D., of Philadelphia.

Charles D. Foster

FORBES, Alexander Stanton, soldier, was born in Quebec, Canada, in 1819, son of a Scotchman from Aberdeen. Soon after his birth his father came to the United States, and settled at Athens, on the Hudson, but later removed to New York city. Here Alexander engaged in business as an engraver, and became associated with Col. Charles Baxter, who was to be known as one of the heroes of the Mexican war. When Col. Baxter helped to organize a brigade for service in the war with England that threatened to break out over the Oregon boundary dispute, Mr. Forbes enlisted, and was made a lieutenant in the 2d regiment, New York volunteers. With the breaking out of the war with Mexico he applied to go to the front; but his regiment received no orders for service. At the close of the war, the common council of New York decided to have brought home the bodies of several officers who had died in the conflict, one of whom was Col. Baxter. Thereupon Lieut. Forbes personally solicited the agency, and provided with official letters from William L. Marcy, secretary of war, visited the city of Mexico and Vera Cruz, and caused the bodies to be exhumed. On his return home he was attacked with fever in New Orleans, and died there in June, 1848. Lieut. Robert M. Floyd at once assumed the care of the bodies, and took them on to New York city. On June 12th a public funeral was held in the city hall, at which thirty-nine clergymen were present and an audience of 20,000 people. Lieut. Forbes was buried in the same plot with the other officers, and years later the remains of Lieut. Floyd were interred there. Lieut. Forbes was married to Sarah Ann Kingsland, who, with two daughters, survived him.

BANCROFT, William Amos, lawyer, soldier and street-railway manager, was born at Groton, Middlesex Co., Mass., April 26, 1855, son of Charles and Lydia Emeline (Spaulding) Bancroft. His ancestors on both sides settled in Massachusetts about 1640. He was educated in the public schools and at the Lawrence Academy, in his native town. He was graduated at Phillips Exeter Academy in 1874 and at Harvard College in 1878. He studied at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Suffolk bar in 1881, and settled in Cambridge, Mass. Joining the militia when a college freshman, he passed through the various grades, becoming captain of his company (B) in 1879, and colonel of his regiment (the Fifth) in 1882. He became the senior colonel of the Massachusetts militia, and as such commanded the 2d brigade at the mobilization of the state troops in Boston in 1895. In July, 1897, he was unanimously elected brigadier-general of the 2d brigade, and in may, 1898, he was appointed by Pres. McKinley brigadier-general of U. S. volunteers, and was assigned to the command of the 2d brigade of the 2d division of the 7th army corps, with which he remained until the cessation of hostilities, when he resigned and was honorably discharged the last of August. In 1885, he left the practice of law to become superintendent of the Cambridge Street Railway Co., and afterwards was general roadmaster of the West End Street Railway Co., with its 240 miles of track. While superintendent of the Cambridge railroad, not only was his manage-

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J G W Cowles

ment financially successful, but in 1887, when all but thirty of the 650 employees went out on strike, such was his firmness, energy and organizing ability that in a short time all of the company's twenty-two lines were in full operation. In spite of his determined conduct, the strikers admitted his fairness, and accorded him their respect. Gen. Bancroft left the street railway business in 1890, and returned to the practice of law, in which he has since been engaged. In 1882, he was elected to the common council of Cambridge. In the fall of that year he was elected a representative to the legislature, and was twice re-elected, serving during the years 1883, 1884 and 1885. In 1890 he was elected to the board of aldermen, and re-elected the following year, being made president of the board for both terms. In 1892 he was elected mayor of Cambridge, and was three times re-elected. His administration was characterized by economy and progress. Gen. Bancroft is a Republican in politics, though national party lines are not recognized in Cambridge municipal elections, and at this time the city was Democratic by a large majority. He presided at the state convention of his party in 1893. In the same year he was chosen by the alumni of Harvard College a member of the board of overseers, and in 1894 he was elected president of the New England Alumni of the Phillips Exeter Academy. Gen. Bancroft is a forcible speaker, and possesses great executive ability. He was married, in 1879, to Mary Shaw, of Peabody, and has two sons and one daughter.

COWLES, John Guiteau Welch, financier, was born at Oberlin, O., March 14, 1836, son of Henry and Alice (Welch) Cowles. His first American ancestor, John Cowles, a native of England, located at Hartford, Conn., about 1636, and at Farmington in 1640. He was deacon of the church, constable and a member of the general court of the colony. He died at Hartford, in 1675, leaving two sons, Samuel and John; the former, an ancestor of Samuel Cowles, a sergeant of minute-men during the Lexington Alarm and a soldier through the revolutionary war. Mr. Cowles' father, born in Norfolk, Conn., in 1803, son of Samuel Cowles, was graduated at Yale College in 1826; was ordained a Congregational minister in 1828, and sent as a missionary to the Western Reserve, where his reputation as an erudite scholar and effective teacher caused his election to the chair of Greek and Latin in Oberlin College in 1835. Later, he was professor of Hebrew and Old Testament literature, also editor of the Oberlin "Evangelist," and during the last eighteen years of his life wrote and published sixteen volumes of commentaries on the Old and New Testaments. In 1830 Dr. Cowles was married to Alice, daughter of Dr. Benjamin and Louisa (Guiteau) Welch, of Norfolk, Conn. Her mother was a woman of strong mental and moral endowments, being for a time principal of the ladies' department of Oberlin College, and through her mother, Phœbe, daughter of Deacon Michael Humphrey and Mercey Dudley, his wife, she was descended from Mercy, daughter of Thomas Dudley, governor of Massachusetts Bay colony. John G. W. Cowles received his preparatory education in the common schools of his native village, and in 1852 entered Oberlin College, where he was graduated with honor in 1856. Yielding to his early convictions and the wishes of his parents, he studied theology at Oberlin, defraying part of his expenses by teaching classes in the preparatory course and giving instruction in elocution. In 1858 he was engaged as a licentiate in charge of the Congregational church at Bellevue, O., and ordained its pastor in 1859. Upon the outbreak of the civil war he resigned, and was elected chaplain of the 55th Ohio volunteer infantry, commanded by Col. John C. Lee, afterwards lieutenant-governor of Ohio. He saw service under Gens. Schenck, Milroy and Frémont in the campaigns of 1861–62; in the spring of 1862 he was with Frémont in his famous pursuit of "Stonewall" Jackson in the Shenandoah valley, and was present at the battle of Cross Keys in June. Resigning his chaplaincy in the fall of 1862, he became pastor of the Congregational church at Mansfield, O., and continued in charge until the spring of 1865, when he accepted a call to East Saginaw, Mich. During an incumbency of six years in this place, he completed a church building costing $65,000, and through his earnest labors received many accessions to his flock. A serious infirmity, however, affecting his voice, rendered him unable to continue public speaking, and he engaged as an editorial writer on the staff of the Saginaw "Daily Enterprise." His editorials at once attracted wide attention for vigor of thought, purity of diction and fearless expression of his views, and early in 1871 he accepted the position of editor, offered him by Edwin Cowles, of the Cleveland "Leader," of which for three years he was the leading editorial writer. About this time he became interested in real estate, largely through making investments for persons outside the city; but these interests increased so that he found it necessary to give his entire attention to their management. During the panic of 1873, his affairs for a time seemed in a hopeless condition; but, proceeding with energy and determination, he managed them so skillfully as to protect all his investments. He scorned the suggestion of friends to take advantage of the national bankruptcy law, and, after eighteen years of hard work, had paid off all debts. Through his operations, many fine buildings have been added to Cleveland. He has also borne an important part in developing the park system of the city. At the great mass-meeting of July 22, 1896, the 100th anniversary of the arrival of Moses Cleveland, he made public announcement of the magnificent addition to the public parks of the city by the generosity of John D. Rockefeller, being lands bought by him expressly for this purpose at a cost of $600,000. He had acted for Mr. Rockefeller in purchasing these lands, which comprise 276 acres, made up of parcels from many owners, and had conducted the negotiations during the year preceding in such a manner that none knew of it until the day of presentation. Mr. Cowles was also prominently connected with the centennial celebration as chairman of the historical section of religion, and delivered an eloquent and memorable address in presiding at the opening of the observances on July 19th. He became a member of the old Cleveland board of trade in 1884, and after that body was transformed into the chamber of commerce, took an earnest and active part in making it a great business and commercial power. He was chairman of its committee on legislation in 1894; a director and first vice-president in 1895, and president in 1896–97. During this period he delivered several notable public addresses at banquets of the chamber of commerce, and on assuming and relinquishing the presidency, the latter being a valedictory, in which he reviewed the history of the organization. Among his other addresses may be mentioned one at the celebration of Perry's victory, Sept. 10, 1895, tracing the city's history and growth in its first century; on woman's day of the centennial in 1896; also before the Ohio State Medical Association at its

JGW Cowles

annual meeting in Cleveland, in May, 1897; and others at meetings of the medical associations of Cleveland and of Cuyahoga county. He was a delegate to the national monetary convention held at Indianapolis, Jan. 12, 1896, and since 1874 has been a trustee of Oberlin College, which in 1898 conferred on him the honorary degree of LL.D. He has continuously held the office of president of the Cleveland Trust Co. since its organization in 1894. In political affiliation he is a Republican, but not a partisan, and has always manifested a deep interest, and taken an active and prominent part in state and national politics. He belongs to the Ohio commandery of the Loyal Legion, and also to the Army and Navy Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. Mr. Cowles was married, Aug. 26, 1859, to Lois M., daughter of Simon S. and Eliza (Hall) Church, of Vermontville, Mich. He has had four children—Alice Welch, wife of Rev. John Doane, Mary Flagler, Edward Church and Leroy Hervey Cowles, the two latter deceased.

WARNER, John De Witt, lawyer, political reformer and congressman, was born in Schuyler county, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1851, son of Daniel De Witt and Charlotte (Coon) Warner. The first of his ancestors in America was Andrew, son of John Warner of Hatfield, Gloucestershire, England, who settled in Cambridge, Mass., in 1630, and whose descendants intermarried with several prominent families, one being the Dutch family De Witt of New Jersey. At seventeen years of age, having obtained in competition a Cornell University scholarship, he entered that institution as a member of its first class in 1868 and was graduated in 1872. He subsequently kept up an active connection with his alma mater, taking part in an agitation for university reforms, serving as alumni trustee from 1882 to 1887, when he successfully co-operated with those who advocated radical reorganization of weak departments, raising the standard and professors' salaries; and being re-elected later for a second term. While still an undergraduate he edited for three months the Ithaca "Daily Leader," and after leaving college taught for two years in the Ithaca Academy, and for the following two years at the Albany Academy. He studied law at the Albany Law School, and in 1876 was admitted to the bar, and established himself in practice in New York city, where he has been in succession a member of the local firms Iselin & Warner; Warner & Frayer; and Peckham, Warner & Strong. In politics he has always been a useful member of the Democratic party, beginning as early as 1884 to write for periodical and for pamphlet distribution on special branches of tariff discussion and to appear as a political orator. He has published important papers on "Wool and Tariffs"; "Labor, Wages and Tariffs"; "The McKinley Fraud on the Farmer," etc. During the political campaign of 1892 he served as tariff reform editor of the New York "Weekly World." He aided in 1887 in founding the Reform Club, becoming one of its trustees, and in 1894 chairman of its tariff reform committee. He was elected to the 52d congress in 1890 from the greatest manufacturing district in the United States. In the house he took a prominent part in tariff and currency matters, leading the opposition against the anti-option bill and against pension frauds, was chairman of the sub-committee that investigated and reported on the sweating system, and was active in opposing the so-called "Sugar Trust." The ways and means committee having reported a sugar schedule providing for no revenue, but leaving a large protection on refined sugars, Mr. Warner moved an amendment which was overwhelmingly carried in the house in spite of the committee, stripping the sugar trust of all protection whatever, and for the following seven months he waged a continuous opposition against the sugar trust lobby, appearing before the senate sub-committee and filing a full discussion of his side of the question, which was printed by the senate finance committee. When his opponents urged the Gorman schedule, he was active in exposing their methods and bringing down on the senatorial combine the denunciation of the country and causing the doctored treasury calculations to be withdrawn. In July, 1894, he prepared a sixty-page summary of facts referring to "Sugar—Sugar Tariff—Sugar Trust," that has become the text-book of opponents to the sugar trust everywhere, and he opposed to the last all concessions to the Sugar Trust. Re-elected to the 53d congress, he acted on a special committee that prepared the Reform Club's proposed tariff bill which he introduced at the assembling of congress, and besides his principal speech on the subject, was given the floor on each of the subjects: woolen schedule dates, export discounts, reciprocity, and barley duties. He succeeded in repeatedly securing action in favor of reduction of proposed rates, especially on articles of general use and food products. He was the only member from New York city on the banking and currency committee, where he opposed unsound financial measures; and as one of the sub-committee on the subject, he made in debate on the Brawley bill the principal speech on the question of state bank currency. He also took part in the debate on the printing bill, the appropriation bills and other measures affecting the city of New York; in the third session suggested amendments, which were adopted, to the Carlisle bill, and was the author of bills for the retirement of the demand obligations of the United States and to maintain the public credit. Mr. Warner was one of the founders of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Club and of the Shakespeare Club, both of New York city. In connection with the latter he wrote "Sound Sequence in Shakespeare," and other monographs on Shakespearean subjects. He is a frequent contributor to periodical literature. Among his late publications have been: "A Lawyer's Responsibilities" (addressed to the graduating class of Albany Law School), published in the "Albany Law Journal" and reprinted in the "London Law Times"; "Pension Frauds" and "The Fallacy of Free Coinage" in the "Forum"; "The Silver Question" and "The Sweating System" in "Harper's Weekly"; "Duty of the Treasury" in the "Pacific Coast Banker and Investor"; "Prospects of Tariff and Currency Legislation" in the "Engineering Magazine"; "Circumstances and Results of November (1892) General Elections of the United States" in "Die Zeit" of Vienna, Austria; "Should New York Operate its Street Railways—Yes," and "Matters which Suggest Themselves" (as to art development of New York), in "Municipal Affairs." Besides the associations already mentioned, he holds membership in the National Sculpture Society, the Bar Association, Cornell Club and others. He was married, June 14, 1877, to Lillian A. Hudson, of English and Dutch ancestry.

MINTURN, Robert Bowne, merchant and philanthropist, was born in New York, Nov. 16, 1805, son of William and ——— (Bowne) Minturn. The name is found in Dorsetshire, England, as early as the reign of Edward II. One of the family, Richard, came to America in 1628, and settled at Southampton, L. I., whence his son, William, removed to Narragansett, R. I. His great-grandson, another William, became a wealthy merchant in Newport, and in the latter part of the eighteenth century, with other Rhode Islanders, founded the town of Hudson, N. Y. His son, William Minturn, 2d, born at Newport in 1776, was also a merchant, owning many ships plying between New York and East Indian and Chinese ports. On his mother's side, Robert B. Minturn was descended from Thomas Bowne, of Matlock, Derbyshire, who, in 1649, settled at Flushing, L. I. Young Robert was educated in the schools of New York, but was obliged to begin life as a clerk, at the age of fourteen; his father's fortune having been lost in the war of 1812. He was at first employed in the counting-houses of Robert Sewall and Charles Greene, but discovered such energy and business ability that before his twenty-first birthday he was owner of a vessel. In 1830 he became a partner in the well-known shipping-house of Fish & Grinnell. Their clipper ships touched at nearly every port of the world, and were known by the firm's house-flag, a "swallow-tail," which in time became a synonym for high and generous dealing. In 1834 the style was changed to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Mr. Minturn was noted for his charity, and was one of the founders and first treasurer of the Association for the Improvement of the Condition of the Poor. He also gave largely in private charity, besides assisting in the construction of the Church of the Holy Communion, St. Luke's Hospital, the Hospital for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, the Juvenile Asylum, and other institutions. He was the prime mover in organizing the board of commissioners of emigration, and was the first commissioner. He accepted this appointment from a high sense of duty, that he might suppress the frequent robberies and frauds perpetrated on emigrants. His heroism was never better shown than when he carried ashore in his arms the sick from the Irish plague-ships, whom the department employees did not dare to touch. George William Curtis said of Mr. Minturn, in "Harper's Weekly": "Gentle, just and generous, modest, humane and sagacious; honored by the most successful and prosperous, beloved by the poorest and most forgotten; his sense of responsibility growing with increasing fortune until his devoted life was that of an humble almoner of the divine bounty—this was the New York merchant, the American gentleman, the serene Christian, whose life was a public blessing, and whose death is a universal sorrow." Mr. Minturn was married, in 1835, to Anna Mary Wendell, daughter of an eminent lawyer of Albany. He died in New York city, Jan. 9, 1866.

PAYNE, Milton Jameson, legislator, was born in Christian county, Ky., Dec. 29, 1829, son of Edward and Mary Ann (Callaway) Payne. He traces his ancestry back to Sir Hugo de Paen who accompanied Robert of Normandy to the Holy Land, and was one of the nine knights who founded the order known as Templars of the Cross. Three of the Paynes, Sir Robert, William and John, emigrated to Virginia in 1619. The eldest returned, but the others received grants from the crown and settled in what is known as the Northern neck of Virginia, extending from Northumberland, on the bay, to the counties of Fauquier, Fairfax and Culpeper. Their descendants became extensive land holders, allied themselves with the leading families of Virginia and took an active part in making history. James, grandfather of Milton Payne, settled in what is now Fayette county, Ky., in 1782, cleared some land, built a house and returned to Virginia for his family. At the age of thirteen Milton J. Payne entered the office of the Hopkinsville "Gazette," and at night mastered the contents of whatever books he could get. Two years later he entered a dry-goods house and developed such talents for business that he became a successful salesman in the town and commanded a good salary for some years. In 1849 he started for California, but on reaching St. Louis was offered a position in a large dry-goods house and concluded to remain. A year later he accepted a partnership in a dry-goods and clothing house in Kansas City, then a trading post, but in this venture lost all his savings. Starting anew he became a salesman for the extensive dry-goods house of Walker, Boyd & Chick, and his push and executive ability excited so much admiration that he was elected mayor in June, 1855. So satisfactory was his administration that he continued in office until 1860; again served in 1862, the intervening year being spent in the state legislature, and was returned in 1864. While mayor he organized an advisory commercial board for the advancement of the city's interests. Under his guidance, streets were opened, graded and improved, public roads into the outlying country were surveyed, and information as to the advantages of Kansas City was given to the public at the East through advertisements and pamphlets. While in the legislature he bent his energies toward securing the passage of the bill for the extension of the Missouri Pacific railroad to Kansas City, and championed the measure that brought about the building to Kansas City of the western branch of the North Missouri railroad, now the St. Louis, Kansas City and Wabash. He also secured the charter for building the Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad bridge over the Missouri river at Kansas City. These are only a few of the measures for the benefit of the public that he fostered, with unselfish purpose, and it is an interesting coincidence that all of the fourteen embryo lines planned and laid out by him and his coadjutors on the first maps of Kansas City (1857) have been constructed. In 1866 Mr. Payne was elected to the state senate, but owing to partisan jugglery the certificate of election was given to the Republican opponent. All his life he has been a steadfast Democrat of the Jeffersonian and Jacksonian type. He was appointed by the city council of Kansas City one of its representatives to attend a council between the U. S. government and the southern Indian nations at Ft. Smith, Ark., in the fall of 1865, for the purpose of making a treaty providing for the restoration of the former relations between the government and such of the natives as had taken sides with the southern states in the late civil war. The object which the city's representatives had in view was to secure a clause in the proposed treaty by which a right of way might be obtained through the Indian territories from Kansas City to Galveston. This effort was successful, and the railroad is in operation. In 1867 he organized the Kansas City Gas Light and Coke Co., of which he was made president; he remained, as head of its successor the Kansas City Gas Co., and when, in 1897, the latter was consolidated with the Missouri Gas Co., Mr. Payne was elected president of the combined properties, which are known as the Kansas City, Missouri Gas Co. Mr. Payne was married, in 1852, to Adeline, daughter of Gabriel Prudhomme, who entered from the government the original section of land on which Kansas City was laid out. She died in November, 1867, leaving six children, of whom four still survive. In 1892 he was married to Mrs. Jeannie Chamberlin, widow of John C. Chamberlin.

Milton J. Payne

TIMBY, Theodore Ruggles, inventor, was born April 5, 1822, at Dover, N. Y., where his boyhood was spent on his father's farm, with such educational opportunities as a country common school afforded. With a natural bent for invention, he displayed at an early age exceptional boldness and originality in mechanical contrivances. In 1836, when only fourteen, he designed and made a working model of a floating dry-dock, which professional experts promptly condemned as a thing impractical in tidal waters. Even more strikingly ahead of the time was his next serious invention. At that time iron was a costly commodity; yet the boy, then nineteen, had the audacity to propose an iron fort—and, worse, a movable fort. This idea, which has since revolutionized warfare, was suggested to him by the circular fort known as Castle Williams, in the harbor of New York. Seeing its multitude of guns, each of limited sweep, only a few of which could be brought to bear at the same time on a hostile fleet, he pictured in its place a smaller and less pregnable metal fort, with fewer guns, yet rotatable, so that each and every gun could be brought to bear in succession on the same point. He developed the idea in an ivory model which, in April, 1841, he submitted in Washington to John C. Calhoun, at whose suggestion he had a working model made in Baltimore. This model is still in Mr. Timby's possession. It represented a metal gun-tower, centrally pivoted, so that it could be revolved to bring all the guns successively to the same position, and included all the essential features of the modern turret. This device was submitted the same season to the leading statesmen and the military and naval authorities at Washington, and naturally evoked much comment and criticism. The next year Mr. Timby made a large armored model of a marine battery, which was put on exhibition in the governor's room, New York city hall. The wide discussion of its possibilities, in the leading newspapers and in private, led to the appointment of a committee to report upon the system for national use, which resulted in a report by the chairman, Gen. Bankhead, favorable to its adoption. An adverse report was made by Col. Thornton, of the United States army, and Capt. Joseph Smith, of the navy, on the score of cost. Advised by Jefferson Davis not to patent an invention which the world was not ready to use, Mr. Timby filed in the patent office, in 1843, a caveat for "a revolving tower, for offensive and defensive warfare, to be used on land or water," and devoted the next two decades to the almost fruitless task of convincing the world of the utility of his invention. The outbreak of the civil war put the problem of national defense in a new position. In response to an urgent call for a stronger navy, a group of patriotic citizens undertook to build at their own risk a naval fighting machine of the greatest power, in the least possible time, in accordance with plans partially furnished by one of their number, the celebrated engineer, Capt. John Ericsson, who chose for the central and distinctive feature of the new craft the Timby turret, as the best thing known for the purpose. Royalty for the use of the turret in the Monitor and in the Pacific and the Dictator, subsequently built by the same contractors, was paid to Mr. Timby, who had applied for and received, Sept. 20, 1862, a United States patent covering the claim made in the caveat of 1843. Notwithstanding the protest of Mr. Ericsson, that he designed the Monitor as an engineer, not as its inventor, the credit of the invention was popularly ascribed to him; and unfortunately professional pride, which was not tickled by the knowledge that the revolution in warfare had been wrought by a civilian, seemed quite willing to let the error go uncorrected. When asked recently the cause of the persistent injustice which he had suffered in this connection, Mr. Timby replied: "I was never willing to pay the price required to obtain justice at the hands of my countrymen, whose benefactor I am." In addition to his fundamental contribution to the art of war, Mr. Timby has devised and patented other and greater developments, which may in the future prove not less significantly valuable, among them, these: In 1861, a system of channel defense consisting of a cordon of armed and armored turrets; in 1862, the plan of sighting and firing guns by electricity now in general use; 1880, a mole and tower system of defense, also a planetary system of revolving towers; 1881, a system of disappearing defensive towers; 1884, a revolving tower and shield system. In 1885, Rear-Adm. John L. Worden, who commanded the Monitor in her epoch-making battle, pronounced the Timby system of coast defense superior to any other; and his judgment was concurred in by men like Rear-Adm. Ammen, Com. S. B. Luce, Adm. Porter, Gen. Slocum, Gen. Rosecrans and Col. Warburton, retired, royal engineers. In 1890, the legislature of New York, without a dissenting vote in either house, passed a concurrent resolution asking congress to give to Mr. Timby, as inventor of the Monitor, a national recognition, and a petition to the same effect was submitted to congress the same year by the judges of the supreme court and of the court of appeals, together with many other distinguished officials of his native state. In recognition of his services Madison University gave him the degree of A.M. in 1866; Wooster, O., the degree of Sc.D. in 1882, and the University of Iowa the degree of LL.D. in 1890. Throughout his entire career Mr. Timby has shown himself a born philosopher in the domain of physical and moral causation, with special endowments for practical inventions, as manifested in the numerous products of his genius and skill.

T. R. Timby

HARLAN, Henry David, jurist, was born in Harford county, Md., Oct. 23, 1858, son of David and Margaret R. (Herbert) Harlan, of Quaker descent. His father was a medical director in the U. S. navy, and a descendant, in the fifth generation, of Michael Harlan, who, with his elder brother, George, came to America in 1687, and settled near Kennett, now Pennsbury, in the state of Pennsylvania. George and Michael Harlan were natives of Monk Wearmoth, England, and their descendants in this country now number over 3,000 persons, some of whom are to be found in nearly every state of the Union. Justice John M. Harlan, of the U. S. supreme court, is a descendant of George. Jeremiah Harlan, Henry's grandfather, removed to Maryland in the last quarter of the eighteenth century, and made his home in the granite hills bordering the Susquehanna river, near the mouth of Deer creek, in Harford county. This property is still in the possession of the family. Among the ancestors of Henry, on his mother's side, was Jeremiah Baker, his great-grandfather, who was a captain in the revolutionary war; and also John Herbert, another great-grandfather, who was a captain in the war of 1812. Henry D. Harlan was partly educated by Rev. Edward A. Colburn at the parish school, which his father had established for the education of his children in connection with the Protestant Episcopal church of the Holy Trinity, which he had built near his home. He afterwards attended St. Clement's Hall, near Ellicott City, and then entered St. John's College, Annapolis, where he was graduated with the second honor in the class of 1878. He at once began the study of law at

Bel Air, Md., under the instruction of the Hon. Henry D. Fernandis, of the Harford bar. In the fall of 1879, he entered the law school of the University of Maryland, and received the degree of LL.B. in 1881 with the highest honors. He was shortly admitted to the bar, and began the practice of his profession in Baltimore. In 1883, he was chosen associate professor of elementary common law and domestic relations in the University of Maryland, and made secretary and treasurer of the law faculty. His connection in the university gave him a standing in the profession above many older members of the bar, and when the venerable George William Brown, chief-justice of the supreme bench of Baltimore city, retired from the bench in the fall of 1888, on account of having reached the age limit, he was appointed by the governor, when only thirty years of age, to fill the vacancy so caused. He thus enjoyed the distinction of being the youngest chief-justice in the history of the state. His administration of the responsible and delicate duties of his high office was so satisfactory to the bar and to the public that he received a unanimous nomination from the Democratic convention for the position which he had filled acceptably for nearly a year, and on Nov. 5, 1889, was selected by the people chief judge of the supreme bench for the full term of fifteen years. This office he continues to fill. On Dec. 19. 1889, he was married to Helen, daughter of Henry Altemus and Hannah Eyre, of Philadelphia, Pa. They have three children. He is vice-president of the board of trustees of the Johns Hopkins Hospital and a member of its executive committee.

MANSFIELD, Richard, actor, was born, May 24, 1857, on the island of Heligoland, where his parents were temporarily sojourning at that time. His mother was Mme. Mansfield Rudersdorf, the famous prima donna. His youth was spent in England and on the Continent, and his education was picked up at sundry and various places. He studied for a time at a private school in Germany, and then was a Derby scholar, under the tutelage of Rev. Walter Clarke. It was while at Derby School that he made his first appearance as an actor, as Shylock, at a class-day exhibition. After the performance, Dr. Selwyn, bishop of Lichfield, sought him out, and told him if he ever became an actor, he surely would be a great one. His mother desired that he should become an artist, and after leaving school he studied for a time at South Kensington, having that purpose in view. Family reverses, however, compelled him to seek some means of support, and, coming to the United States, he became a clerk in the mercantile house of Jordan, Marsh & Co., of Boston. He remained with this house for some time, and the senior member of the firm, Eben Jordan, became one of his most helpful friends. In the interval of his clerical labors in Boston, Mr. Mansfield painted pictures. In 1875 he returned to England, hoping to sell a number of his canvases; but failed in this, and for a time was on the point of starvation. In the end he was glad to accept an engagement with a strolling company of actors, at a salary of £3 a week; and, laboring hard, he soon began to rise in his profession. After acting in England for several years, he returned to the United States, and made his first appearance as Dromez in the opera "Les Manteaux Noires," at the Standard Theatre, New York, Sept. 26, 1878. He was unknown and without friends, but thoughtful observers at once discerned in him an actor of unusual talent; and when the opera of "Rip Van Winkle" was produced, he was given the part of Nick Vedder. His drollery and eccentric humor made his personation of that character the greatest success of the production. About this time Mr. Mansfield attracted the attention of A. M. Palmer, who gave him a place in his company at the Union Square Theatre, and he was cast for the part of Tirandel in the "Parisian Romance." While waiting for the rehearsals to begin, he was sent to Baltimore to play the part of the Lord Chancellor in "Iolanthe." He sprained his ankle one night in the first act, but went through the performance, and after its close, in response to a telegram from Mr. Palmer, traveled to New York. At ten o'clock the next morning he attended rehearsal with his foot in splints. His resolution and fidelity were rewarded. The veteran Stoddart asked to be excused from playing the part of Baron Chevrial, and Mr. Palmer assigned it to Mansfield. He created the rôle when the "Parisian Romance" was first produced, on Jan. 10, 1883; and by his portrayal of that worldly-wise and cynical *roué* created the dramatic sensation of the season. At Wallack's Theatre, Jan. 15, 1885, Mr. Mansfield was seen in "Victor Durand"; at the Lyceum, Sept. 7, 1885, in "In Spite of All," and at the Madison Square, in "Alpine Roses." He then became a star, and on May 3, 1886, opened at the Madison Square Theatre in "Prince Karl," a play written by A. C. Gunter. His singing and acting won instant favor. He returned to the Madison Square Theatre on Feb. 21, 1887, and filled a three weeks' engagement. He occupied the theatre during the summer season, and produced a play of his own, entitled "Monsieur." On Sept. 12th he was seen in "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," which he had produced in Boston in the preceding May; and his creation of the dual rôle was a masterly effort, and made a most profound impression. In July, 1888, he visited England, and produced "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" and "A Parisian Romance" at the Lyceum Theatre. Although the critics praised him warmly, the audiences at the outset were small; but, not discouraged by the indifference of the public, he leased the Globe Theatre, and, having thoroughly renovated it, opened with "Prince Karl." This comedy pleased the fancy of the London public, and he was favored with large audiences nightly. Later, "Richard III." was given, Mr. Mansfield acting the title rôle. "Richard III." ran for seventy-one nights, and was in every way an artistic triumph for the actor. Returning to the United States, he produced "Richard III." at the Globe Theatre in Boston and at Palmer's Theatre in New York, subsequently filling profitable engagements as a star in all the principal cities of the country. During the summer of 1889–90, "Beau Brummel" was produced in New York city, and ran for several months, Mr. Mansfield's personation of the famous English beau being a most delightful and artistic piece of acting. Following this New York run, "Beau Brummel" was given throughout the country. On May 4, 1891, Mr. Mansfield played a long engagement at the Garden Theatre, New York city, being seen in the title rôle of "Don Juan," a play written by himself. He later made a notable success at Daly's Theatre, as Dimsdale in "The Scarlet Letter," and in the "Merchant of Venice," to which he gave a fine production at Hermann's Theatre, presenting Shylock in a strong and absolutely new interpretation. In 1895 he purchased, remodeled and refurnished Harrigan's Theatre in New York city, and, naming it Garrick, made it his home, April 23, 1895, and there produced some of his most successful plays. During the season of 1895–96 he gave, with great success, the various plays of his repertoire in New York and in other

Richard Mansfield.

cities. On Oct. 4, 1897, he produced at the Fifth Avenue Theatre "The Devil's Disciple," by George Bernard Shaw, and in the character of Dick Dudgeon added new laurels to his already great reputation as a versatile character actor. Similarly brilliant was his interpretation of Eugene Courvoisier in Clark and Phelps' dramatization of Miss Fothergill's novel, "The First Violin" (produced in Boston, at the Hollis Street Theatre, April 12, 1898), which afforded new and larger opportunities for Mr. Mansfield's apparently boundless talent in character-acting, and was widely popular and a great success financially. On Oct. 3, 1898, at the Garden Theatre, New York, he entered upon a season with his greatest success since Jekyll and Hyde, in the title-rôle of Howard Thayer Kingsbury's translation of Edmund Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac." The play and the story on which it is founded immediately came into an immense vogue, through Mr. Mansfield's brilliant work. Not only are his presentations noteworthy for his eminent dramatic ability and thorough work in every rôle, but also for the artistic and appropriate mounting of every piece. Thus, the production of "Richard III." during the season of 1889, although the box receipts were large, was scarcely profitable, owing to the extensive outlay to secure perfect accuracy in scenery and costumes and employ a force of persons sufficient to maintain all features at the fullest scale of magnificence. Mr. Mansfield is earnest, forceful and conscientious in all that he does, and his art is marvelously flexible and versatile. He is also a playwright of talent, a fine singer, and a terse and vigorous writer. On Sept. 15, 1892, he was married to Beatrice Cameron, who had earned an enviable reputation as leading lady in many of his most successful plays. They have one son.

ANDROS, Milton, lawyer, was born at Berkley, Bristol co., Mass., Feb. 9, 1823. His father, Rev. Thomas Andros, was a boy when the revolutionary army was organized, but joined it at Cambridge, Mass., and shared all its hardships until the surrender of Cornwallis. Later, he became a minister of the Gospel, and for more than fifty years had one church under his ministerial care. He published several volumes of sermons and essays, and a narrative of his imprisonment and escape from the British prison-ship Old Jersey, at New York. The son, educated under the careful supervision of his father,—an accomplished scholar,—studied law in the office of Judge Oliver Prescott, of New Bedford, and was admitted to the bar in 1847. He then served as private secretary to Hon. Marcus Morton, collector of customs for the port of Boston, and in 1848 entered upon the practice of his profession in Boston. He was assistant U. S. attorney for Massachusetts under Pres. Buchanan's administration, a position which he filled with signal ability. Subsequently, he formed a connection with Hon. Charles Levi Woodbury, with whom he continued the practice of law until November, 1865, when he went to California. Since then he has been closely identified with the history and commercial interests of San Francisco, as a member of the chamber of commerce, of the board of marine underwriters—of which he is the legal adviser—and of other public institutions.

Milton Andros

ERWIN, Daniel Peart, merchant, was born at Columbia, Lancaster co., Pa., April 29, 1844, son of Martin and Hannah (Lockard) Erwin. His family is of Scotch origin, but a branch of it settled in the north of Ireland, whence certain of its members emigrated to America late in the seventeenth century, and settled in Lancaster county, Pa., where his father was born. His mother, a native of Columbia, was a descendant of the Lockards, Fordneys, Hudsons, Wares and other families notable in colonial and revolutionary times. Daniel P. Erwin received what education was afforded by the schools of his time. Ever ambitious to begin the active duties of life, he, at the age of thirteen, apprenticed himself in the printing-office of the Columbia "Spy," where he remained five years. In the summer of 1862 he paid a visit to an uncle in Cincinnati, and was so pleased with the prospects there that he was induced to engage with him as a clerk and assistant bookkeeper in the wholesale dry-goods business. He was finally received into the firm of Lockard, Ireland & Co., and upon the retirement of his partners, in 1875, was left in entire control. Immediately he removed his business to Peoria, Ill., where he rapidly built up a large trade under the style of Erwin & Co., and in 1880 purchased the controlling interest in the largest wholesale dry-goods house in Indianapolis. Four years later he bought out all his associates, and, under the style of D. P. Erwin & Co., built up one of the largest private enterprises in the middle West. He is also owner of the Denison, in Indianapolis, the greatest hotel property in the state, and was a large stockholder and officer in the National Tin Plate Co., until he disposed of his interest in December, 1898. He has since retired from active business. Mr. Erwin was president of the board of trade for one term, and has been one of its governors for sixteen years; he was president of the Commercial Club for two years, and a director for six. He is a member of the Maennerchor, Deutsche Haus, University and Columbia clubs, having been a director of the last-named. He was married, in 1868, to Annie Barbara, second daughter of Francis Seifert, a distinguished citizen and merchant of Cincinnati. She died May 27, 1897, leaving three daughters—Helen Seifert, wife of William H. Coburn, of Indianapolis, Hannah Lockard and Louise Marck, wife of Henry P. Coburn.

D. P. Erwin

MORRIS, Charles, naval officer, was born at Woodstock, Conn., July 26, 1784. His father at the age of sixteen enlisted in the Continental army in Rhode Island, under Gen. Lafayette; afterwards shipped on board a privateer; was made prisoner and confined in the hulks at New York; after the war acquired a half interest in a merchant vessel, and for many years commanded her in the South American trade. Finally, he and his crew were captured by pirates, who confiscated his vessel and held all prisoners for two years, when they escaped to an English cruiser in the Orinoco river. On Feb. 4, 1799, he was appointed purser in the navy, and assigned to the Baltimore, then lying at Norfolk, Va. Then it was he exerted himself to obtain an appointment for his son Charles, who had hitherto lived at home; and he, receiving a warrant as acting midshipman on the Baltimore, entered on his duties July 1, 1799. Thus commenced one of the most brilliant and honorable careers in the history of the American navy. The series of services to his country, which ended only with his death, when he was reputed the ablest naval commander in the world, warrant the high eulogium pronounced by Secretary of the Navy Dobbin in the announcement to the navy of his death: "Rarely, indeed, has a nation to mourn the loss of so distinguished, so useful, so good a citizen. His name is associated with the most brilliant achievements which have illustrated the American navy; no fulsome eulogium can magnify it ; 'no storied urn or animated bust' is needed to perpetuate it." The recollections of his gallant actions on the ocean, which cheered the drooping spirits of his countrymen at a memorable crisis in our history, will be ever gratefully cherished. As an administrative officer he was signally successful; his integrity was incorruptible. He saw his first war service in Com. Preble's squadron, during the war with Tripoli (1801–05), and was one of five midshipmen who, with Decatur, commanded the seventy-four brave men who burned the frigate Philadelphia, on Feb. 18, 1804, under the fire of the enemy's ships and batteries, and was first to stand on her deck, Decatur being a close second. In 1807 he was promoted lieutenant and appointed to the Constitution, Capt. Hull; at this period winning particular distinction by his plan of "towing and warping," which saved that frigate from the British fleet of Com. Brooke, after a pursuit of sixty hours. He was with Hull again in the Constitution when, in July, 1812, she met the Guerrière in the first naval engagement of the second war with England; and in the hottest of the battle, as the ships approached, Lieut. Morris assisted with his own hands in lashing them together. While so engaged he fell, shot through the body. The records of the navy department mention in detail the brilliant, honorable and useful services of "this distinguished officer," and in March, 1813, he was promoted captain. In command of the John Adams, twenty-eight guns, in 1814, he harassed British merchantmen, greatly crippling their commerce in all seas; but being finally followed into the Penobscot river, Maine, by a strong squadron of the enemy, he scuttled and sunk his ship, to prevent its capture. With his crew he then made his way through hundreds of miles of wilderness to Portland, whence he embarked for New York. He had no other important command during the remainder of the war; but in 1816–17 was in command of the United States squadron in the Gulf of Mexico, and in 1819–20, in Brazilian waters. Late in 1825, he commanded the frigate Brandywine, which conveyed Gen. Lafayette to France, and, meantime (1823–27), was a member of the board of navy commissioners, a dignity again held by him during 1832–41. He had command of the Mediterranean squadron three years (1841-44), and then, practically retiring from sea duty, became director of the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. In the last five years of his life he was chief of the bureau of ordnance and hydrography. Com. Morris was reputed the best-informed officer in the navy, and his opinions on all subjects, both practical and executive, were highly valued by the department. He was the last of the older generation of naval officers. He was married, Feb. 4, 1815, to Harriet, daughter of the eminent physician, William Bowen, of Providence, R. I. Nine children were the result of this union. Com. Morris died in Washington, D. C., Jan. 27, 1856.

Morris

GYE, Marie Emma (La Jeunesse), singer, known on the stage as Albani, was born at Chambly, near Montreal, Canada, in 1851. Her father was a French-Canadian, and gave lessons on the harp in Montreal. Her mother was an accomplished musician, who died before the child was six years old. At that early age she could read vocal and instrumental music, and had sung in a concert-room in Montreal. She was placed in the Convent of the Sacred Heart in Montreal, but in 1857 her father removed to the United States, taking the child with him. They remained a few months in Plattsburgh, N. Y., and then went to Saratoga, where she continued her musical studies. In 1864 they removed to Albany, where she entered the choir of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, at a small salary. The organist having suddenly departed, she pluckily proposed to fill his place, and was temporarily engaged, continuing at the same time to sustain the leading soprano parts. She was soon permanently installed as organist, and, in order to earn money to help her father support her brother and sister, taught music at the convent at Kenwood, instructed pupils at their homes and appeared twice a week to direct rehearsals. Brignoli heard her in church one day, and expressed the most unqualified admiration for her singing. He advised a course of foreign study, insisting that such natural gifts ought to be cultivated. Bishop Conroy, who was then pastor of St. Joseph's, also counseled the same course. A benefit concert was given, to raise funds to defray her expenses, and, with about $400 in her purse, she started for Europe in the autumn of 1868. Bishop Conroy commended her to the care of the archbishop of Paris, and there she became a pupil of the famous tenor, Duprez. She remained in Paris two years, and then gave a concert, which was well patronized, and with the proceeds of which she was enabled to go on to Italy. She carried with her to Milan a letter from Duprez to Lamperti, who welcomed her with the remark: "Ah ! there is a fortune in that little throat !" Close application and study were now her duty and delight until, in the summer of 1870, Lamperti brought her out in opera at Messina. It was necessary that she should take a stage-name, and the maestro suggested that of Albani, the patronymic of an old Italian family, which, by a happy coincidence, was so similar to the name of the city where she had found her first friends, that she at once adopted it, and has retained it ever since. She first appeared in the rôle of Amina in Bellini's opera of "La Somnambula," and was at once acknowledged as the greatest living representative of that character. She added to her repertory, singing in "Lucia di Lammermoor," "Linda de Chamounix," "Martha," "Mignon," "Robert le Diable" and other operas, winning the highest praise everywhere. She sang for one season at Malta, and then resumed her studies at Milan. She had her second triumph at the Pergola in Florence, and then appeared in other Italian cities. While she was singing in Malta her rising fame attracted the attention of Col. Mapleson. He went there, heard and was conquered. A London engagement was proffered and accepted. Unheralded, comparatively unknown, without influential friends, she arrived in London. At first it was intended that she should appear at Her Majesty's Theatre, but, through an arrangement with Col. Mapleson, it was decided that Albani should make her début at Covent Garden, under the direction of Frederick Gye. She made her appearance on April 2, 1872, and won a magnificent triumph, the performance more than verifying the words of Lamperti, who had written : "I am sending forth the most accomplished musician and the most finished singer in style that ever left my studio." Brilliant successes followed her wherever she went. Gounod heard her in Paris, and set about composing

Emma Albani

a work suited to her voice. In Berlin she sang as Elsa in "Lohengrin," in German, before the court, and was named royal chamber singer by the emperor. Her power of acquiring languages lent brilliancy to her triumphs. In answer to an encore at St. Petersburg, she sang a ballad in Russian, and the audience greeted her with frantic enthusiasm, the emperor sending her a magnificent set of jewels. She obtained a release from a three years' engagement at Covent Garden, and subsequently appeared in an American tour. In 1878 she was married to Ernest Gye, the lessee of Covent Garden. In 1883 she sang during a brief engagement at the New York Academy of Music, and in 1884 at Brussels. She made a tour through the United States and Canada in the spring of 1889, and was received with great enthusiasm at her old Canadian home of Montreal. Abbey engaged her for the winter season of 1889–90. On April 25, 1890, she received a warm reception in Albany, and also again at Montreal, returning in May to her home at "The Boltons," in South Kensington, England. Albani's voice is a rich soprano, commanding a compass of two octaves, extending to E flat in alt. Its quality is exquisite, and to its pure, melodious charm is added a power for the execution of the most florid bravura passages. Albani is a brunette, her black hair and eyes being accompanied by an exceedingly fair complexion.

J. D. Whitney

WHITNEY, Josiah Dwight, geologist and educator, was born in Northampton, Mass., Nov. 23, 1819. His father, of the same name, was a merchant and banker, of especially honorable fame; his grandfather, Abel, and his great-grandfather, Rev. Aaron, were graduates of Harvard. He was the oldest of a large family, which included Prof. William Dwight Whitney, of Yale University; Maria Whitney, James Lyman Whitney, of the Boston public library; Alice L. Whitney, and Prof. Henry M. Whitney, of Beloit College. Fitting for college at the famous Round Hill School, under Dr. Cogswell and George Bancroft, he was graduated at Yale in 1839. It is an interesting fact that he and William Dwight Whitney made each his first start in what finally became the field of the other—J. D. Whitney taking up Sanskrit at the outset, and W. D. Whitney being an assistant in the geological survey of the copper region. After graduation, J. D. Whitney spent six months in Philadelphia studying chemistry with Dr. Robert Hare. From 1840 until 1842, he was an assistant geologist in the survey of New Hampshire. Working geologists then were few, and state-surveys were a novelty. Most of the time between 1842 and 1847 he spent in studying and traveling abroad. His first publication of importance was "The Use of the Blowpipe in Chemistry and Mineralogy, by J. J. Berzelius" (translated, Boston, 1845). From 1847, for nearly forty years, he was almost continuously engaged in some official capacity on geological surveys. Thus, in 1847, he was appointed by the United States government, with Jackson and Foster, to examine the iron and copper districts of Lake Superior; two years later, the completion of the survey was intrusted to Foster and Whitney; they published elaborate reports of the work in 1849–51. Then, for two years, he traveled through the region east of the Mississippi, gathering information in regard to mining and mineral interests; this is set forth in his book, "The Metallic Wealth of the United States" (Philadelphia, 1854). In 1855, he was appointed state chemist of Iowa and professor in the Iowa State University; he was also associated with James Hall in the geological survey of Iowa, issuing two volumes of reports (Albany, 1858–59). During 1858–60 he was engaged in a geological survey of the lead region of the upper Missouri, in connection with the official surveys of Wisconsin and Illinois, publishing, with Hall, a "Report on the Geological Survey of Wisconsin" (Albany, 1862). From 1860 until 1874, he held the important position of state geologist of California. That state had been opened to American settlement little more than ten years; a large part of its vast extent was unexplored, and practically all of it was unmapped. Gathering an able corps of assistants, he instituted a topographical survey of its surface, a geological survey of its structure and a general study of its organic natural history. The results of this work appeared chiefly in six volumes published 1864–70; but several special volumes followed, one being an account of the auriferous gravels of the Sierra Nevada (1879–80). In 1882, he published an elaborate treatise on the climatic changes of later geologic times, in which, forty years after his entrance on professional work, he contended against certain opinions current among geologists of a younger generation. He was a commissioner for the management of the Yosemite valley, and published, in several editions, "The Yosemite Guide-book." The Sturgis-Hooper professorship of geology was founded at Harvard University especially for him, and he occupied the chair from 1865 until his death, he being then senior officer of instruction. His lectures were carefully prepared, and were abundantly illustrated from his immense collections of books, maps, pictures and specimens. Among his later publications was "Names and Places" (Cambridge, 1888). He published many articles in reviews, some of them being reprinted as books. He furnished an article on the United States for the last edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." This was expanded into a large volume (Boston, 1889), and followed by another on "The United States: Population, Immigration and Irrigation" (Boston, 1894). In the "Century Dictionary," Prof. Whitney had charge of six departments, and he criticised the proof of the whole work. The total number of titles of his publications, covering books, reports and scientific articles, is about 125. He was a man of wide erudition and of thorough preparation for all his work. An example of this was his mastering of the Russian language when he was nearly sixty years old, that he might be able to read scientific works not yet translated from that tongue. He was a remarkably versatile man in both knowledge and faculty, seemingly with talents in every direction, and with a phenomenal memory for facts in every field. His great library was full of foreign literature, as well as scientific works. He had extraordinary taste and knowledge in music and art; his set of musical scores was one of the finest collections, public or private, in the country. His standard of personal and professional honor was the highest; hence, he never owned a share of mining stock, nor in any other way used his great opportunities to enrich himself by his discoveries. He was one of the original members of the National Academy of Sciences, named by act of congress in 1863, and a member of many other scientific bodies, at home and abroad. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him, in 1870, by Yale University. Mount Whitney was named in his honor by a government exploring expedition. Many thousand volumes and pamphlets from his library, on geology, geography and music, have become the property of Harvard University. He was married, in 1854, to Louisa Goddard, who was born, Dec. 17, 1819, and died, May 13, 1882. She was the author of "The Burning of the Convent" (Cambridge, 1877), and "Peasy's Childhood: An Autobiography" (1878). Prof. Whitney died at New London, N. H., Aug. 19, 1896.

FOLEY, Margaret E., sculptor, was born in Vermont. She began her artistic career by carving in wood, and afterwards, removing to Boston, with difficulty supported herself by cameo carvings of portraits and ideal heads. When she had earned recognition, she joined the little settlement of American artists in Rome, of which W. W. Story and Harriet Hosmer were the leaders, and there she accomplished her most successful work. Tuckerman wrote, in 1866, of her relief work: "It is simple, absolute truth embodied in marble; not truth in outline and feature alone, but in expression and sentiment. The same may be said," continues this early critic, "of her bas-relief of Longfellow, and of the grand head of Bryant, Rev. C. T. Brooks, and of several ideal heads." She also finished medallions of William and Mary Howitt, and statues of "Cleopatra," "Excelsior," and "Jeremiah," and made portrait busts of S. C. Hall, Charles Sumner and Theodore Parker. Her health failed while in Rome, and accompanying Mr. and Mrs. Howitt to the Austrian Tyrol, she died at Menau in 1877.

CLAPP, Henry, humorist, was born in Nantucket, Mass., Nov. 11, 1814, the son of Henry Clapp, a bookbinder, and his second wife, Rebecca (Coffin) Clapp. He was one of twins, the other being a daughter. He was of a roving disposition, and led a varied life. When first he left home he became a sailor, and after that engaged in mercantile pursuits in Boston. He then threw himself enthusiastically into the work of a reformer, and traveled throughout the United States, lecturing on temperance and the abolition of slavery, also editing for a time an anti-slavery journal in Lynn, Mass. When this impulse was worn out, he went to Paris, where he became interested in Fourierism and socialistic questions generally, and was an associate of Horace Greeley. He claimed to have introduced that distinguished journalist to Parisian life and his first dress suit, but could not dissuade him from wearing a favorite pair of bright green slippers with it. After his return to America he became known as "king of the Bohemians," who had established themselves in New York, in imitation of the Paris Bohemians, as described by Murger. They had no regular organization of any sort, but used to meet at a beer saloon on Broadway after theatre hours, and amuse themselves, until late in the morning, smoking, drinking, singing and engaging in the witty conversation for which they were famous. He founded two newspapers in New York, the "Saturday Press" and "Vanity Fair"; but, although these received contributions from the most brilliant of his associates, they were too impractically conducted to live long. He afterwards wrote for the "Leader" as "Figaro," under which pseudonym he won considerable fame as a humorist. Finally, when his other resources were exhausted, he retired to a farm-house in New Jersey, and earned a precarious livelihood, contributing to dramatic and musical journals and to the New York "Daily Graphic." One of his best-known witticisms originated in a newspaper controversy between Horace Greeley in the "Tribune" and a writer in the "World," who signed himself "M. B." Greeley asked, "Who is 'M. B.'?" and signed himself "H. G." The "World" retorted by asking, "Who is 'H. G.'?" and Clapp then addressed a note to the "World," saying "'H. G.' is a self-made man, and worships his creator." After the death of the humorist, the Boston "Globe" described him as follows: "His talent was essentially that of the French Feuilletonistes—bright, keen and witty, but unsubstantial and ephemeral. In character, he was of the essence of Bohemia—reckless and witty, caring and thinking little of the serious concerns of life." During his life in New York he made a translation of the works of Fourier. He died in New York city, April 2, 1875, and was buried at his birth-place, Nantucket, a monument being raised over his grave by the friends who had known and loved him in Bohemia. On it he is described as a "Journalist, Satirist, Orator—'Figaro.'"

BOWLES, William Augustus, Indian agent, was born in Frederick county, Md., in 1763. He was the son of an English schoolmaster, whose brother, Carrington Bowles, kept a famous print-shop on Ludgate hill, London. The boy ran away from home at the age of thirteen, and enlisted in the British army at Philadelphia. He was of an adventurous disposition, enterprising and fearless, and he obtained a commission, but on account of some fault was dismissed from the service. He afterwards joined the Creek Indians, and was married to an Indian woman, and, being paid by the British, incited the savages to the greatest excesses. He was in command of the Creeks at the time of the surrender of Pensacola to the Spaniards, on May 9, 1781, and on account of his services on this occasion was reinstated in the British army. After the war, he led a roving life, and, possessing talent in different directions, he was sometimes engaged in painting portraits and sometimes as a strolling actor. He was appointed by Lord Dunmore trading agent for the Creeks, but was unsuccessful with them, and went to England for a time. On his return, the Creeks chose him their chief, and the Spaniards offered $6,000 reward for his capture. In February, 1792, he was taken prisoner and sent to Madrid. Three years later he was deported to Manila. He, however, obtained permission after a time to go to Europe, but persisted in returning to America and renewing his relations with the Creeks, the result of which action was that, in 1804, he was betrayed into the hands of the Spaniards, carried to Havana, Cuba, and confined in the Morro castle, where he died, Dec. 23, 1805.

WOODS, Leonard, theologian, was born at Princeton, Worcester co., Mass., June 19, 1774. His father was a serious-minded farmer, and the boy read Jonathan Edwards at an early age. He was graduated with the first honor at Harvard in 1796, taught for eight months at Medford, Mass.; read divinity under Dr. C. Backus at Somers, Tolland co., Conn., and in December, 1798, was ordained pastor at Newbury. He attracted attention, in 1805, by some papers in the "Panoplist," maintaining the doctrines of Calvinism against Channing and Buckminster. He held the chair of theology at Andover from the foundation of the seminary, in 1808, until 1846. One of his students, Prof. H. B. Smith, of Union Seminary, New York, wrote in 1862: "It was a kind providence for the New England churches that a man like Dr. Woods was called. He was emphatically the judicious divine of the later New England theology." He bore a leading part in forming the minds, or, at least, the religious opinions, of over a thousand persons who entered the Congregational ministry. Besides his labors in the class-room, he was a founder of the American Tract, Temperance and Education societies, and of the American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, on the prudential committee of which he served for twenty-five years. He published "Letters to Unitarians" (1820), which involved him in a controversy with Dr. Henry Ware; "Lectures on the Inspiration of the Scriptures" (1829); "Memoirs of American Missionaries" (1833); "Examination of the Doctrine of Perfection" (1841), which caused a controversy with Rev. Mr. Mahan; "Lectures on Church Government" (1843), and on Swedenborgianism (1846), and "Theology of the Puritans" (1851). His works, except this last, were collected in five volumes (1849–50). He also wrote a history of Andover Seminary, which was found after his death. He received the degree of D.D. from Dartmouth in 1810. He died at Andover, Mass., Aug. 24, 1854.

John F. Hurst

HURST, John Fletcher, M. E. bishop and educator, was born near Salem, Dorchester co., Md., Aug. 17, 1834, son of Elijah and Ann Catherine (Colston) Hurst. His grandfather, Samuel Hurst, of Maryland, served in the revolutionary war. He attended the Cambridge Academy and Dickinson College, where he was graduated in 1854. After teaching the ancient languages at the Hedding Literary Institute, at Ashland, N. Y., for two years, he went to Germany in 1856 to study theology in the universities of Halle and Heidelberg. He next entered the Newark conference, where he served in several pastorates in New Jersey and Staten Island (1858–66); was professor of theology in the Mission Institute at Bremen, Germany (1866–68), and in the Martin Mission Institute at Frankfort-on-the-Main (1868–71); traveled through most of the European countries, and made a tour through Syria and Egypt (1868–71); was professor of historical theology in Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J. (1871–80), succeeding Dr. Bernard H. Nadal, and president of the same (1873–80). During his administration, the seminary met with several losses, and owed its survival solely to the skill and patience of its indomitable president. He was elected bishop in 1880, residing in Des Moines, Iowa (1880–84), and in Buffalo, N. Y. (1884–88), but since 1888 has had his seat in Washington, D. C. Since he became bishop, he has visited all parts of the United States in his efforts to advance the interests of his church, and has traveled extensively in Scandinavia, Germany, Italy, Bulgaria and India, and has presided at nearly 100 annual conferences. The greatest work done by him after taking up his residence in Washington was his organization of the American University. Such an institution, giving a liberal education under religious auspices, but making the denominational spirit secondary, had long been the desire of Protestants, and Bishop Hurst's peculiar fitness for leading in its foundation was evident. He wisely consented to undertake the work of raising an endowment fund, and on May 28, 1891, was elected chancellor of the American University. For many years, and despite his exacting ministerial and educational labors, Bishop Hurst has been a constant and prolific writer. Among his works are: "Why Americans Love Shakespeare" (1855); "History of Rationalism" (1865); "Martyrs of the Tract Cause" (1871); "Outlines of Bible History" (1872); "Life and Literature in the Fatherland" (1874); "Outlines of Church History" (1875); "Our Theological Century: A Contribution to the History of Theology in the United States" (1876); "Christian Union Necessary for Religious Progress and Defense" (1880); "Bibliography of Theology and General Religious Literature" (1883); "Theological Encyclopædia and Methodology," with George R. Crooks (1884; revised edition, 1894); "The Gospel a Combative Force" (1884); "Short History of the Reformation" (1884); "The Success of the Gospel and the Failure of the New Theologies" (1886); "Short History of the Early Church" (1886); "Short History of the Mediæval Church" (1887); "The Theology of the Twentieth Century" (1887); "Short History of the Modern Church in Europe" (1888); "The Wedding Day" (1889); "Short History of the Church in the United States" (1890); "Parochial Libraries in the Colonial Period" (1890); "Indika: The Country and People of India and Ceylon" (1891); "Short History of the Christian Church" (1893); "Literature of Theology: A Classified Bibliography of Theological and General Religious Literature" (1895); "Journal of Captain William Pote, Jr." (1896); "History of the Christian Church" (vol. I. 1897; vol. II. soon to appear). He was editor of "Seneca's Moral Essays, with Notes," with Henry C. Whiting (1887); supervising editor of "Library of Biblical and Theological Literature," a series of volumes not yet complete, with George R. Crooks (1879); and with six others of "The American Church History Series," thirteen volumes (1893–97); associate editor of "Johnson's Universal Cyclopædia," eight volumes (1892–95); and translator of Hagenbach's "History of the Church in the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries" (1869); Van Oosterzee's "Apologetical Lectures on John's Gospel" (1869); and of Lange's "Commentary on the Epistle to the Romans," with additions (1870). He is a member of the Authors' Club and Century Association, of New York city, and of the American Historical Association and the Washington National Monument Society. He received the degree of D.D. from Dickinson College in 1866, and of LL.D. from Dickinson College and De Pauw University in 1877.

BATTERSON, Hermon Griswold, clergyman and author, was born at Marbledale, Litchfield co., Conn., May 28, 1827; son of Simeon Seely Batterson and of Melissa Roberts, his wife. His grandfather, George Batterson, was a captain in the U. S. army, and served actively during the war of 1812. He was educated under private teachers in his own home, and engaged in mercantile pursuits for some years, which he relinquished to enter upon the study of theology. He was ordained to the ministry in 1860, and was placed in charge of St. Mark's Church in San Antonio, Tex. About one year after the outbreak of the civil war he left the South, and soon afterwards was appointed rector of Grace Church at Wabasha, Minn., remaining there four years. In 1866, he removed to Philadelphia, where, in 1869, he became the rector of St. Clement's Church. In 1880, he was transferred to another church in the same city, the Church of the Annunciation, and under his direction, mainly from his own designs, and at his own cost, the edifice bearing that name was erected. Dr. Batterson is the author of several works, devotional and otherwise; the most important of which are: "The Missionary Tune Book," published in 1868; "Christmas Carols and Other Verses" (1877), "Sketch-Book of the American Episcopate" (1876); "Pathway of Faith"; "Vesper Bells," all of which ran through several editions. He has also edited the "Church Service," together with the "Psalms," set to Gregorian music, and has published in magazines and pamphlet form large numbers of Christmas and Easter carols, sermons, essays, lectures and addresses. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Nebraska College in 1871, upon the nomination of Bishop Clarkson, and he has been further honored by enrolment as member of the Penn Historical Society, the English Church Union, also as honorary patron of the London Gregorian Association, and of the London Guild of Church Musicians. Dr. Batterson was married, in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 16, 1866, to Sarah Eliza, daughter of Paul Farnum.

VAN NOSTRAND, David, publisher, was born in New York city, Dec. 5, 1811, son of Jacob and Harriet (Rhoades) Van Nostrand. His family, of Holland-Dutch extraction, originally settled on Long Island, but his father early removed to New York city, where he became a successful merchant. After his death, in 1821, his widow assumed the care and education of their five daughters and three sons, of whom David was the fifth child and eldest son. He was educated at Union Hall, Jamaica, L. I., in the school of Dr. Lewis E. A. Eigenbrodt, and at the age of fifteen he entered the employ of John P. Haven, a prominent publisher and bookseller of New York. In this new connection, his habits of close attention and conscientious application quickly made him an indispensable assistant, and when, in 1829, he seriously contemplated a resumption of study, his employer dissuaded him from the plan by promising him a partnership when he should come of age. This promise Mr. Haven faithfully fulfilled, but changes in the management of the business necessitated Van Nostrand's withdrawal in 1834. Then, compelled to begin life anew, he formed a partnership in the publishing business with William Dwight, which, however, was dissolved on account of the financial depression of 1837. About this time he accepted an invitation from his friend, Lieut. John G. Barnard, then stationed at New Orleans in charge of the construction of defensive works in Louisiana and Texas, to become his clerk of accounts and disbursements. While engaged in this work, he improved every opportunity for making the acquaintance of leading engineers and men of science, and also for perfecting his knowledge of their specialties, and upon returning to New York city he embarked in the business of publishing books on these lines. His affable manners, coupled with the wide acquaintance with this class of literature he had succeeded in obtaining, made him a popular character with naval and scientific men, and ensured the rapid enlargement of his business. In 1869, he began the publication of "Van Nostrand's Engineering Magazine," a periodical devoted to general engineering, scientific and mathematical discussions. During the first year it was conducted by A. L. Holley, and after 1870 by Prof. George W. Plympton. Mr. Van Nostrand's great services to educational and technical interests, by the publication of many standard and original works and the encouragement of invention and research, have been widely acknowledged. He was himself an earnest and widely-read student, but more especially an able business executive. His house successfully weathered several financial panics, and at the time of his death was one of the most prosperous and firmly established business-houses in the country. Mr. Van Nostrand wrote but little himself, but his deep and exhaustive knowledge, gained by careful reading and study through the years of his active life, enabled him to judge with precision of the merits of the books seeking publication. He was a man of firm character, deep feeling and profound convictions of right and duty. Mr. Van Nostrand was twice married: first, to a daughter of Rev. Isaac Lewis, D.D., of New York city; and, second, to a daughter of E. W. Nichols, a well-known merchant of the same city. He died in New York city, June 14, 1886.

D. Van Nostrand

BOUCHER, Jonathan, clergyman, was born in Blenkow, Cumberland, England, March 12, 1738. He was educated in England, but in 1754 emigrated to America, where he was for several years a private tutor, and then, having taken orders in the English (Episcopal) Church, became rector of Hanover, and later of St. Mary's parish, Va. By appointment of Gov. Eden, he became rector of St. Anne's Church, Annapolis, and then of Queen Anne's parish, Prince George co. Like many of the English Church clergy in the colonies, he was bitterly opposed to the cause of American independence, and shortly after the outbreak of actual hostilities, in 1775, returned to England. His farewell sermon was upon the text, "God save the king," and was especially offensive to his congregation. He was appointed vicar of Epsom, and devoted his leisure time to compiling a glossary of provincial and obsolete words, intended as a supplement to Johnson's Dictionary. This was purchased from his family, in 1831, by the proprietors of the English edition of Webster's Dictionary. In 1799, he published "A View of the Causes and Consequences of the American Revolution," consisting of fifteen sermons preached before his congregations in Virginia. The volume was dedicated to Washington. He died at Epsom, Surrey, England, April 27, 1804.

BLACKWELL, Elizabeth, physician, was born in Bristol, England, Feb. 3, 1821, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Lane) Blackwell. Her father, a man of philanthropic views, lost his fortune during the commercial crisis of 1830–31, and in 1832 removed with his family to the United States, and settled in New York in the prosecution of his business, sugar-refining. In 1838, he emigrated, with his wife and nine children, to Cincinnati, where he soon died, leaving his family unprovided for. Miss Blackwell and two elder sisters at once opened a boarding-school, which was well attended, and soon obtained an excellent reputation. In 1844, the school was given up, but Miss Blackwell, determined to prepare herself for the medical profession, taught three years longer—first in Kentucky, and then in Charleston, S. C., where she prosecuted her studies in anatomy and medicine under the direction of Dr. Samuel Henry Dickson. Being refused admission to several medical schools, she continued a private course of study under Drs. Allen and Warrington, of Philadelphia. After renewed applications to medical colleges—twelve in all—she was admitted to that at Geneva, N.Y., and was welcomed by the unanimous vote of the students. She was graduated in 1849, receiving the first medical diploma granted to a woman, and then went to Europe to continue her studies in the Hôpital de la Maternité, in Paris, and in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in London, and under private teachers; there being no woman's hospital in either city. On her return, in 1851, she opened an office in New York city, encountering at first some opposition, but soon winning recognition from the regular practitioners. In 1853, with her sister, Dr. Emily

Blackwell, she established the New York Infirmary for Women and Children, and in 1865 a medical college for women was added to the infirmary. In 1859, she visited England, where she lectured extensively on the need of medical education for women, and experienced the gratification of having her name placed on the register of English physicians. At the beginning of the civil war she called a meeting at the infirmary, to consider the means of sending supplies and nurses to the field. The following day, April 26, 1861, an adjourned meeting was held at Cooper Union, when a society was organized under the name of the Woman's Central Relief Association. This was soon connected with the government, and merged in the sanitary commission. Dr. Blackwell had acted as chairman of the registration committee, and in its behalf trips to Washington were made by her sister, to consult with the war medical bureau. In 1867, was fully organized the Woman's Medical College, in connection with the infirmary. In 1869, she returned to England, and practiced in London for some years, and was professor in the Woman's Medical College, which she had assisted in organizing. She founded the National Health Society, and in many other ways made her ability and experience felt. In 1878, she removed to Hastings, where she still resides, engaged in consultation practice only. In addition to numerous pamphlets, lectures and addresses, she has published "The Laws of Life in Relation to the Physical Education of Girls"; "How to Keep a Household in Health"; "The Moral Education of the Young in Relation to Sex"; "Wrong and Right Methods of Dealing with the Social Evil"; "Christian Socialism"; 'The Human Element in Sex"; 'The Corruptions of Neo-Malthusianism"; "The Purchase of Woman a Great Economic Blunder"; "The Decay of Municipal Representative Government"; "The Influence of Women in the Medical Profession"; "Erroneous Methods in Medical Education"; and "Lessons Taught by the International Hygienic Conference." In 1895, she published "Pioneer Work in Opening the Medical Profession to Women."

Elizabeth Blackwell

BLACKWELL, Antoinette Louisa (Brown), A.M., author, minister, lecturer, was born at Henrietta, N. Y., May 20, 1825. She is descended, on both sides, from early New England Puritan colonists of English origin. Her grandfather, Joseph Brown, served in the revolutionary war, and her father, also Joseph Brown, an influential farmer, justice of the peace, and deacon in the church, served in the war of 1812. Her mother was Abby Morse, of the same well-known family as the inventor of the telegraph. Miss Antoinette Brown became a teacher in public schools before her sixteenth year, and afterwards taught in a private seminary, to raise funds to defray the expense of a college course. This she pursued at Oberlin, O., where she was graduated in the literary course in 1847, and in the theological school in 1850. Previous to her graduation she had proved her oratorical powers, and established a reputation by lecturing frequently on reforms and on philosophical subjects; nevertheless a license to preach was denied her, on account of her sex. She preached, however, wherever an opportunity offered, and continued to lecture. In 1852 she began preaching in the Congregational church at South Butler, N. Y., and in 1853 was installed as its pastor. This charge was resigned in 1855 because of ill health, and also because she had become doubtful of the absolute truth of Christian orthodoxy. Since her marriage she has resided much of the time in New Jersey, lecturing, and always with great force and effect; preaching frequently in Unitarian and other pulpits, but engaged chiefly in expounding the doctrines of her philosophy in literary works. She prepared and read papers at the parliament of religions and several other congresses held in Chicago in 1893, and in 1897 delivered an impressive address at the fiftieth anniversary of the organized first suffrage convention of women. Her first lengthy literary work, entitled "Studies in General Science," appeared in 1869. It was followed by a novel of American life, entitled "The Island Neighbors" (1871), and "The Sexes Throughout Nature" (1875). She published "The Physical Basis of Immortality," in 1876, and the "Philosophy of Individuality," in 1893. The last work is that on which the author herself lays the greatest stress; the central idea of the work being that of a "persistent individuality in each of the ultimate units of conditional being." The author originates a theory of a rhythmic atom, a sort of development of the theory of vortex atomic motion, as a persistent system of correlated motions, and concludes matter to be ultimately motion. The equilibrated system of motions thus conceived as constituting the reality of each individual atom is further regarded as definitely correlated with the motions of all other atoms, but in such a way that while the motions of atoms are mutually entangled and compacted, each system maintains its essential identity and changes only in form. The transformation arising constitutes the inner life of the universe; and there being no assignable limit to possible variety and complexity of motions, the author's theory contains the possibility of inexhaustible evolution. In higher organisms the mind becomes a factor in evolution, "coöperating in every physical process connected with its own sensibility, directing the physical changes by directing its own process." The system culminates in theistic conclusions, reached through an explanation of final causes by this theory of the action of the mind upon matter. Mrs. Antoinette Brown Blackwell is a member of various associations for the advancement of women, and of a number of learned societies. Sketches of her life have frequently been published, notably in Mrs. Stanton's "History of Woman Suffrage." She was married, at Henrietta, N. Y., in 1856, to Samuel Charles Blackwell, an Englishman by parentage, who is treasurer of Mexican and South American telegraph companies: he is the brother of Elizabeth Blackwell, M.D., and Emily Blackwell, M.D., both prominently known. They have five children.

Antoinette Brown Blackwell

BLACKWELL, Emily, physician, was born in Bristol, England, in 1826, fourth daughter of Samuel Blackwell, and younger sister of Elizabeth Blackwell, M.D. She was educated in the school of her elder sisters in Cincinnati, O., and became proficient in the ancient and modern languages and in mathematics. In 1848, she began a course of study under Dr. Davis, demonstrator of anatomy in the medical college in Cincinnati, and in 1851 applied for admission to the medical college at Geneva, N. Y., where her sister Elizabeth had studied. The heads of that institution, who had declared that Elizabeth Blackwell had "exercised a beneficial influence upon her fellow-students," forgot that it is women only who are supposed to "change their minds," and refused to admit any more aspirants for honors who were of the "weaker sex." Ten other colleges rejected her application, and she repaired to New York city, and found no difficulty in entering the free hospital of Bellevue as a student. When, in 1852, Rush Medical College, in Chicago, was opened, Miss Blackwell was admitted and studied until the institution closed for the summer, when she returned to New York to engage in hospital work at Bellevue, and to study and experiment in the chemical laboratory of Dr. Doremus. In the autumn she presented herself again at the college in Chicago, only to learn that it had been censured by the state medical association for admitting a woman, and that she could not continue her studies there. At last the medical college in Cleveland, O., admitted her, and no further obstacles were thrown in her way. She passed her final examinations brilliantly, and then went to Edinburgh, Scotland, to study in the Lying-in Hospital under the renowned James Young Simpson. From Edinburgh she proceeded to Paris, where she attended clinics in the Hôtels Dieu, Beaujou and St. Louis, and the Hôpital des Enfans Malades, Hôpital de Maternité and elsewhere, and ended her studies in London, in St. Bartholomew's and other hospitals; returning to the United States with testimonials from leading surgeons and physicians. Meanwhile, opposition to the admission of women to medical colleges had gained strength, and the Drs. Blackwell decided to establish a hospital to be conducted entirely by women. Securing a house in New York they began their beneficent work in connection with Dr. Maria E. Zakrzewska, a Polish lady, who was a graduate of the charity hospital in Berlin, Germany, and of the Cleveland Medical College, and in two years' time the New York Infirmary for Women and Children was an acknowledged success. In 1865, the legislature granted a charter conferring college powers upon the institution, which forthwith extended its course through three years, and established a chair of hygiene; in these two particulars, at least, outstripping the long-established schools. Dr. Blackwell has been a professor in this institution since its foundation, as well as its honored head. She has a large private practice in addition, and is active also as one of the vice-presidents of the Society for the Promotion of Social Purity, for which she has written a number of leaflets.

BLACKWELL, Sarah Ellen, artist and author, was born in Bristol, England, in 1828, youngest daughter of Samuel Blackwell, and sister of Drs. Elizabeth and Emily Blackwell. She was educated in the school of her sisters, at Cincinnati, and while a school-girl gave instruction in music. At the age of nineteen she entered the newly-opened School of Design, and while there was stimulated to make a beginning in authorship. "Sartain's Magazine" having offered prizes for original stories, she gained one of these, and being encouraged to continue writing, decided to go to Europe and to pay for tuition there by contributing to newspapers. Two Philadelphia journals engaged her to furnish weekly letters, and chiefly by this means she was enabled to spend four years in Europe, first in the government school of design for girls, in Paris, and subsequently in the studio of Mr. Leigh, in London. Considerable time, in addition, was given to copying in the National Gallery, in London, and in sketching in Wales, Switzerland and the Isle of Wight. On her return to New York, Miss Blackwell opened a studio and received pupils, but closed it after a short time, to aid her sisters in their infirmary and college. When the institution became prosperous and she could be spared, she returned to literary work, and besides contributing to magazines and newspapers republished a number of works by her sister Elizabeth, who had taken up her residence in England. Her writings have related chiefly to woman suffrage, anti-vivisection, land and labor reform, and kindred subjects. In 1891, she published "A Military Genius: Life of Anna Ella Carroll, the Great Unrecognized Member of Lincoln's Cabinet," giving documentary evidence to prove that Miss Carroll planned the campaign of the Federal army in Tennessee. After Miss Carroll's death, Miss Blackwell published a second volume, with an account of her closing year, and a picture of her burial-place, and giving the important papers published by Miss Carroll in aid of the Federal cause. Miss Blackwell spends her summers at Dorset, Vt., and her winters at Lawrence, Long Island, N. Y.

OSMUN, Thomas Embley ("Alfred Ayres"), orthoëpist, elocutionist, author and critic, was born at Montrose, Summit co., O., Feb. 26, 1834, son of George and Mildred Washington (Ayres) Osmun. His ancestors on his father's side were English, and settled in New Jersey in its early colonial days. One Benijah Osmun was a colonel in the revolutionary war, and an intimate friend of Aaron Burr. His mother's family came to this country in the seventeenth century, settling in New England, and, it is said, has been traced back to a noble family of Ayreshire, Scotland. His maternal grandfather removed from Vermont to Ohio in 1813, and settled near Akron, the neighborhood being still known as the Ayres settlement. He was justice of the peace, and seems to have been a man of some education. Thomas Embley Osmun began going to school at the age of four, continued his education in an academy in Cleveland and at Oberlin College, and then went to Europe, where he remained six years, in Paris and Berlin. On his return to this country in 1859 he devoted himself to writing for the press, occasionally appearing on the stage. Many of his articles were contributed to the "Dramatic Mirror," to "Werner's Magazine," and to the New York "Clipper," and were subsequently issued in book form. Owing to the wide sale of his books he has attained great reputation as an orthoëpist, rhetorician, elocutionist, and dramatic critic. In elocution he is looked upon as being very iconoclastic. Mr. Ayres' teaching has given birth to what has been called the "new elocution." The average elocutionist attends to the gymnastic side—the easy side—of the art and leaves the intellectual side to take care of itself. Mr. Ayres' contention is that if the author's thought be made clear and effective the proper tone and modulation will come of themselves. He who thinks of the tone he is making is sure to be non-natural. At first he met with great opposition, but of late the tide of opinion has been turning in his favor. He has probably done more during the last fifteen years to better the English language, as spoken and written in the United States, than any other man in the country. He has devoted especial attention to the mispronunciation of actors, placing the stage under great indebtedness to him. "Some years ago," says a critic, "our actors having fallen into the way of pronouncing badly, and our stage being in danger of losing its traditional reputation for eloquence and accuracy in this respect, Mr. Ayres entered upon the seemingly hopeless task of reforming the evil single-handed. For a couple of years he sat "in front,"

note-book in hand, writing down the slips and lapses of our foremost players. These were duly published from week to week, each mispronunciation being laid at the door of the offender. The dread of public correction possessed the actors; they trembled when they knew that the man with the 'orthoëpistical sting' occupied an orchestra seat. This method of criticising was new to them, and there was no escape from it except by the exercise of vigilance. Dictionaries suddenly became popular with members of the dramatic profession. It was not long before Mr. Ayres was obliged to relinquish the pursuit of this sort of game, owing to its comparative scarcity." The works of Mr. Ayres comprise "The Orthoëpist" (1880, new edition, 1894); "The Verbalist" (1881, new edition, 1896); "The Mentor" (1884); "Essentials of Elocution" (1886, new edition, 1897); "Acting and Actors, Elocution and Elocutionists" (1894). He was also one of the editors of the "Standard Dictionary." Of his "Acting and Actors," Prof. J. H. Clark, of the University of Chicago, said: "The book is not a guide; it is an inspiration. The collection will never be popular with the pachydermata of the profession . . . . But to the rank and file, to those hundreds and thousands of young men and women who feel the inadequacy of their previous training, the trenchant criticism, the pertinent advice of Mr. Ayres will come like a delicious draught to the parched traveler."

MEYER, Joseph Francis, merchant and financier, was born in Germany, March 17, 1851, son of Frank and Emilia Meyer. His father, who was a blacksmith, emigrated to America when Joseph was four years of age, and lived at Memphis, Tenn., until March 18, 1867, when he settled at Houston, Tex., and died three months later. The son, Joseph F., then only sixteen years old, was thrown upon his own resources, and at once started in the wagon-material business. He had launched upon his career, alone and courageous, relying solely upon his own good judgment, his integrity and faith in the community in which he had cast his future; and now, with an experience of more than thirty years behind him, he is one of the foremost men of his time in Texas. Banks and manufacturing enterprises have his name upon their membership directory as a pillar of strength. His establishment has become one of the foremost enterprises of the kind in Texas, and he stands among the honored self-made men of his day and age. Mr. Meyer is also prominently identified with the Houston National Bank, the Houston Barrel Factory and the Houston Ice and Brewing Association, of all of which he is vice-president. He has been alderman for six years, also chief of the fire department. He has always been prominent in the councils of the Democratic party, and was chairman of the county executive committee for several years. In February, 1884, Mr. Meyer was married to Rebecca, daughter of George and Rebecca (Stringer) Baker. Her father was one of the distinguished early settlers of Texas. They have three sons: George Baker, Joseph Francis and Frank.

Jos. F. Meyer

CAMPBELL, Helen (Stuart), journalist, educator and author, was born at Lockport, N. Y., July 4, 1839, daughter of Homer H. and Jane E. (Campbell) Stuart. The Stuart family, after settling in America, was prominent in early colonial affairs, three generations fighting and dying in Indian, French and revolutionary wars. Mr. Homer Stuart removed, in 1839, to New York city, where he practiced law for over fifty years, being also for some years president of the Continental Bank Note Co., of New York. His daughter was educated in a school at Warren, R. I., and at Mrs. Cook's seminary, Bloomfield, N. J., and about 1859 was married to an army surgeon. From the first, her writings were of a philanthropic and domestic character, Mrs. Campbell becoming an earnest student of economic and social problems, especially in connection with the conditions of laboring women. Her first literary work was a series of stories for children, which appeared between 1864 and 1870, in "Our Young Folks" and "The Riverside Magazine," and in book-form as the "Ainslee Series"; then, in rapid succession, she published: "His Grandmothers" (1877); "Six Sinners" (1878); "Unto the Third and Fourth Generation" (1880); "Four, and What They Did" (1880); "The Easiest Way in Housekeeping and Cooking: Adapted to Domestic Use or Study in Classes" (1881); "Patty Pearson's Boy: A Tale of Two Generations" (1881); "The Problem of the Poor: A Record of Quiet Work in Unquiet Places" (1882); "Under Green Apple Boughs" (1882); "The American Girl's Home-Book of Work and Play" (1883); "The Housekeeper's Year-Book" (1883); "Mrs. Herndon's Income" (1883); "The What-to-Do Club: A Story for Girls" (1885); "Miss Melinda's Opportunity" (1886); "Prisoners of Poverty: Women Wage-workers, their Trades and their Lives" (1887 and 1893); "Roger Berkeley's Probation" (1888); "Prisoners of Poverty Abroad" (1888); "Darkness and Daylight" (1891); "In Foreign Kitchens" (1894); "Some Passages in the Practice of Dr. Martha Scarborough" (1895); and "Household Economics" (1897). The "Critic" said, in 1887, of her "Prisoners of Poverty": "Her book is devoted chiefly to statement and fact; not to the suggestion of remedies. She reinforces our consciousness that the final remedy lies farther back than in mere increase of wages or division of profits." From 1881 until 1884, Mrs. Campbell was literary editor of the "Continent," published in Philadelphia, and in 1889 she assumed charge of a department in the Springfield, Mass., "Good Housekeeping," entitled "Woman's Work and Wages." In 1894, she was appointed professor of household economics in the school of sociology at the University of Wisconsin, and this chair she continued to fill until 1897, when she accepted a call to the State Agricultural College of Kansas. Her work on "Household Economics" was compiled from a course of lectures which she delivered at the university. "The Bookman," of New York, said of this: "It is fascinating in style, teems with epigrams, and abounds in truths which it behooves women to consider. The spirit of the lectures is one of delightful idealism." Mrs. Campbell is a member of the Sorosis Club of New York, the American Economic Association, the Consumers' League and the Women's Press Club. Her writings have a recognized position among economic works; they show a thorough study of her subjects, and are thoughtful and sympathetic, lightened by occasional wit and pathos. They are generally more of a popular than a scientific or thoroughly exhaustive character.

Helen Campbell

TRACY, Edward Huntington, civil engineer, was born in Whitesboro, Oneida co., N. Y., in 1817. He was educated in Utica, and in 1834 began his engineering career on the Chenango canal, under John B. Jervis. After three years' service in the field, he studied at the Albany Academy for a year; and then, at the age of twenty-one, entered the engineer corps of the Croton aqueduct, in which he served until the completion of that great work, rising to the position of first assistant, and then being retained as engineer of maintenance of the completed work, under the Croton aqueduct department, until 1852. For two years he was in partnership with George W. Quintard in the Morgan Iron Works. Returning to hydraulic engineering, he was engaged on surveys for the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain ship canal, and then on the Des Moines river slack-water navigation, and afterwards on surveys and gaugings of the rapids of the Mississippi river. About 1860 he took charge of the affairs of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Co., and, successively as engineer, superintendent and president, conducted the management with great success until the company was merged in the Consolidation Coal Co. In 1870, when the New York city government was reorganized under the Tweed charter, Mr. Tracy was made chief-engineer of the department of public works, and held that position until his death. He became a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers on June 13, 1868. He died in New York city, Aug. 28, 1875.

STODDARD, Charles Augustus, clergyman, author and editor, was born in Boston, Mass., May 28, 1833, son of Charles and Mary Noble (Porter) Stoddard, both natives of Massachusetts, and grandson of Solomon Stoddard, of Northampton, Mass., whose ancestor, Rev. Solomon Stoddard, was pastor of the church in Northampton for sixty years, and was the grandfather of Jonathan Edwards. The family were lineal descendants of Anthony Stoddard, of Boston. Col. John Stoddard, the son of Rev. Solomon Stoddard, born in 1681, was commissioned colonel in 1728, and was the chief director of civil and military events in the western part of Massachusetts colony until his death, in 1748. Charles Stoddard became a merchant in Boston, where he lived for nearly sixty years. Charles Augustus Stoddard was educated in the public schools of Boston and at Williams College, where he was graduated in 1854. While at Williams he was president of the Adelphic Union of the literary societies of the college. He received the rhetorical prize in his junior year; was one of the founders and editors of the "Williams Quarterly Magazine," which for eighteen years thereafter was the literary organ of the students; was president of the Lyceum of Natural History, and a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. After graduation, he became instructor at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. He then went to Europe and the Orient, where he remained two years, traveling and studying. He spent the winter of 1855–56 at the University of Edinburgh and the Free Church of Scotland Theological Seminary. Returning to the United States, he studied at Union Theological Seminary, and was graduated there in 1859. He was ordained, Sept. 1st of that year, pastor of the Washington Heights Presbyterian Church of New York city, where he remained twenty-four years. In 1859 he was married to Mary, daughter of Rev. Samuel Irenaeus Prime, of the New York "Observer," and became a member of the editorial staff of that paper. In 1869 he became associate editor, and in 1873 one of the proprietors, and, upon the death of Dr. Prime, he assumed the entire management, becoming the editor-in-chief and publisher. The degree of A.M. was conferred on him, in 1857, by Williams College, and that of D.D. in 1871. He has been president of the Williams Alumni Association of New York city, and a director and vice-president of the New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, member of the American Oriental Society, honorary corresponding secretary of the Evangelical Alliance and chairman of the executive committee, vice-president of the American Seaman's Friend Society, a member of numerous benevolent organizations and of the Authors', Century, Colonial and University clubs of New York. Dr. Stoddard has crossed the ocean many times, and traveled in all the countries of Europe and extensively in America. In addition to his editorial work, he has published: "Across Russia, from the Baltic to the Danube" (1891); "Spanish Cities" (1892); "Beyond the Rockies" (1894); "Cruising Among the Caribees" (1895); and various pamphlets, sermons, etc., and edited, in 1894, "The Centennial Celebration of Williams College." Under his middle name, "Augustus," he contributes a letter each week to the columns of the New York "Observer."

DANIEL, Joseph John, jurist, was born in Halifax county, N. C., Nov. 13, 1784. He was educated at the University of North Carolina, and studied law under Gen. William R. Davie; he represented the town of Halifax in the assembly in 1807 and 1815, and the county in 1811 and 1812; was elected a judge of the superior court in 1816, and served for sixteen years. In 1820 he served, under a special commission, as a judge of the supreme court; he was elected to succeed Judge John Hall on the supreme court bench in 1832, and served in that capacity until his death. His opinions were always great favorites with the profession; they were clear and very brief. Wheeler, in his "History of North Carolina," says of Judge Daniel: "He was remarkable for his patience, profound legal knowledge and general learning, especially in history. His character was one of innocent eccentricity, and if he possessed the wisdom of the serpent, truly it might well be said the harmlessness of the dove also belonged to him." He was married, Jan. 1, 1822, to Mary B. Stith, by whom he had one son and two daughters. He died in Raleigh, N. C., Feb. 10, 1848.

HEDRICK, Benjamin Sherwood, anti-slavery leader, was born near Salisbury, in what is now Davidson (then a part of Rowan) co., N. C., Feb. 13, 1827, eldest child of John Leonard and Elizabeth (Sherwood) Hedrick. His father was a farmer, and for some years was engaged also as a builder, and had placed himself in comfortable circumstances while his children were growing up. He was sprung from the German stock that settled in the western part of the state during the eighteenth century; his great-grandfather, Peter Hedrick, having come from Pennsylvania, where his father, Peter Hedrick, had always lived and had raised a family of twenty-four sons. He attended school in his native town, and, when nearly twenty, was sent to the academy of the Rev. Jesse Rankin near Lexington, N. C., where he was led to extend his studies to mathematics and Greek, and conceived the idea of going to college. In 1848 he entered the sophomore class of the state university at Chapel Hill, and at his graduation, in 1851, bore off the highest honors. On the recommendation of Pres. Swain, of the university, Mr. Hedrick was appointed clerk in the office of the "Nautical-Almanac" by the secretary of the navy, and removed to Cam bridge, Mass., where he took advanced instruction in Harvard College, studying chemistry and mathematics under Horsford and Peirce, and attending also the lectures of Prof. Agassiz and others. In 1854, he returned to the university, having been appointed to the chair of analytical and agricultural chemistry. He had been brought up in a community where anti-slavery feeling was strong, and in his youth had been strongly impressed by the emigration from the state of thousands of families which had found it impossible to keep up the competition of free with slave labor. His residence at the North had only confirmed him in his opposition to slavery; yet he made no attempt to disseminate his views, either among his pupils or outside the institution. In August, 1856, he voted the state Democratic ticket; but on being asked at the polls if he would vote for Frémont at the coming national election, answered that he would if a Republican ticket should be formed in the state. In September articles appeared in the "North Carolina Standard," published at Raleigh, advising the instant dismissal from institutions of learning of instructors with "black Republican" opinions, and of one in particular from the state university. Prof. Hedrick published a defense, in which he denied that he had had anything to do with the politics of the students; claimed the right, as a freeman, to have his own opinion; and declared that the sentiments he entertained with regard to slavery were identical with those held by Washington, Jefferson and other southern founders of the republic. The faculty of the university soon took the matter up, and passed resolutions disavowing sympathy with Prof. Hedrick's political opinions, and soon after the executive committee of the board of trustees formally met to approve the action of the faculty. The newspapers of the state refused to reprint Prof. Hedrick's defense, but published every paragraph that could work against him; and on Oct. 21, 1856, while he was attending an educational convention at Salisbury, an attempt was made to tar and feather him. He managed to elude his pursuers, and reached his home in safety, but a few days later left for the North, where he remained until January, 1857. He then returned, unmolested, to his home, but soon went back to the North, and was employed as a clerk in the mayor's office in New York city, at the same time lecturing and teaching. In 1861, he became a principal examiner in the U. S. patent office, in which position he remained until his death. He was chief of the division of chemistry, metallurgy and electricity until these arts outgrew the limits of a single division. Afterwards he was general chemical examiner; and when this office was abolished, he was in charge of one of the chemical divisions. In 1865, at the end of the civil war, he endeavored to restore the government of his native state on a basis which should be equitable as well to the white men lately in secession as to the white Union men and the freed colored population, with special recognition of the Union men and the more moderate secessionists; and, under Pres. Johnson, he was able to obtain a reputable provisional government for the state; but he found it impossible to convince the succeeding national administration of the necessity of relying for the conduct of the state's business upon the Union men and the better element among the secessionists, and also impossible to persuade the well-disposed white people of the state of the expediency of conceding, gracefully and spontaneously, to the colored people the right to vote, under reasonable conditions, when their enfranchisement was inevitable in any event. In 1872–76, he was professor of chemistry and toxicology in the University of Georgetown. In the patent office he adopted a more liberal policy than had obtained, and from that time on inventors were encouraged rather than hindered in their efforts to perfect and obtain their patents. Prof. Hedrick was married in Orange county, N. C., June 3, 1852, to Mary, daughter of William Thompson. They had four sons, one of whom, Charles J., is a patent lawyer in Washington, D. C., and four daughters. He died in Washington, D. C., Sept. 2, 1886.

B. S. Hedrick

REMINGTON, Eliphalet, first manufacturer of the firearms bearing his name, was born at Suffield, Conn., Oct. 28, 1793, elder son of Eliphalet and Elizabeth (Kilbourn) Remington. In 1799, his father, a carpenter and mechanic, bought a large tract of land in Herkimer county, N. Y., then almost a wilderness, and in 1800 removed thither, settling at Crane's Corners. He subsequently acquired other real estate, including land on Steele's creek, about three miles south of the present town of Ilion, and, removing there, set up a forge having power furnished by a water-wheel. He carried on the manufacture of the rude agricultural implements used by the farmers of those days, and also did horse-shoeing and general repair work for farmers, his business increasing steadily, and chiefly as the result of an accidental occurrence. The story goes that he refused his son, Eliphalet, money with which to buy a gun, whereupon the youth forged a gun-barrel for himself from some scraps of iron, and at the first opportunity took it to the nearest gunsmith at Utica to be rifled. The gunsmith praised the barrel so highly that young Remington was encouraged to make others, which he from time to time took to Utica, carrying them on his back and walking all the way. The knowledge of his skill spread throughout the neighborhood, and orders came in until the forge was taxed to the utmost. The Remingtons soon set up a rifling-machine of their own, the son giving his time exclusively to this department of the business, gradually extending the work to the stocking and lock-fitting of the guns. It is said that the demand for these gun-barrels so far exceeded the supply that customers used to resort to the spot and remain there until their goods were ready. Meanwhile, the Erie canal had been built, and in 1828 the works were removed to their present situation at Ilion, where, in 1829, other buildings were erected and equipped with water-wheels and trip-hammers to be used especially for welding and forging gun-barrels. A shipping department was organized, and for a number of years was in charge of A. C. Seamans, father of C. W. Seamans, of type-writer fame. Eliphalet Remington, Sr., died in 1828. In 1839, his son formed a partnership with Benjamin Harrington in a separate enterprise, for the purpose of manufacturing iron and such articles as were not properly connected with the gun business. This industry was carried on for a number of years, and then abandoned, Mr. Remington confining himself to the manufacture of firearms. His sons, Philo and Samuel, entered the factory about the time they attained their majority, the former becoming master of all branches of the mechanical work, and finally superintendent of the manufacturing department; the latter occupying himself as general agent, negotiator of contracts with the government and purchaser of machinery. Eliphalet, the youngest son, admitted some years later, had the general supervision of the office, including the correspondence. In 1845, the national government contracted with Ames & Co., of Springfield, Mass., for the construction of several thousand carbines for the army. Learning that they were anxious to withdraw from the undertaking, Mr. Remington bought the contract and a quantity of machinery from the firm, and, having added another building to his works at Ilion, finished the work to the satisfaction of the government. During the years 1857–58, orders for 12,500 rifles and 5,000 Maynard self-priming musket-locks were received from the government, and a new branch was added —the manufacture of pistols. Meantime, Samuel Remington had engaged in the manufacture of broom-handles and brooms, Yale patent locks, safes and vault doors for banks, and to a small extent in breech-loading guns; but, in 1856, he gave up his separate enterprise, and the three brothers and their father formed the firm of E. Remington & Sons. About that time they began to manufacture a cultivator-tooth, thus laying the foundation of agricultural works which grew to large proportions. On the outbreak of the civil war, government orders for revolvers and Springfield muskets were received, necessitating the erection of several buildings and the purchase of new and special machines. The health of the elder Mr. Remington broke down under the pressure of their new demands, and he never recovered. Eliphalet Remington was a man of great will-power; firm in his dealings with his employees, yet kindly in his manners. His memory was remarkably retentive; so much so, that he carried in his head many business details that are ordinarily kept in ledgers. He naturally took great pride in the village that grew up around his works, and contributed generously toward the building of a union church, to be free for the use of all denominations. The post-office, established at the place in 1845, was named after him, but at his request was changed to Ilion, a name suggested by the first postmaster. In August, 1852, soon after the village was incorporated, the Ilion Bank began business, with Mr. Remington as president, and this position he held until his death. In politics he was an old line Whig, but joined the Republican party on its organization in 1854. Mr. Remington was married, at Litchfield, May 12, 1814, to Abigail, daughter of William and Lucy Paddock, who died in 1841. Besides the sons, Philo, Samuel and Eliphalet, she bore him two daughters: Mary Ann, who was married to Rev. Charles Austin, and Maria, who was married to Lawrence L. Merry. Mr. Remington died, at Ilion, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1861.

REMINGTON, Philo, manufacturer, was born at Litchfield, Herkimer co., N. Y., Oct. 31, 1816, eldest son of Eliphalet and Abigail (Paddock) Remington. He inherited the mechanical genius of his father, and, after a course of study at Cazenovia Seminary, entered the factory at Ilion, becoming thoroughly acquainted with the details of the mechanical work, and before many years assuming charge of the manufacturing department of the armory, as the works were now called. Early in 1865, a corporation was formed, with a nominal capital of $1,000,000 and a plant valued at $1,500,000, the organization retaining the name of E. Remington & Sons; other interests being retained under the head of Remington Bros., or by the brothers individually. With the close of the civil war, manufacturing for the government came to an end, greatly to their financial loss; but their running expenses were met by other branches of work, and within a year or two they placed on the market a breech-loading rifle, which eventually became a source of great profit, thousands of stands of arms being ordered by foreign governments, as well as by the United States. In 1866, Samuel Remington went to Europe as the representative of the company, and remained there until 1877. In 1870, he became purchasing agent for France for all the arms and munitions he could procure in this country, and on the conclusion of the Franco-German war was tendered a vote of thanks for his services by the French chambers. During the period 1867–75, fully 1,000,000 stands of arms were delivered to foreign countries. In 1870, a board of officers recommended the Remington rifle for adoption by the United States government, and their report was indorsed by Gen. Sherman; but other parties secured the adoption of what is known as the Allin gun. The construction by foreign governments of manufacturing plants of their own caused a falling off of orders, and the Remingtons, to hold their position, engaged in the manufacture of two kinds of magazine rifles. Considerable loss was sustained, and other lines of manufacture were introduced, which it was hoped might prove profitable. In 1873, James Densmore, with whom George N. Yost was associated, interested the Remingtons in a type-writer, of which he was one of the inventors, but which was crude and imperfect. They secured the exclusive right to make and sell it, made large expenditures in remodeling it and adapting machinery and tools to its manufacture, and gave it their name. It was the first successful writing-machine ever produced. In 1886, their salesmen, Wyckoff, Seamans and Benedict, bought the entire interest of E. Remington & Sons in the type-writer business, and still manufacture the machines at Ilion. The armory gradually came to be a manufactory for sewing-machines, electrical appliances and other articles for domestic use. The Remington Agricultural Works, a corporation established at Ilion in 1864, came a few years later into the control of the Remingtons, who assumed the indebtedness of the corporation and operated the works thereafter. Competition in the West was too strong, however, and the losses were swelled by the failure of certain inventions on which great expectations had been based. In April, 1886, an assignment was made, and the plant passed into the possession of Wyckoff, Seamans & Benedict. In 1888, the main plant was sold at auction to Hartley & Graham, of New York city, who operate under the corporate name of the Remington Arms Co., and still manufacture large numbers of sporting and some military arms and bicycles in great numbers. Philo Remington was a man of attractive personality, and had the sympathetic, kindly manner that characterized his father. He took great interest in young men of ability; and not a few, especially those who had inventive talent, were helped toward prosperity by him. For nearly twenty years he was president of the village of Ilion. He gave liberally to the institutions of the Methodist Episcopal church, and with his brother, Eliphalet, to Syracuse University sums aggregating $250,000. He was married, at Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1841, to Caroline A., daughter of John H. and Susan (Furman) Lathrop, who bore him two daughters. Ida, the eldest, was married to Col. Watson C. Squire, at one time prominently connected with the armory as secretary and treasurer, and, by virtue of his position, as financial executor. He was governor of Washington territory from 1884–87, and, on the admission of Washington to statehood, U. S. senator for two consecutive terms. Ella was married to Elijah P. Greene, of Amsterdam, N. Y., who died in 1876, leaving three sons; and again, in 1886, to Howard C. Furman, of New York city. Mr. Remington died, at Silver Springs, Fla., whither he had gone for his health, April 5, 1889. His remains were interred at Ilion.

P Remington

Paul Tulane

TULANE, Paul, philanthropist, was born at Cherry Valley, near Princeton, N. J., May 10, 1801. His grandfather and great-grandfather held the office of probate judge at Tours, France, and for more than 150 years that office remained in the family. Mr. Tulane's parents came to the United States in 1792, and his father engaged in the lumber trade between Philadelphia and the French West Indies. He early entered into business, and in 1818 with a wealthy cousin and namesake made a tour of the southwestern states, during which he visited New Orleans. His design of endowing a college is said to have begun with his seeing the first steamboat that ascended the Mississippi, carrying among its passengers Louisiana students bound for Transylvania College, Kentucky. He saw that the business of New Orleans was destined to increase rapidly, and in November, 1822, he returned to make his home there. A yellow fever epidemic was raging and the city was deserted, but he deliberately selected that particular time, because it was easy to get situations when so many clerkships were vacant through death or abandonment. He soon became well established, was successful in his first speculations and carried on a large general business, which in later years was narrowed down to a trade in clothing. A branch of the house of Paul Tulane & Co. was established in New York city, and was known as Tulane, Baldwin & Co. Mr. Tulane did a large business with the Indians, and frequently visited their reservations. Although he traveled considerably, he rarely remained away from New Orleans for any length of time, and was once heard to boast that he had eaten fifty-one Fourth of July dinners there. Affable manners, honorable action in dealing with other merchants, unerring judgment, united to bring him prosperity, and as his habits were frugal, his fortune became very large. In 1840 Mr. Tulane went to France to visit his father, and the latter showed him how the trade of Tours and Bordeaux had been ruined by the freeing of slaves in the West Indies, and predicted a like fate for New Orleans, if emancipation were ever brought about in the United States. This induced Mr. Tulane to transfer a large part of his estate to the North. In 1860 he bought a handsome residence at Princeton, N. J., and in 1873 made it his permanent home, the lands connected with the house being extensive enough to enable him to indulge a taste for farming. He was a strong sympathizer with the South and with the Confederacy, and estimated his loss from the war at $1,200,000. Mr. Tulane's life was so quiet, and his objection to notoriety so direct that to this day no one knows the full amount of the sums he gave for the benefit of others. According to his own statement, privately made, his gifts for the education of young men and women, for several years prior to his endowment of Tulane University, amounted to $15,000 per annum. His heart's desire, however, was to concentrate his expenditures for educational purposes, and in March, 1881, he informed Hon. Randall L. Gibson, then U. S. senator from Louisiana, of his desire to found an institution of learning in New Orleans. On May 2, 1882, he addressed a letter to seventeen gentlemen named by him as administrators, giving for the purpose above named all his real estate in New Orleans, valued at $363,000. Subsequently donations for the same object aggregated $1,050,000, yielding an annual revenue of about $75,000. It was his intention to add largely to this sum, but he died intestate, and the residue of his property, amounting to about $1,000,000, fell to his legal heirs. Mr. Tulane was characterized by Sen. Gibson as the best friend Louisiana ever had. Extraordinary honors were paid to his memory by the people of the state on his decease, and his name is cherished with peculiar reverence. He was fortunate in preserving his mental vigor until the close of his life and in seeing the institution he had founded opened and well started on its beneficent career. Said one of his many eulogists: "There was in Mr. Tulane the power of vigorous thought, coupled with the energy of a persistent will—the combination of qualities which are the constituents of greatness wherever it exists. Not favored with educational advantages in his youth, he had the sagacity and manliness to appreciate them fully, and finding the state of his adoption without an adequate seminary of learning, he consecrated himself, his toil and his acquisitions, to the noble purpose of supplying the need. Such a purpose would redeem any life from being commonplace; but the silent retention of it through long years of self-denying execution, lifts one into the sublime. It is the heroic quality that meets us here, and makes Mr. Tulane an object-lesson to the youth who are to be trained in his school." Mr. Tulane died at Princeton, N. J., March 23, 1887, and was buried at that place.

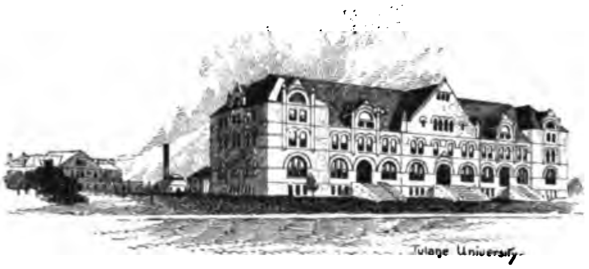
Wm P Johnston

JOHNSTON, William Preston, president of Tulane University (1884–), was born in Louisville, Ky., Jan. 5, 1831, eldest son of Albert Sidney Johnston, the Confederate general, and of Henrietta, daughter of Maj. William Preston and his wife, Caroline (Hancock) Preston. When he was four years of age his mother died, and his father departing to undertake military service in Texas, he was left to the care of his maternal relatives in Louisville. He attended schools in that city for a number of years, and afterwards studied successively at Womack's Academy, in Shelbyville; Centre College, in Danville; the Western Military Institute, at Georgetown, Ky., and Yale College. He displayed a quiet and studious disposition while at school, and at Yale excelled in the study of literature, winning a Townsend prize for English composition and the Clark prize at graduation for an essay on "Political Abstractionists." After graduation he studied law at the University of Louisville; was admitted to the bar in 1853, and entered immediately upon the practice of his profession at Louisville. He took an active part in the stirring political actions of the time, and sympathized strongly with the course pursued by the South. When the trouble culminated in hostilities, he spent the summer of 1861 recruiting and equipping several companies of soldiers for the Confederate army, and in the fall was commissioned major in the 2d Kentucky regiment. Soon afterward he was transferred to the 1st Kentucky regiment, with which he served in the army of northern Virginia during the early operations at Fairfax Court House and the Acotink as lieutenant-colonel. When the regiment was disbanded he was appointed aide-de-camp to Pres. Davis, with the rank of colonel. In this position he continued throughout the war, participating in the battles of Seven Pines, Cold Harbor, Sheridan's Raid, Petersburg and other engagements, and serving always as inspector-general and confidential staff officer to carry communications between Davis and his generals. In the end he was captured, with Pres. Davis, in Georgia, and kept in solitary confinement for three months at Fort Delaware, after which he was released, went to Canada, and there lived in exile for a year. He then returned to Louisville and continued his law practice until 1867. In that year, having been appointed professor of history and English literature in Washington College by Gen. Lee, he retired from the bar to devote himself thenceforward to educational and literary labors. In 1877 he became noted as a writer through a work published under the title, "Life of Albert Sidney Johnston, Embracing his Services in the Armies of the United States, the Republic of Texas, and the Confederate States." Col. Johnston remained at Lexington until 1880, and then accepted the presidency of the Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge, which, being found in a languishing condition, was thoroughly reorganized. In 1883 he was authorized by the administrators of the Tulane educational fund to organize and take charge of the institution it was intended to found, and in the following year the University of Louisiana was merged into Tulane University, situated at New Orleans, with Col. Johnston as its president. This institution, the most important university of the southwest, embraces law and medical departments, a woman's college, a college of arts and sciences and one of technology, and a post-graduate department for teachers. In addition to the biographical work mentioned, Dr Johnston has published "The Prototype of Hamlet" and three volumes of verse, "My Garden Walk," "Pictures of the Patriarchs and Other Poems," and "Seekers After God"; also a genealogical volume, entitled "The Johnstons of Salisbury." He has also written extensively for periodical publications, and many of his public addresses and lectures have been printed by the press The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Washington and Lee University in 1877. He was a regent of the Smithsonian Institution. He was married, July 7, 1853, to Rosa Elizabeth, daughter of Judge John N. Duncan, of New Orleans, and granddaughter of Abner L. Duncan, who served as aide-de-camp of Andrew Jackson at the battle of New Orleans, and at one time was the acknowledged leader of the New Orleans bar. She died in October, 1885, leaving five daughters. Their only son died Jan. 9, 1885, aged twenty-four years. Col. Johnston was married again, in April, 1888, to Margaret Henshaw, daughter of Judge Daniel D. Avery, of Baton Rouge, La., and a descendant of James Avery, one of the early Massachusetts settlers. He died at Lexington, Va., July 16, 1899.

Stanford E. Chaillé

CHAILLÉ, Stanford Emerson, physician, was born in Natchez, Miss., July 9, 1830, only son of William H. and Mary (Stanford) Chaillé. His earliest American ancestor was Pierre Chaillé, a Huguenot, who, having witnessed the massacre of his family, succeeded in fleeing to England, where he was naturalized, Sept. 9, 1698, and was married to Margaret Brown. About 1700 he came to America, settling in Boston, Mass. His son, Moses, was married to Mary Allen, a sister of Judge Allen and also of the wife of Rev. John Rosse, first rector of the Episcopal church, built in 1734, at Snowhill, Md. Col. Peter Chaillé, the only son of Moses and Mary Chaillé, was a distinguished patriot in the revolutionary war, a member of the Maryland convention of 1775, and a member for more than twenty years of the Maryland legislature. He was married to Comfort Houston, whose father was a Scotch gentleman and whose mother was a Miss Quinton. Their son, William (1767–1800), was married to Anna, daughter of Col. Eben Handy, a patriot of the war for independence. Their son, William Hamilton Chaillé (1799–1836), was married to Mary Eunice, daughter of Dr. Clement Stanford and Anna Dashiell his wife. Dr. Chaillé was educated under private tutors until 1844, when he entered Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., and was graduated there in 1847. He then entered Harvard College, and received the degree of A.B. in 1851, and A.M. in 1854. He began the study of medicine in 1851, in the medical department of the University of Louisiana (now Tulane University), and was graduated in 1853. In 1860–61 Dr. Chaillé was a student in Paris in the laboratory of Claude Bernard, then the world's most eminent physiologist. He renewed his studies in Paris in 1866–67. He was a private of the New Orleans light horse, 1861–62; acting surgeon-general of Louisiana, Feb. 17, to May 1, 1862; surgeon and medical inspector of the army of Tennessee, staff of Gen. Braxton Bragg, May 12, 1862, to July 24, 1863; surgeon in charge of Fair Ground No. 2 Hospital, Atlanta, Ga., 1863; surgeon in charge of Ocmulgee Hospital, Macon, Ga., January, 1864, to May, 1865, when he was captured and paroled. He returned to New Orleans in September, 1865. Dr. Chaillé was resident student in the New Orleans Charity Hospital (1852–53); resident physician U. S. Marine Hospital (1853–54); resident physician to the Circus Street Infirmary (1854–60); co-editor and part owner of the New Orleans "Medical and Surgical Journal," (1857–68); demonstrator of anatomy in the medical department of the University of Louisiana. (1858–67); lecturer on obstetrics in the same (1865–66); professor of physiology and pathological anatomy, since 1867. He was chosen to deliver one of the ten addresses on medical jurisprudence before the international medical congress, Philadelphia (1876); appointed by congress one of twelve experts to investigate the great yellow fever epidemic of 1878, and was chosen secretary of the board (1878–79); appointed by the national board of health one of the four members of the Havana yellow fever commission, and was chosen and served as president thereof (1879); appointed by the national board of health its "executive agent" at New Orleans, with the title of "supervising inspector of the board of health," March, 1881, to October, 1882; commissioned by Pres. Arthur one of the seven civilian members of the national board of health in January, 1885, and so continued until 1893, when the board was abolished. He delivered lectures on physiology and hygiene to school teachers and the public from 1884 to 1888; was chosen dean of the medical department, Tulane University of Louisiana, March 21, 1885, and has so continued to the present time (1899). He became professor of physiology and hygiene in the collegiate department of Tulane University in 1885, and was appointed professor of physiology, hygiene and pathological anatomy in 1890; was chosen the Louisiana member of the committee on organization of the Pan-American medical congress, 1891-93. Dr. Chaillé's contributions to medical literature were begun in 1853, and have been numerous since that time. The most important are to be found in the New Orleans "Medical and Surgical Journal," and are as follows: eight articles on vital statistics of New Orleans, (1868, 1870-72-74, 1880–88); and in connection with "Voters" (1874-76), published by the U. S. congress; "Origin and Progress of Medical Jurisprudence," ("Transactions of the International Medical Congress," 1876–77); "Human Anatomy and Evolution," New York "Medical Record" (1879); "Medical Colleges, Profession and Public" (1874); "State Medicine and Medical Organization" ("Transactions of the Louisiana State Medical Society," 1879); "State Medicine and State Medical

Societies," ("Transactions of the American Medical Association," 1879); "Sanitation and Evolution" ("Transactions of the American Public Health Association," Vol. VI., 1881); "Abuse of Alcoholics" (ibid, Vol. XII., 1887); "Appendix to Conclusions, Board of Yellow Fever Experts" (U. S. congress, 1879); preliminary reports of the Havana yellow fever commission (annual reports of the national board of health Vol. I., 1879); final reports of the commission (ibid, Vol. II., 1880, and in Vol. III. and IV.); other reports on yellow fever; "Prevention of Yellow Fever" (1882); "Small-pox and Vaccination" (1883), published by the New Orleans Auxiliary Sanitary Association; "Importance of the Study of Hygiene in Schools" (1882); "School Books on Physiology and Hygiene" (1883); "Inundations and Their Influence on Health" (1882–83); "Infants: Their Chronological Progress" (1887), etc. Chiefly to Dr. Chaillé, as chairman of the committee on state medicine in the Louisiana State Medical Society, is due the clause in favor of state medicine in the Louisiana constitution of 1879, and also several laws enacted by the state. He has been familiar with yellow fever epidemics since 1850, and studied the disease in New Orleans for many years, where it prevailed annually. Dr. Chaillé is an honorary member of the College of Physicians, Philadelphia; of the Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, of Maryland; of the Academy of Medical Sciences, Havana, Cuba, and of the Louisiana Pharmaceutical Association. He is a member of the American Public Health Association; American Medical Association; Louisiana State Medical Society; Orleans Parish Medical Society; Louisiana Educational Association; New Orleans Auxiliary Sanitary Association; Sons of the American Revolution, etc. He was married, Feb. 23, 1857, to Laura E., daughter of Lieut.-Col. John Mountfort. His only child is Mary Laura, widow of Dr. David Jamison. Dr. Chaillé has two grandsons, Stanford Chaillé Jamison and David Chaillé Jamison.


Tulane University

SOUCHON, Edmond, physician, was born in Opelousas, St. Landry Parish, La., Dec. 1, 1841, son of Eugene and Caroline (Pettit) Souchon. He was a grandson of one of the two grenadiers, who at the siege of St. Jean d' Acre, in Egypt, saved the life of Gen. Napoleon Bonaparte: all of his immediate ancestors were of French descent. His father was a practicing dentist in New Orleans. Dr. Edmond Souchon had his earliest education in the schools of St. Martinsville, La., but at twelve years of age his parents removed to Mobile, Ala., and then to New Orleans, where, having studied in private schools, on account of the failure of his father's health, he was obliged, not only to go into public schools, but to do what he could towards the support of the family by selling newspapers. After two years, his father's health improving, he was able to go to Paris, France, where he took a college course, and then, in 1860, began the study of medicine. But on account of the breaking-out of the civil war in this country, his monthly allowance stopped, and he was obliged himself to provide for his five years' course of medical studies. He was the fourth who passed in a list of 350 contestants in the examination for the interneship of one of the hospitals in Paris, and was received upon his first trial. Dr. Souchon became not only the interpreter of, but also assistant of Dr. J. Marion Sims when he arrived in Paris for the purpose of demonstrating his operation for vesico-vaginal fistula. Dr. Souchon's return to this country was hastened by his father's death, and he was graduated at the medical department of the University of Louisiana, in March, 1867. He was treated most kindly by Dr. T. G. Richardson, to whom a letter of recommendation from Dr. Sims had been sent, and Dr. Souchon was allowed the use of his books and instruments, and was provided by him with a room in Dr. Stone's hospital until he could support himself. In after years Dr. Richardson would accept no remuneration. Dr. Souchon assisted Dr. Richardson in private practice for many years, and became his prosector and his chief of clinic in the Charity Hospital. In 1872 he became demonstrator of anatomy in the medical department of Tulane University; in 1885 was appointed professor of anatomy and clinical surgery. He not only designed but superintended the erection of the new Tulane Medical College building, and as a recognition of this service the committee and faculty had a marble memorial tablet placed in the entrance hall of the building. Dr. Souchon was president of the New Orleans Medical and Surgical Association in 1866, and was appointed president of the Louisiana state board of health in 1878. In 1879–82 he was a member of the board of administrators of the Charity Hospital. He is consulting surgeon to the Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Hospital; attending surgeon to the Charity Hospital; president of the commission of the antiphtisine treatment of Klebs and von Ruch; member and president of the Orleans Parish Medical Society; member of the Society of American Anatomists; the Southern Surgical and Gynecological Association; the American Medical Association, and the American Surgical Association. His contributions to periodical literature, especially to the "New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal," have been numerous and of great importance. Besides inventing Souchon's anesthetizer for use in face and mouth operations, he has originated a process for making anatomical and surgical drawings for class work. He was married, in December, 1869, to Corrinne Lavie, of New Orleans. They have three children.

BEMISS, John Harrison, physician and educator, was born in Louisville, Ky., in 1856, one of eight children of Samuel Merrifield and Frances (Lockert) Bemiss. He was of Welsh ancestry, but the family was founded in America, at Worthington, Hampshire co., Mass., in the eighteenth century. His great-grandfather, James Bemiss, served during the revolutionary war, and notably at the battle of Bennington, where he was severely wounded. Of the subsequent generations, at least one son has always followed the medical profession. John, third son of James, the soldier, was married to Elizabeth Bloomer, of New York state, and, about 1801, settled at Bloomfield, Ky., then called Middleburg. At the age of forty-four he gave up medicine, studied theology, and, in 1830, was ordained a Presbyterian minister. His seventh son, Samuel Merrifield, received his medical education in New York city, and in 1845–61 had a lucrative practice in Louisville. In 1866 he was called to the chair of practice of medicine and clinical medicine in the medical department of the University of Louisiana, and there remained until his death in 1885. John Harrison Bemiss was delicate and sickly from his infancy, never ceasing, as long as he lived, to suffer from a disease which first appeared in these early years. At school he won various honors, notably for an essay written before his twelfth year, and when he entered the University of Virginia, at the age of fifteen, he was the youngest matriculant of the college. He was graduated in 1876, and then entered upon a course of study in medicine at the University of Louisiana (now Tulane University), where, as has been said, his father was a professor. In 1878 he was appointed to a position under the Hawaiian government as physician in the Wailuckee and Lahaina district, and accepting this in the hope that the climate would prove beneficial to his health, he resided for five years on the island of Maui, performing the duties of his office, and making also a practical study of leprosy, on which he prepared several valuable papers. Returning to New Orleans, in 1882, he entered into partnership with his father in practice, and also became his assistant in the hospitals and at the university. With Dr. G. B. Underhill and Dr. F. W. Parham, he organized in the medical department the first quiz classes, modeled after the original one of Prof. Chaillé. In 1887 the New Orleans Polyclinic was organized, on an entirely clinical basis, and he became its first president, occupying also the chair of physical diagnosis. For use in his classes he prepared a scheme of physical signs that facilitated the understanding of the subject, and at the Polyclinic he continued his quiz classes. An associate of his in his educational work, F. W. Parham, M. D., wrote after his death: "It was no secret among the students that the chair of physical diagnosis was the most ably filled and most sought after in the whole Polyclinic. . . . . He had a happy knack with students, encouraging them on from one step to another, guiding them, making them fully appreciate each explanation so thoroughly that it was a pleasure to go on. Here was displayed conspicuously a trait recognized by his family from early boyhood—that of exactness. His attention to details, in his teaching at least, was unusual, and to this his success as a teacher was largely due." He wrote a number of learned papers for the New Orleans "Medical and Surgical Journal," and for years he was one of the editors of the "Medical News." He was passionately fond of music, poetry and children. In 1897 his health gave way, and he went to Ocean Springs, Miss., for rest. He arrived during an epidemic of yellow fever, and at once, regardless of his own physical condition, gave his aid to the overworked physicians there. He literally sacrificed his own life, and died in the latter part of 1897. With his death, there had for the first time in a hundred years ceased to be a "Dr. Bemiss."

J. H. Bemiss M. D.

SMITH, William Benjamin, educator and author, was born at Stanford, Lincoln co., Ky., Oct. 26, 1850, son of Jeremiah and Angeline (Kenley) Smith. The family emigrated to Missouri in 1854, settling on a farm near St. Joseph. The son attended for three sessions a private school taught by an Englishman, Charles S. Raffington. His parents intended sending him to the Jesuit university at St. Louis, but the assassination of his father, Aug. 1, 1864, frustrated this plan. He entered Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky., in 1866, being supported there three years through the heroic devotion of his mother and sisters, and was graduated A.B. in 1870, with a record for scholarship unparalleled in the history of the university. He served as tutor there one year, and in 1871 received the degree of A.M. for proficiency in French, German, Italian and Hebrew. He became assistant professor of English and sacred history, and subsequently acting professor of natural sciences. In 1874 he was called to the chair of mathematics in St. John's College, an institution of the Christian Brothers at Prairie du Chien, Wis., where he taught Latin and mathematics for two years. Thence he went to Europe, where he spent three years, mainly at Göttingen, in the study of mathematics and physics. While there he received two prizes in the mathematico-physical seminar, the first ever won by an American, and in 1879 was graduated Ph.D., *summa cum laude*. Returning to the United States, he served four years as professor of mathematics in Central College, Fayette, Mo.; then accepted the chair of physics in the Missouri State University, Columbia, Mo., and subsequently assumed charge of the department of mathematics and astronomy, which greatly increased in efficiency under his direction. In 1893 he was called to the chair of mathematics in Tulane University, New Orleans. In addition to his duties, Dr. Smith has written several works, including "Coördinate Geometry" (1885), recognized as the most exhaustive and original work on that subject produced in America; "A Clue to Trigonometry" (1891), described by a mathematical critic as being "from a master hand"; "Imaginaries in Geometry" (1890), a memoir setting forth some new and surprising results in the geometric depiction of imaginary curves. He has also published a number of striking expositions of "Paulinism" in the "Unitarian Review" of Boston, under the *nom de plume* of "Conrad Mascol." His articles on "Curves of Pauline and of Pseudo-Pauline Style," in the same magazine, have been declared to "settle once for all" the vexed question of the authenticity of Colossians, Ephesians and Philippians. Dr. Smith has also published two controversial brochures on "Tariff for Protection" (1888), and "Tariff Reform" (1890); "Memoir of James S. Rollins," father of the University of Missouri (1891); an article in the "Educational Review" of November, 1892, on "Twelve *vs.* Ten," a plea for duodecimal notation; "The University: A Plea for Higher Education"; "Introductory Modern Geometry" (1893); "Infinitesimal Analysis" (Vol. I., 1898). His great work, however, is his "Bible of the New Testament: Critically Edited, Translated, Chronologically Arranged and Historically Interpreted, with a General Introduction," of which Vol. I. (to Romans) is undergoing final revision. His addresses on the tariff question, highly esteemed as unpartisan treatment of the subject, and published for practically gratuitous distribution, as "invaluable" munitions in the "campaign of education," well illustrate the originality and versatility of his genius. Dr. Smith was married, in 1882, to Kathleen, daughter of G. C. Merrill, of Louisiana, Mo.

DEILER, John Hanno, educator and historian, was born at Altoetting, Upper Bavaria, Aug. 8, 1849, second son of Konrad and Magdalena (*née* Ebenbeck) Deiler, the former being a Bavarian court musician. The lineage of the Deilers is traced to 1540, their ancestors at that time being known as "Genannte," or members of the Grosse Rath, or common council of the ancient city of Nürnberg. Prof. Deiler was educated in the public schools of his native place, and in addition received a thorough training in music from his father and the court composer, Anton Müller. Having a well trained and remarkably good voice, he at the age of ten was appointed soloist of the choir of St. Emmeran, at Ratisbone. This distinction won him a scholarship at the royal Bavarian Studien and Musik Seminar, and he entered the gymnasium at Ratisbone, where he excelled in general studies as well as music. In 1866 he won a scholarship in the Royal Normal College of Munich (situated at Freising), and in 1868 was graduated there with high honors. He next held government appointments in several schools as a teacher, and finally became connected with the model school in Munich. There were 104 applicants for some newly created positions, and Prof. Deiler was the first of the four who were accepted. While an instructor in this school he pursued an advanced course of studies in German literature, history, æsthetics and kindred branches at the Royal Polytechnic Institute, and later he attended lectures at the University of Munich. In 1871 he received a call to become principal of a German school in New Orleans, and started for that city at once, landing in New York, Jan. 22, 1872. In 1879 he was appointed professor of German at the University of Louisiana (now Tulane University); in conjunction with this, he occupied the chair of German at Sophie Newcomb College, where several Tulane professors taught. His courses of lectures at Tulane have been greatly appreciated. Prof. Deiler's ambition has been to cultivate a taste for German literature and song in New Orleans, and he has also bent all his energy to better the condition of his countrymen. That he has admirably succeeded is evidenced by the success of societies which he has founded. He has been for many years a director, and is now president of the Deutsche Gesellschaft, a society whose aim is to attract and protect German immigrants; he was the originator of the German archives for the history of the Germans in the South; he founded, in 1882, the New Orleans Quartette Club, one of the finest and best known in the South. With this club he attended the Saengerfest in the North and West, and scored wonderful success. It was due to the efforts of Prof. Deiler that the twenty-sixth national Saengerfest of the North American Singers' Union was held in New Orleans (February, 1890). At this festival one of the greatest triumphs in the history of the Singers' Union was achieved. Prof. Deiler was the director-general and the leader of the great mass-choruses. These offices were most competently filled by the professor. In the same year he was chosen to represent the National Union at the "Vierte Allgemeine Deutsche Saengerbundesfest," held at Vienna, Austria. This visit to his fatherland was a continual triumph for Prof. Deiler. He was received with the greatest distinction at all the places he visited, and by his eloquence moved the delegates at the Vienna Saengerfest to an unbounded enthusiasm. This address was made in the great Saengerhalle, before an audience of 30,000 people, at the official opening ceremonies. In 1894 Prof. Deiler was chosen a member of the college of judges for the prize singing of the northeastern Saengerbund in New York city. In 1896 he attended the "Fuenfte Allgemeine Deutsche Saengerbundesfest" at Stuttgart, where his success as an orator even surpassed that gained by him in Vienna in 1890. While there he received the news that he had been unanimously elected president of the National Union, North American Saengerbund, with term of office until 1899, by the convention assembled at Pittsburgh. This news was particularly gratifying, as the convention had gone so far as to suspend the constitution of the union, then just adopted, in order to be able to honor the absent professor with the highest position within its gift. As an author Prof. Deiler is well known both in the United States and Germany. His historical researches chiefly relate to the Germans in the United States. He has published "Germany's Contribution to the Present Population of New Orleans"; "The System of Redemption in the State of Louisiana" (Sally Miller, the White Slave, 1889); "History of the German Parishes of All Denominations in the State of Louisiana" (1891); "Louisiana, a Home for German Settlers" (1893); "History of European Immigration to the United States from 1820 to 1896" (1897), and "History of the German Society of New Orleans." This was written for the occasion of the golden jubilee of the society. In addition to these works, Prof. Deiler has written numerous papers on miscellaneous subjects, and has contributed to leading periodicals in Germany and in the United States. In December, 1898, Prof. Deiler received from the German emperor the honor of knighthood in the Order of the Crown for distinguished literary merit and in recognition of his services to the German people in the United States. Prof. Deiler was married at New Orleans, La., Dec. 9, 1872, to Wilhelmina, daughter of Paul Saganowski, an engineer, who fought in the Polish legion under Lajos Kossuth during the Hungarian revolution of 1849.

ARCHINARD, Paul Emile, physician and educator, was born in New Orleans, La., June 4, 1859, son of Alfred and Melicerte (Donnering) Archinard. On his father's side he comes from Huguenot stock, driven from France to Switzerland at the time of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. His great-grandfather, Jean Archinard, emigrated from Geneva to Louisiana in the latter part of the eighteenth century, and settled on Bayou Rapides, above Alexandria. His grandfather, Evarist Archinard, was born at Bayou Rapides, but his father was a native of New Orleans. His mother also was born in New Orleans, daughter of Emile Donnering, a native of Bordeaux, and Melicerte Haydel, an American, born in Louisiana. Paul Archinard attended the schools of the Jesuit fathers in New Orleans, St. Louis, and Springhill, Ala., being graduated at the last named with the degree of A.B. in 1875. He then entered the medical department of the University of Louisiana (now Tulane), and was graduated at this institution and at the Charity Hospital as an interne in 1882, being the gold medallist of the hospital for that year. In 1888 he studied bacteriology under Koch, in Berlin, and in 1889 under Pasteur, in Paris. Since his graduation, except time spent in study abroad, he has practiced medicine in New Orleans, occupying at different times positions of honor in his profession and in medical societies. At present (1899) he gives his time chiefly to laboratory work and to the treatment of nervous diseases. Among the various positions he occupies are: visiting physician to the Charity Hospital since 1882, in charge of the nervous disease wards and outclinics for nervous diseases; vice-president of the New Orleans Polyclinic, and professor of nervous diseases in that institution since 1887; demonstrator of bacteriology and microscopy, medical department of Tulane University since 1889; bacteriologist of the state board of health and of the New Orleans board of health since 1894. Besides the above, he was assistant coroner and city physician in 1882–84 and 1888–92, and was president of the State Medical Society in 1896–98. Dr. Archinard was married, in 1891, to Claire Angela Emma, daughter of Leon Joubert de Villemarest, a capitalist of New Orleans, and great-granddaughter, on her mother's side, of the Marquis de Marigny.

FORTIER, Alcée, author and educator, was born in St. James Parish, La., June 5, 1856, son of Florent and Edwige (Aime) Fortier. The Fortier family is an ancient one, and has a distinguished record in Louisiana. The first ancestor in this country came to Louisiana in 1740, and was one of the signers of the petition of the colonists protesting against the transfer of the colony to Spain. His son, Michel Fortier, was a member of the first city council of New Orleans, and took part, as colonel and aide-de-camp of Gov. Claiborne, in the battle of New Orleans. Florent Fortier, the father of Alcée, was a sugar planter; he received an excellent classical education in France, and was a man of literary attainments, being the author of some very graceful poems in French. He superintended with the greatest care the education of his children. His wife was the daughter of Valcour Aime, one of the richest sugar planters in Louisiana and noted for his philanthropy; she was a niece of Gov. A. B. Roman. Alcée Fortier, having completed the course in one of the best schools in New Orleans, entered the University of Virginia, but was prevented by serious illness from completing his course in that institution. He next read law for nearly two years. But in the meantime, his father having lost his large fortune, he was forced to begin earning his living, and for some time worked as a clerk in a banking-house, always continuing his studies, however, at spare moments under able instructors. Subsequently he taught French in the city high school, and next was teacher in, and then principal of, the preparatory department of the University of Louisiana. In 1880 he was elected professor of French in the University of Louisiana, and was re-elected when that institution became the Tulane University of Louisiana. This position he still holds. Prof. Fortier's whole career has been characterized by an untiring energy and devotion to the work he has had in hand. He has unswervingly labored to encourage and promote the cultivation and study of the French language and literature in his native state. His purpose and his achievement has been the improvement of methods and the elevation of the standard to that of true scholarship in the study of French, and we find him active in every enterprise leading to that end. His own scholarship is at the same time broad and thorough, including research in English, Spanish, Italian, German and the classical languages and literatures. He has followed an extensive course of study in Romance philology in its various departments. He is a prominent member and officer in l'Athénée Louisianais; the American Dialect Society; the New Orleans Academy of Sciences, and of the Modern Language Association of America. From 1888 to 1896 he was a member of the state board of education. His contributions to literature have been numerous and varied in character. Among them may be named "The Importance of Labor and the Necessity of Education," a prize essay before l'Athénée Louisianais; "The French Language in Louisiana and the Negro French Dialect"; "The French Literature in Louisiana"; "Bits of Louisiana Folk-Lore"; "Louisiana Studies," and various articles appearing in "Modern Language Notes," "Journal of American Folk-Lore," and in other journals. He has also published the following books: "Sept Grands Auteurs du XIX^e^ Siècle"; "Gabriel d'Ennerich, Histoire d'un Cadet de Famille au XVIII^e^ Siècle"; annotated edition of de Vigny's "Laurette ou le Cachet Rouge"; annotated edition of Corneille's "Polyeucte," and he is preparing several other classic French texts. Prof. Fortier's researches in the Acadian and other dialects of French in Louisiana have opened an exceedingly attractive field for linguistic study. His accurate and successful work along this line has earned him a national reputation, and has rendered his name well known to European scholars. He has delivered courses of lectures on French literature and history in French and in English before the Tulane University, the Southern Art Union, l'Athénée Louisianais and the Monteagle Assembly in Tennessee.

CHATFIELD-TAYLOR, Hobart Chatfield, author, was born in Chicago, Ill., March 24, 1865, son of Henry Hobart and Adelaide (Chatfield) Taylor. He is seventh in descent from William Taylor, who settled in Marlboro, Mass., in 1651; eighth in descent from George Chatfield, who settled in Guilford, Conn., in 1640. Among his ancestors who were distinguished in colonial times, were Lieut. John Chatfield, who fought during the invasion of Canada by the English and Asa Taylor, who was a private in the same war. Among those who fought in the revolutionary war were Col. Timothy Robinson, who commanded a regiment of Massachusetts troops; Capt. Eli Butler, 1st Connecticut regiment; Lieut. John Eames, of Capt. Nixon's company of minute men, Framingham, Mass., and Oliver Chatfield, a private in the 5th battalion of Wadsworth's Connecticut brigade. Mr. Chatfield-Taylor's ancestry is entirely American, as he traces his ancestry through fifty-four lines, all of whom were settled in America before the year 1700, and includes, besides those mentioned above, twenty-five officers and soldiers who fought during the different colonial wars. Mr. Chatfield-Taylor inherited a large fortune from his father, who had been engaged in many manufacturing enterprises, and additional property from an uncle, Wayne Chatfield, who, dying a bachelor, made a condition in his will to the effect that if his nephew would assume his name he should become his heir. Mr. Chatfield-Taylor was graduated at Cornell University in the class of 1886, and then went into journalism, establishing in Chicago a weekly political and literary review called "America." Its contributors were paid liberally and the journal was in every way conducted generously, a fortune being expended upon it, but its standard was too high to suit the popular taste, and in a few years' time he sold it, though continuing to contribute to its columns. In 1890–92, while residing in Europe, he acted as correspondent of the Chicago "Daily News." In 1891 Mr. Chatfield-Taylor published a novel, entitled "With Edged Tools." This was followed by several others: "An American Peeress" (1893); "Two Women and a Fool" (1895), and "The Vice of Fools" (1897). "The Land of the Castanet" (1896) consists of sketches of travel in Spain, most agreeably written. He has been at various times a contributor to the "North American Review," "Harper's Weekly," the "Cosmopolitan" and other magazines. During the World's Columbian exposition he acted as consul of Spain and member of the Spanish commission to the exposition, and as such was the attendant upon the Infanta Eulalie and her party during their visit to Chicago. Mr. Chatfield-Taylor has been an officer of many of the clubs and social organizations of his native city, and at the present time is president of the Onwentsia club. He was married, in Lake Forest, Ill., June 19, 1890, to Rose, daughter of Charles B. Farwell. They have three children.

H. C. Chatfield-Taylor

Severn Teackle Wallis

WALLIS, Severn Teackle, lawyer and author, was born in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 8, 1816, second son of Philip and Elizabeth Custis (Teackle) Wallis, both natives of Maryland. His mother was the daughter of Severn Teackle, of Talbot county, Md., who was married, February, 1786, to Lucretia, daughter of Pollard Edmondson, of Talbot, a descendant of John Edmondson, an early Quaker and a friend of George Fox. John Edmondson was the second Quaker elected to the colonial legislature of Maryland. His son, Pollard, was also a member of the colonial legislature from Talbot, and was one of those who represented that county in the convention of 1776, which framed the first constitution of Maryland. He was afterwards a member of the state legislature under that constitution. Philip Wallis, father of Severn Teackle, was the only child of Samuel Wallis, of Kent county, who settled there in the eighteenth century upon a large landed estate inherited from his father. After leaving Washington College, he studied law with Hon. James A. Bayard, in Wilmington, but never practiced. After his marriage and the birth of his eldest son, Philip, he removed to Baltimore, where the other children were born. In 1837 he removed to a large plantation near Yazoo, Miss., which his eldest son, Philip, had been managing. By the explosion of a steamboat boiler on the Mississippi, Mr. Wallis was killed in 1844. Mrs. Wallis was a descendant of Rev. Thomas Teackle, of Gloucestershire, England, son of a Royalist, who was killed in the service of Charles I. Her father was lieutenant of the 9th Virginia regiment in 1776, on "colonial establishment." He rose to captain in 1779; was taken prisoner at Brandywine or Germantown, and lost nearly half of his company. Severn Teackle Wallis received an academic and professional education at St. Mary's College, which, in 1841, conferred on him the degree of LL.D. Mr. Wallis was graduated in 1832, receiving the degree of B.A. at the age of sixteen, and that of M.A. two years later. He commenced the study of law with William Wirt, attorney-general of the United States, and the only candidate for president ever offered by Maryland; and finished his course with Judge John Glenn in 1837. Mr. Wallis was graduated in law and was permitted to practice it at the age of nineteen, though he could not be formally received at the bar until his majority. His knowledge of Spanish enabled him to be elected, in 1843, a member of the Royal Academy of History of Madrid. In 1846 he was made fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries of Copenhagen. In 1847 he visited Spain, and wrote "Glimpses of Spain; or, Notes of an Unfinished Tour." In 1849 he revisited Spain, commissioned by the secretary of the interior to report upon the titles to public lands in Florida as affected by Spanish grants during the pendency of negotiations with this country in 1819. He published on his return: "Spain: Her Institutions, Politics and Public Men." He revisited Europe in 1856, and again in 1884. In 1849 he returned to his law practice, and by his brilliant eloquence and ability won a leading position. A friend of Reverdy Johnson and John Nelson, he had pushed to the front, and was frequently before the court of appeals and the supreme court of the United States. Politically, Mr. Wallis was a reformer. Though an ardent partisan, he never surrendered personal independence. He spoke, wrote and acted for himself, and was not afraid to withdraw his support from any measure that did not meet his approval. He was first a Whig, but refused to go with the Know-nothings and Free-soilers, and voted with the Democrats. In 1857, he was offered the position of U. S. district-attorney by Pres. Buchanan, but refused it. In 1858 he wrote the reform address which resulted in the reform movement which culminated in the election and police bills of 1860, followed by the election of a reform mayor and city council. When that bill was assailed, he stood by it before the court of appeals until it was sustained. In 1861 he still cherished the hope that the Union would be preserved, but was one of the committee, who, upon the lamentable outbreak in Baltimore, in April, visited Pres. Lincoln, with the hope of stopping the passing of troops. Mr. Wallis was a delegate to the legislature which met in Frederick, in 1861, and was made chairman of the committee on Federal relations, which reported that "the house of delegates had no power to pass an ordinance of secession." In May he reported an order for commissioners to visit the president, with a view to the restoration of communications with the North. He further reported it "inexpedient to call a convention to consider secession," and that was adopted. On the night of Sept. 12, 1861, Mr. Wallis was arrested at his dwelling, by order of Maj.-Gen. John A. Dix, and soon after the other members of the legislature and the mayor of Baltimore city were arrested. Conveyed to Fortress Monroe, to Fort Lafayette and to Fort Warren, he, with the others, was imprisoned until 1862, when all were unconditionally released, but were not informed of the cause of their arrest. His letter to Hon. John Sherman, in reply to some remarks upon Maryland prisoners, expressed his feelings at that time. Though he was weakened by his forced abode in a northern winter-home, the years which followed marked his greatest professional success. His best literary works and his most important service were after the state constitution of 1867 had removed all barriers. He was urged to every position; none of them had any temptations. His chief labor was with a view to benefit young men by bringing them to a sense of independence. He accepted the presidency of the Civil Service Reform and the Reform League, which he held until his death, and once was induced to stand for the office of attorney-general of the state; but, with the whole ticket, was defeated by a union of the independent Democrats and the Republicans. With declining years he appeared in public but seldom, and then usually before educational institutions, delivering addresses of classic eloquence. Some of them are: Valedictory before the School of Medicine (1868); Address upon George Peabody; Address to the Law Class of the University of Maryland; Address upon the unveiling of the statue to Chief-Justice Roger Brooke Taney (1872); Address on the Lee Memorial Association (1875). His address upon George Peabody was repeated before the legislature of Maryland, by the request of that body, in 1870. Earlier, in 1844, he delivered a lecture on "The Philosophy of History and Some of Its Popular Errors." Some of his poems were: "Blessed Hand," "The Last of the Hours," "Truth and Reason," "The Spectre of Colalto," "In Fort Warren," "Henon," "God's Acres" and "Midnight." During 1894, he seldom left his house, and on April 11th he passed away. Mr. Wallis was domestic in his tastes, and loved his home, his books and his friends. A Wallis Memorial Association was organized in Baltimore to honor his memory. In 1896 the association published a memorial edition of his works, and the intention is to place a bust or other memorial of him in the new courts. Further, the state included him in the group of distinguished members of the Maryland bar whose names are to be cut in the frieze of the supreme court-room in the new courts. The late Wm. T. Walters, first president of the Wallis Memorial Association, presented a marble bust of Mr. Wallis, by Rinehart, to the Peabody library. Mr. Wallis did not marry, and only one brother survived him, John S. Wallis, whose son, John Mather, is now superintendent of the Pennsylvania railroad.

KEELY, John Ernest Worrall, mechanical experimenter, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 3, 1827. His father's parents were German and French; his mother's, English and Swedish. He inherited mechanical and practical talent from his father, who was an iron-worker, and marked musical taste from his grandfather, who had been conductor of an orchestra in Baden-Baden. When still a mere lad he lost both parents, and for a time resided with his grandparents, receiving a rudimentary education in the public schools. Very little is definitely known of his early life; but it is variously reported that he served apprenticeship to the carpenter trade, and later worked at decorative painting. Being an "exquisite performer on the violin," he was at one time member of an orchestra, and again leader. He wandered in the western states, where he had some experience as an Indian fighter, and was once seriously wounded, he also developed great skill in prestidigitation, and for some years, it is stated, exhibited in connection with circus companies. His career up to this point reveals a man of marked versatility and considerable talent—qualities which, coupled with great personal magnetism, even in the absence of a thorough education, were calculated to make him conspicuous and influential. In view of his subsequent career, completely unique in almost every particular, it is interesting to note that even as a youth he was a keen observer, especially on matters musical and mechanical. His story is that he early began experiments in "sympathetic vibration," first, with tuning-forks, and later with complicated contrivances of his own; his attention having been turned to the vast possibilities of vibratory influence by noting the powerful influence of sound-waves, such as come from street-rumblings, to rattle windows and shake buildings. As a result of this line of reasoning, he, in 1874, announced that he had discovered a method of "disintegrating" the "etheric force" which controls the atomic constitution of matter, and applying it to mechanical uses through a motor, impelled by "harmonic vibrations." Although his theories and explanations were utterly at variance with all received scientific principles, he readily succeeded in interesting several intelligent persons, who formed the Keely Motor Co., with a capital stock of $100,000. Keely at once expended $60,000 in constructing a machine, which proved worthless; but, nothing deterred by this failure, he proceeded to repeat his experiments, ever seeming successful in persuading capitalists to invest their money to assist him, and ever holding out the promise of speedy success and untold wealth. From time to time he would give exhibitions to the stockholders and prospective investors, showing on these occasions ingenious machines and such astonishing results that several eminent men of science actually became convinced that he was "on the track of some tremendous undiscovered force." Nevertheless, the much-talked of "commercial engine" was never perfected, and, in spite of the spectacular effects of Keely's exhibitions, the motor always refused to "mote," as the newspapers humorously put it, when those interested became impatient and demanded tangible results. As a consequence of his periodical declarations that the machine was almost perfected, the stock of his company would rise as high as 200—once, it is said, it reached 1,000—and in the face of repeated disappointment fell again as low as ten. During his career of twenty-five years, several million dollars were placed at his disposal for experimentation, and he is said in that time to have made and destroyed over 3,000 different contrivances. In 1888 he was committed to jail for contempt of court in refusing to explain his theories to a committee of experts, appointed at the instance of the impatient stockholders. After 1881, Keely's principal supporter was Mrs. Bloomfield H. Moore (Clara Jessup), a well-known author and philanthropist and widow of a wealthy paper manufacturer, who allowed him a yearly salary of $2,500, and met the expenses of his innumerable experiments; she advanced him well over $100,000. After Keely's death his laboratory was completely searched for any clue to the secret of his invention, but, besides fragments innumerable of discarded or unfinished models—some delicate and complicated, others ponderous—and what seemed to be a complete journal of his experiments from the start, couched in his usual jargon about "polar sympathy," "molecular disintegration," "depolar waves of force," and the like, nothing satisfactory was found. Later, the building was taken down, and beneath the main floor was unearthed a steel sphere, forty-two inches in diameter and weighing nearly three tons, from which connections were made with brass tubing of minute diameter to several parts of the building. This discovery confirmed the opinion of several scientists, who had declared Keely's surprising effects to have been produced through the agency of compressed air, which, as is known, may be transmitted through exceedingly small tubes; but it in no sense cleared up the mystery of the man himself. The theory that he was a deliberate and conscienceless exploiter of human credulity hardly comports with his years of industrious experimenting and the patience he expended in the construction of one complicated device after another, many of which were never shown to any one, when his personal magnetism and plausible address might have served the end of coercing money at far less pains. A writer in the New York "Herald" says: "If Keely was a humbug, pure and simple, he was the most plausible humbug and the most industrious one I ever met. . . . The man's fingers were the best possible evidence of his unflagging industry. The grasp of his hand was like the clutch of a vise. His palms were as hard as bone, and usually as soiled as those of a coal-heaver. His years of strumming at wires and working in iron, copper and steel had developed great callous knobs at the ends of the fingers until the digits were as hard and twice as thick and broad as those of any other fingers I ever saw on the hands of a healthy human being." He was evidently neither insane, nor merely an ordinary swindler. An excessive fondness for sleight-of-hand performances, leading him to perpetrate the greatest series of hoaxes of this, or, perhaps, of any century, cannot fully explain his course. The most probable solution of the matter is, that with a crude generalization on familiar physical phenomena, he had formed a theory characteristic of an untrained mind, and had passed his years experimenting and vainly hoping he might at last strike the "right combination," after the manner of mediæ-

John W. Keely

val alchemists seeking the *elixir vitæ*. Although the recipient of vast sums of money, he lived plainly, expending most of his means on his experiments. He left at his death scarcely $1,500 in cash. His appearance was imposing; his address fascinating and convincing, and his character irreproachable. He was a regular attendant at church and known as a generous giver. Mr. Keely died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 18, 1898.

SCRANTON, George Whitfield, founder of Scranton, Pa., was born at Madison, Conn., May 11, 1811, son of Theophilus and Elizabeth (Warner) Scranton. He was descended from John Scranton, who emigrated from England in 1639, with Rev. Henry Whitfield's company, and became one of the planters of Guilford. Either he or his son, Capt. John (1641–1703), settled in that part of the town which became East Guilford, and later Madison, and there descendants of his are still to be found. "The name Scranton," says a local historian, "is full of energy and push, making itself felt in every form of industry and enterprise throughout the land—creating and naming cities—a strength and help in every good cause, a genuine live element in the world's forces." Although farmers by occupation for generations, the Scrantons knew how to carry a gun as well as to swing a scythe. The third John (1676–1723), like his father, bore the title of captain, while Capt. Ichabod (1717–60) commanded a company of Guilford men in the second French war. The son of Ichabod was Theophilus (1751–1827), who was the grandfather of George Whitfield Scranton. Theophilus Scranton, 2d, owned and operated for years the line of stages that carried the U. S. mail between New Haven and Saybrook, and in the latter place met the lady who became his first wife, the daughter of Chapman Warner. George Scranton, after attending Lee's Academy at Madison for two years, began, at the age of seventeen, to earn his own living. He found his way to Belvidere, Warren co., N. J., on the Delaware, where he worked as a teamster, receiving $8 a month for his services. It was not long before he was offered a position in a store as a clerk, nor long before his services were of such value that he was admitted as a partner; but in 1835 he sold out his interest to engage in farming. It would hardly have been possible for one having the ability of Mr. Scranton to go on contentedly tilling the soil. He soon began to desire a larger field of operation, and in 1837 he and his brother, Selden, purchased the lease and stock of an iron furnace at Oxford, in the same county. This sudden change from agriculture to manufacturing was deprecated by their friends; but subsequent events proved that the young men were warranted in making it, and the fact that they passed through the financial crisis of 1837 with unimpaired credit was in itself sufficient proof of their ability as managers. In the year 1839 William Henry, an iron manufacturer, engaged to buy an extensive tract of land in the Lackawanna valley, including Slocum hollow, the site of the present city of Scranton. The fine quality and abundance of anthracite coal in that region induced Mr. Henry to undertake, with the use of this coal, the smelting of ore; but he was unable to pay for the property, which passed into other hands. The new owners were George W., Selden and Joseph H. Scranton and their brother-in-law, Joseph C. Platt; and in 1840 they settled at Slocum, which consisted of three small houses and a stone mill, surrounded by forests, and scarce deserved a name. Several attempts to smelt iron ore with anthracite had been made in this country, but none had been satisfactory, and two experiments by the Scrantons, in 1841, were failures also; but George Scranton had a sanguine temperament, enforced by a strong will, and could inspire others with his hopefulness. A third experiment was made in January, 1842, and was successful; but now the manufacturers were confronted by two problems; how to meet their heavy expenses and how to find a market for their output. George Scranton, by his pleasing address and persistent efforts, succeeded in interesting the directors of the New York and Erie railroad in his project, and by making the lowest bid secured the contract for furnishing the road with rails, the directors agreeing to advance the money requisite to carry on the business. Out of these small beginnings grew the great iron and steel industry of Scranton, and in the place of a few rude houses and cornfields there stands a city of 100,000 inhabitants. Mr. Scranton was not satisfied with placing the iron industry on a firm basis; he at once began to plan greater things; one project, which was carried through, being the investment of foreign capital in the Lackawanna valley and the construction of railroads having Scranton as their centre. He was for a long time president of the Cayuga and Susquehanna and the Lackawanna and Western railroads. On the death of the Whig party, he joined the Republicans, and became known as an enthusiastic advocate of the principle of protection to home industries. In 1856 he was elected to congress by a majority of 3,700 in a district that usually gave Democratic candidates 2,000 majority, and gave so much satisfaction by his course, especially by his defense of protection, that he was re-elected, and was in office at the time of his death. Mr. Scranton was married, at Belvidere, N. J., Jan. 21, 1835, to Jane, daughter of George Hile, who bore him two sons and two daughters. Mr. Scranton died at Scranton, Pa., March 24, 1861.

GALLAUDET, Thomas Hopkins, founder of deaf-mute instruction in America, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 10, 1787, son of Peter Wallace and Jane (Hopkins) Gallaudet. Early in the eighteenth century there settled at New Rochelle, N. Y., a French Protestant, Peter Elisha Gallaudet, who some years previous had fled from his native country to escape persecution. His family was an ancient one, and for generations had adhered to the reformed faith. Peter Wallace Gallaudet, a grandson of the emigrant, was a commission-merchant in Philadelphia for many years; also lived in New York city and Hartford, Conn., and in 1824 took up his residence in Washington, D. C., where, in his eightieth year, he founded a manual-labor school and orphan asylum. Jane Hopkins, his wife, was descended from John Hopkins and Rev. Thomas Hooker, founders of Hartford, and by her ardent piety showed herself worthy of her Puritan ancestors. Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet was the eldest of twelve children, and was precocious in his mental development. He was fitted for college at the Hopkins Grammar School, Hartford, in 1802, entered the sophomore class at Yale, and in 1805 was graduated with the highest honors. He spent a year in a law office in Hartford, another year in private study of English literature, and two years, 1808–10, as a tutor in Yale College, but ill health disarranged every plan, and in order to lead a more active, outdoor life, he became a traveling agent for a business house in New York city. Suddenly, and before his mind was free from religious doubts which had depressed him for years, even before he had united with a church, although it was his purpose to do so, he decided to study for the ministry, and in 1812 entered Andover Theological Seminary. After a conscientious course of study here for two years, he was licensed to

T. H. Gallaudet

preach in 1814, and soon received calls to important churches, but declined them, his health not having been established. During one of his vacations, while a theological student, he grew deeply interested in a deaf and dumb child, daughter of Dr. Mason Fitch Cogswell, an eminent physician of Hartford, and was convinced that he could impart to her a knowledge of simple words and sentences. The result of his first effort was so encouraging that he gave considerable time to the task during the winter of 1814–15, aided by a publication of Abbé Sicard, of Paris, and Dr. Cogswell became eager to have a school for deaf-mutes established in the United States and to have Mr. Gallaudet placed at its head. A meeting of influential citizens was called, a fund was raised for the purpose of sending Mr. Gallaudet abroad to acquire the art of teaching the deaf in the schools of Great Britain and France, and not many weeks later, on June 25, 1815, the young clergyman landed in Liverpool. In spite of letters of introduction, intercessions of people in high life, and of persistent personal efforts, he failed to achieve the object of his mission, so far as the schools in London and Edinburgh were concerned. These were under the control of a single family, which had for generations selfishly monopolized the work, and so many obstacles were thrown in Mr. Gallaudet's way, and so many galling conditions imposed, that he abandoned all hope of becoming acquainted with the English method, and departed for Paris. There he met with a different reception. The Abbé Sicard gave him every possible facility for the study of his methods, and when, in June, 1816, Mr. Gallaudet returned to the United States, he took with him Laurent Clerc, a young deaf-mute who had been the abbé's most valued teacher. Meantime, the new institution had been incorporated, a grant of money obtained from the state legislature, and through Mr. Gallaudet's solicitations, liberal donations from individuals in different parts of the eastern and middle states had been received. The Hartford School for the Deaf was opened with seven pupils, April 15, 1817, and for fourteen years Mr. Gallaudet remained at its head, overcoming difficulties and bearing burdens with a self-sacrifice that was not fully appreciated by the board of directors. He was overworked, underpaid, and, owing to lack of a fixed policy on the part of the directors, was subjected to many annoyances. Although he had brought the institution to a state of prosperity, an attempt to remove him was made in 1828; fortunately for the life of the school it was frustrated, and he kept on, bearing increasing burdens, until April 7, 1830, when, for the sake of his health, he resigned. In addition to teaching classes, drilling new teachers, preparing annual reports, and conducting a large correspondence, he had spent a large part of his time in helping to found similar institutions, in delivering public addresses on deaf-mute education, in making appeals to legislatures, and in preaching; moreover, "in most of the organized public movements of the day his support and active coöperation were considered essential." Of his work as a teacher, his son and biographer Edward M. Gallaudet, says: "His skill in adapting methods borrowed from France, to the needs of American children, was great. He possessed peculiar and natural endowments for the special work of instructing the deaf, prominent among which was a really marvelous grace and clearness in all kinds of pantomimic expression. He was the first to suggest and use in schools for the deaf the language of signs in religious exercises and lectures. His eloquence in this language has never been surpassed and rarely equalled." Mr. Gallaudet ended his labors Oct. 1, 1830. Meanwhile he had been invited to inaugurate in Boston the education of the blind in America; to represent the Colonization Society in New England; to accept professorships in several colleges, and to become principal of various institutions, including the first normal school in America, and to inaugurate a professorship of the philosophy of education in the New York University. All of these he declined, to devote himself to the preparation of books for the young, for which he was peculiarly fitted. Before the end of the year he had written the "Child's Book on the Soul," and this was followed by the "Child's Book on Repentance," the "Child's Book of Bible Stories," the "Youth's Book on Natural Theology," and eleven volumes of "Scripture Biography," all of which were circulated to the extent of thousands of copies, and were translated into many languages. Assisted by Rev. Horace Hooker he prepared a "Practical Spelling Book," and a "School and Family Dictionary and Illustrated Definer," both of which had a large circulation. His work as an author covered a period of eight years. For eight years also he acted as agent of an association for the promotion of Protestantism in the West, especially in sections settled by Germans. In 1838 he was invited to become chaplain of the Insane Hospital at Worcester, Mass., and in the same year to accept a similar position in the Retreat for the Insane at Hartford. He accepted the latter position, and held it until his death. It was a field of labor for which he was admirably fitted, and, supported by the love and confidence of his medical associates, he did a work that was hardly inferior to that performed in the other institutions. His culture, his personal magnetism, his tact, his humor, were all brought into exercise, and his direct influence on the patients was considered a most important curative force. Throughout his life Mr. Gallaudet was a member of the ancient First Church (Centre Congregational) of Hartford, but was broad-minded enough to sympathize with the gifted pastor of the North Congregational Church, Horace Bushnell, when the latter was under trial for so-called heterodoxy. His relations with clergymen of all denominations were of the most cordial nature. As a public speaker and as a preacher he had great popularity. His topics were logically arranged, his thoughts were set forth in polished language, the earnestness of his manner compelled attention, and his personal presence, in spite of the fact that he was undersized, had a gentle power of fascination. Mr. Gallaudet was married, at Guilford, Conn., Aug. 29, 1821, to one of his pupils, Sophia, daughter of Miner and Rachel (Hall) Fowler. Attractive in person, vivacious in manner, and lovely in character, she endeared herself to every one, and her sympathy and encouragement brought her husband through many a period of trial. She was of great aid to him and to her son, Edward Miner, in the schools of which they respectively had charge. She bore him four sons and four daughters, and survived him for twenty-six years. Mr. Gallaudet received the degree of LL.D. from Western Reserve College a short time before his death, which occurred at Hartford, Sept. 10, 1851. In 1854 a monument, the gift of deaf-mutes and designed by two deaf-mute artists, was erected on the grounds of the Hartford School for the Deaf, and in 1888, a bronze statue, by Daniel Chester French, also the gift of deaf-mutes, was placed on the grounds of the National Deaf-Mute College in Washington.

Thomas Gallaudet.

GALLAUDET, Thomas, clergyman, was born at Hartford, Conn., June 3, 1822, eldest son of Thomas Hopkins and Sophia (Fowler) Gallaudet. His family relations brought him into intimate acquaintance with the deaf and dumb in his early life, for his father was the first principal of the school for deaf-mutes in Hartford, and his mother was educated in that institution. He was graduated at Washington College (afterwards called Trinity), Hartford, in 1842, receiving the degree of B.A. In 1845, the degree of M.A. was conferred upon him by his alma mater, and in 1862, that of D.D. In September, 1843, he became a teacher in the New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, under the elder Dudley Peet, and remained connected with it until Oct. 1, 1858. Having been ordained a deacon in 1850, he began a Bible-class for deaf-mute men and women in old St. Stephen's Church, corner of Broome and Chrystie streets. In June, 1851, he was ordained priest in Grace Church, Brooklyn Heights. In October, 1852, he founded St. Ann's Church for deaf-mutes and such hearing people as were willing to be associated with him in the care of the silent ones. The services were held in hired halls for seven years, and then this church and rectory became settled in West Eighteenth street, near Fifth avenue. So many openings for church work among deaf-mutes in other places came to his attention, that in October, 1872, he founded a society, which was incorporated under the title of the Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes, the bishop of New York being ex-officio president of the board of twenty-five trustees. As the representative of the society, Dr. Gallaudet traveled extensively throughout the country, and was instrumental in establishing many missions. This society, all of whose annual reports he has written, is now limited in its missionary work to the dioceses of New York, Long Island, Newark and Connecticut. Though he has kept up his interest in the various institutions for deaf-mutes, Dr. Gallaudet's life-work has been chiefly of a pastoral kind among those who have left school. As the general manager of the mission, he has founded a beautiful home for the aged and infirm on a farm by the Hudson river, near Poughkeepsie. Providential circumstances led to an important change. In 1897 old St. Ann's Church and old St. Matthew's formed a new parish under the name of St. Matthew's Church, pledged to care for deaf-mutes, and to build and support the new St. Ann's Church for deaf-mutes by themselves, with a pastor of their own. Dr. Gallaudet is rector emeritus of St. Matthew's Church, West Eighty-fourth street, near Central park, and the vicar of St. Ann's Church for Deaf-Mutes. Dr. Gallaudet has made many visits to institutions and missions for the deaf and dumb in Great Britain and Ireland. He has been for thirty years pastor of the sisterhood of the Good Shepherd, New York city, and has served in the executive committees of numerous church societies. He was married, in New York city, July 15, 1845, to Elizabeth R., daughter of Dr. Bern W. and Caroline E. Budd, who was one of the pupils in Dr. Peet's institution. They have had two sons and five daughters. In the education of the deaf, Dr. Gallaudet believes in uniting the manual and oral methods in what is called the combined system. He maintains that signs are to the deaf, through the eye, what sounds are to the hearing, through the ear. He therefore favors the preservation and cultivation of the sign-language as the means of the rapid communication of ideas in the social life of the deaf as well as in lectures and debates of societies and religious services for their benefit.

GALLAUDET, Edward Miner, educator, was born at Hartford, Conn., Feb. 5, 1837, youngest son of Rev. Thomas Hopkins and Sophia (Fowler) Gallaudet. After attending the high school of his native city for three years, he became, at the age of fourteen and a half, a clerk in the Phœnix Bank in the same place. He was several times promoted, and received flattering offers from other banks, but in 1854 gave up business and entered Trinity College. In two years' time he completed a course of study which entitled him to the degree of B.S. In this time he covered ground ordinarily requiring four years of study, and often had recitations with the four college classes at the same time. In December, 1855, he began teaching three hours a day in the School for Deaf-Mutes, at Hartford, founded by his father, and on his graduation at college, in 1856, he assumed full duties as an instructor in that institution. In May, 1857, Mr. Gallaudet was invited to Washington, D. C., by Hon. Amos Kendall, to organize a new school for deaf-mutes, chartered by congress, in February of that year. Though not of legal age he at once took charge of this important institution, with the assurance from the board of directors, of which Mr. Kendall was president, that they looked with favor on his scheme, then definitely proposed, to develop the new school into a college. In 1864 congress gave the Columbia Institution collegiate powers, and Mr. Gallaudet, at the age of twenty-seven, was made president of the college he had founded. Liberal appropriations from congress have enabled the college to carry out the plans of its president for the higher education of the deaf, and after thirty-five years of most successful work it is still the only college for the deaf in the world. Beautiful grounds and buildings have been provided by congress, and an ample corps of professors carries forward the education of young deaf-mutes of both sexes to the point of graduation in the liberal arts. Pres. Gallaudet, besides conducting the affairs of the institution in all its departments, planning and superintending the erection of its buildings, has found time for considerable literary work, and has visited Europe four times in the interest of his profession. He has been a contributor to the "American Annals of the Deaf," the "New Englander," the "Penn Monthly," "Harper's Monthly," "International Review," and other publications. In 1879 he published a "Manual of International Law," now used as a text-book in many colleges. In 1887 he published a "Life of Thomas Hopkins Gallaudet (his father), Founder of Deaf-Mute Education in America." His first visit to Europe was in 1867, after which he published a report on schools for the deaf in Europe, which exerted an important influence in promoting the oral teaching of the deaf in this country. His second official visit to Europe was made in 1880, when he went as a delegate to an international convention of instructors of the deaf at Milan. He took an active part in the discussions of the convention, and commented on its proceedings in the London "Times" and several American journals. In 1886 Dr. Gallaudet was invited by the British government to visit London for the purpose of giving testimony before the royal commission on the blind, deaf and dumb, etc. He appeared before the commission in November, and it is understood that his account of methods approved in America had an important influence in shaping the policy of the commission, whose recommendations have been favorably considered by parliament. Dr. Gallaudet has been for thirty years chairman of the executive committee of the convention of American institutes of the deaf; was one of the founders and has been president of the Cosmos Club; was Garfield's successor as president of the Literary Society of Washington; is an active member of the American Social Science Association, and has been chairman of the department of education; is a member of the Philosophical and Anthropological societies of Washington, and of the American Historical Society and the Huguenot Society, and is president of the District of Columbia Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred upon him by Columbian University, in 1869, and that of LL.D. by Trinity College, Hartford, the same year, and by Yale University, in 1895. Dr. Gallaudet was married, in Hartford, Conn., July 20, 1858, to Jane M. Fessenden, daughter of Edson and Lydia W. Fessenden. Mrs. Gallaudet died in 1866. He was married again, Dec. 22, 1868, to Susan, daughter of Joseph A. and Elizabeth (Skinner) Denison. He has three sons and three daughters.

McCULLOUGH, John, tragedian, was born at Blakes, near Coleraine, Londonderry, Ireland, Nov. 14, 1832, son of a small farmer, in humble circumstances. Shortly after the death of his mother, in 1844, he came to the United States, accompanying his three sisters, older than himself, and several friends, who settled in Philadelphia. There he made his home who a cousin, who was a chairmaker; and soon after his arrival, having found employment at that trade, followed it for several years. Later, his father also emigrated to America, and began farming near Philadelphia; he died at Morristown, N. J., in 1878. On his arrival in America, John McCullough possessed only the barest rudiments of an education; but, by virtue of a native brilliancy of intellect and a desire to advance, he gradually obtained a fair degree of culture. A workman, whom he met while engaged in chairmaking, led him to read Shakespeare; and the study of this master, together with the few dramatic performances which he witnessed, produced in him an ardent longing for the stage. He, accordingly, joined a society of amateur actors, and later studied elocution under the instruction of Lemuel White. On Aug. 15, 1857, he made his professional début, as Thomas in "The Belle's Stratagem," at the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia, then under the management of William Wheatley and John Drew. He remained at the Arch Street Theatre for three years, and then, after one season at the Howard Athenæum, Boston, returned to Philadelphia, to fill an engagement at the Walnut Street Theatre It was while engaged at this theatre that he made the acquaintance of Edwin Forrest, who made him the leading man of his company, and thereafter took a warm interest in his future. He appeared with Forrest for the first time in Boston, in October, 1861, playing Pythias to Forrest's Damon, and during his connection with the company was seen as Laertes, Macduff, Iago, Edgar and Richmond, and appeared also in "Metamora," "The Gladiator," "Jack Cade" and "The Broker of Bogota." When Forrest gave a revival of "Coriolanus" at Niblo's Garden, New York, in November, 1863, McCullough appeared as Cominius. In 1866 he went to San Francisco, Cal., where, in conjunction with Lawrence Barrett, he assumed the management of the California Theatre, and retained it for nearly nine years, through a period made brilliant and successful by the appearance of some of the best actors of the time. In 1870 Barrett retired, and thereafter McCullough was the sole manager of the theatre. It was during this period that he was seen for the first time as Virginius, a rôle in which, until his death, he remained without a rival. At Booth's Theatre, on May 4, 1874, McCullough was seen for the first time in New York city as a star, and during his engagement of four weeks he appeared in the title-rôles of "Richelieu" and "Hamlet," and as Falconbridge in "King John." When Boucicault's "Belle le Mar" was produced at the same theatre, in August, 1874, McCullough acted Col. Bligh, and in the following month appeared as Pierre in a notable revival of Otway's "Venice Preserved." Following this, he filled profitable engagements as a star in various parts of the United States—his receptions in San Francisco, Washington and Boston being especially enthusiastic—and during this period he appeared in San Francisco as De Mauprat and Richmond to Edwin Booth's Richelieu and Richard III. On April 2, 1877, he opened a long and profitable engagement at Booth's Theatre, New York, and was seen as Virginius, Richelieu, Richard III., Iago, Othello, King Lear, Metamora and Spartacus. His third engagement in New York was inaugurated at the Grand Opera House, on April 22, 1878, and one of its features was a revival of "The Fall of Tarquin," he himself appearing as Lucius Brutus. At the Boston Theatre, on Feb. 3, 1879, he revived "Pizarro," acting Rolla. Opening at Utica, on Sept. 5, 1880, he starred during that season in thirty-four cities of the United States. His first London engagement opened at Drury Lane Theatre, on April 18, 1881, and during a run of somewhat over a month, he was seen as Virginius and Othello. In the spring of 1883 he began to give evidence of mental impairment, and, although he sought relief for his ailment at Carlsbad, Germany, it made such rapid progress, that in Chicago, on Sept. 29, 1884, he was compelled to abruptly quit the stage, and was never again seen as an actor. From June until October, 1885, he was confined in Bloomingdale Insane Asylum, New York city, and thereafter until his death was cared for at his home in Philadelphia. During his career as an actor he played many parts; his best, observes a competent critic, "were those which rested upon the basis of the human heart and progressed in the realm of the affections. He was a heroic actor, the manly friend,

John McCullough

the fond and tender father, the simple, affectionate, high-minded man, whose soul could only exist in honor. To ideals of this kind he gave perfect expression." No actor in recent times held a higher place in the affectionate regard of the people, and his place on the American stage has not been filled. Mr. McCullough was married, in 1849, to Letitia McClare, of Germantown, Pa., who survived him with a son. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 8, 1885, and was buried in Mount Moriah cemetery.

Jos. Brant

BRANT, Joseph (Thayendanegea), Indian chief, was born about 1740 on the banks of the Ohio, whither his parents, who were Mohawks, had gone to hunt, as was their custom. His father was a full-blooded Mohawk, of the Wolf tribe, and Brant was not a half-breed, as some accounts allege. There is some doubt about his being the son of a chief, but it is undisputed that his grandfather was one of the Indian chiefs who had visited England a half-century before. He was a lad of uncommon enterprise and pluck, and at the early age of thirteen he joined the warriors of his tribe, under Sir William Johnson, and was present at the battle of Lake George. Sir William Johnson, believing that the Indians could be educated and civilized, devoted considerable of his time in aiding them to build churches, organizing missions and improving the moral and social condition of the race. He became interested in Joseph Brant and his sister, Mary, who later, as his wife, became mistress of "Johnson Hall." He sent Joseph to Dr. Wheelock's Charity School in Lebanon, Conn., where he not only became expert in the use of the English language, but acquired also some knowledge of general literature and history. When he left this school he was taken by the missionary, Rev. Chas. J. Smith, as his interpreter in 1762, but only acted in this capacity a short time. He joined a company of Johnson's soldiers that went out against the Indians, and he "behaved so much like the Christian and the soldier that he gained great esteem." Brant married about that time, and settled in Canajoharie, N. Y., where he joined the Episcopal church, and led a peaceful life, engrossed in missionary work among the Mohawks, in improving their minds with the knowledge he had gained at school. He was a man of earnest and serious character, and his devotion to the church endured throughout his life. But with this character of devout missionary and earnest student Joseph Brant combined, in curious contrast, the attributes of an Indian warrior developed to the highest degree. There was no accomplishment prized by the braves in which he did not outshine all his fellows. He was as much in advance of his men in conducting warfare as in peaceful pursuits, and just as successful; and, being early called to take the warpath, he rendered much assistance to the British throughout several campaigns. He was with Johnson in the Niagara expedition, and was in Pontiac's war, in 1763, in which he fought with great distinction on the English side. Having visited England in 1775, he sided with the British at the outbreak of the war of the revolution. He received a colonel's commission from Gov. Carleton, who employed him in many raids against the colonists until his became a name of terror from the St. Lawrence to the Susquehanna river. He took an active part in the massacre at Cherry Valley, N. Y., as well as in that which desolated Minisink, in Orange county, in 1779. He was at the head of a band of warriors in Col. St. Leger's expedition against Fort Stanwix, and he bore a prominent part in the battle of Oriskany the following August. The barbarities attending the destruction of the Wyoming valley, in July, 1778, have been ascribed to him by some American writers and by Campbell, in his poem, "Gertrude of Wyoming"; but Brant was not present at that massacre. The Indians were commanded by Col. John Butler, whose heart was more ferocious than that of any savage. John Fiske says of Brant: "The tincture of civilization he had acquired was by no means superficial. Though engaged in many murderous attacks, his conduct was not marked by the ferocity so characteristic of the Iroquois. Though he sometimes approved the slaying of prisoners, on grounds of public policy, he was flatly opposed to torture, and never would allow it. He often went out of his way to rescue women and children from the tomahawk, and the instances of his magnanimity toward suppliant enemies were very numerous." After the treaty of peace, in 1783, he retained his commission in the British service, drawing half pay. He immediately exerted himself to get a home for his people, the Mohawks, across the St. Lawrence river. He went to Quebec, where he obtained, through Gen. Haldimand, a grant of land six miles on each side of the Grand river, in Ontario, which flows into Lake Erie, the grant extending the length of the river, about 100 miles. Here, where the names of Brant county and its county-seat, Brantford, have been given to preserve his memory, Joseph Brant ruled over his people; laboring for their improvement, teaching them the Gospel, and looking after their moral and intellectual improvement. He translated the prayer-book and parts of the New Testament into his native tongue, and he planned to write a history of the Six Nations, which was never accomplished, however. In 1785 he again visited England, where he was received with the greatest honors, introduced into the best society and presented at court. While there he secured sufficient funds with which to build a church for his people—the first Episcopal church ever erected in Upper Canada. His last days were spent on his estate at the head of Lake Ontario—a gift from the king—upon which he built a large residence; and here resided with him his youngest son, John, who afterwards became a chief, and a daughter, Elizabeth, who married William Johnson Kerr, a grandson of Sir William Johnson, while his wife preferred the simpler life of the savage, and dwelt with the tribe in the Indian village at Grand river. The last survivor of the Brant children was Catherine B. Johnson, who died at Wellington Square, Canada, in 1867. Joseph Brant was sagacious and brave, chivalrous and faithful, kind and gentle, and unquestionably the greatest Indian of whom we have any knowledge. Theodosia Burr, having entertained him at her house in New York, wrote her father, Aaron Burr: "After all, he was a most Christian and civilized guest in his manners." He died, Nov. 24, 1807, at his home in Wellington Square, Canada, and was buried beside the little church he built on Grand river. There is a monument over his grave, with this inscription: "This tomb is erected to the memory of Thayendanegea, or Capt. Joseph Brant, principal chief and warrior of the Six Nations Indians, by his fellow-subjects, admirers of his fidelity and attachment to the British crown." A statue of Brant was unveiled at Brantford in 1886.

TODD, Mabel Loomis, author, was born at Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 10, 1858, daughter of Prof. Eben J. and Mary Alden (Wilder) Loomis. Her mother was directly descended from John Alden, of the Mayflower. Mabel Loomis was educated in the private schools of Washington and of Boston, in the latter city being especially trained in music and painting. She was married, March 5, 1879, to David B. Todd, then an astronomer of the naval observatory, but who soon became professor of astronomy at Amherst College. For some years Mrs. Todd had devoted most of her time to music and to painting, occasionally writing an article for the magazines. One of her studies of milkweed and brown butterflies was used as a cover decoration for Dr. Samuel H. Scudder's great work, "The Butterflies of New England." She accompanied Prof. Todd to Japan, in 1887, upon the total solar eclipse expedition of which he had charge, and her interest in astronomy was so decided that she was able to be of much assistance to him. She contributed articles in regard to this expedition to the New York "Nation," "St. Nicholas," the "Century" and other publications. After much laborious work of copying, arranging and editing the poems of Emily Dickinson (deceased), the first volume of these verses was published in 1890; the second volume, with Mrs. Todd's preface, in 1891. In 1894 appeared a volume by her on "Total Eclipses of the Sun," which is an accepted authority upon that subject. Later that same year Mrs. Todd brought out two volumes of Emily Dickinson's "Letters," which she edited, with copious notes. In 1896 she accompanied Prof. Todd to Japan upon another eclipse expedition, which he superintended, and this time they visited the northern coast of Yezo, on the sea of Okhotsk. The result of this expedition and its work appeared in various articles written by Mrs. Todd, as well as interesting accounts of the hairy Aino, aborigines who live in this part of Japan, Mrs. Todd being the first foreign woman to visit Kitami province. These articles were published in the New York "Nation," "Outlook," "Independent," the "Journal of Education," the "Atlantic Monthly," the "Century Magazine" and others. In the autumn of 1896, a third series of Emily Dickinson's poems appeared, under her editorship, as well as a "Cycle of Sonnets" by an anonymous author. Mrs. Todd's book upon the last Japan expedition, entitled "Corona and Coronet," (1898), includes eight or ten chapters upon the Hawaiian islands. She made, while in northern Japan, an ethnological collection of Aino articles of dress, ornament and use, the second only in this country, for the Peabody museum at Salem, Mass. Every season Mrs. Todd gives drawing-room talks on astronomical and literary subjects, as well as upon travel, in the women's clubs and the homes of Philadelphia, Boston, Brooklyn, Chicago, Cleveland and other cities. She is regent of a chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and was for many years upon the state committee of the General Federation of Women's Clubs; is also a director in the Massachusetts State Federation, and has held many other club offices. Prof. and Mrs. Todd have one daughter, Millicent, born in Washington, D. C., 1880.

BIGELOW, Poultney, journalist and author, was born in New York city, Sept. 10, 1855, son of John Bigelow, the eminent author and diplomat, and Jane T. Poultney, of Baltimore, Md. He is in the eighth generation from John Bigelow, who settled at Watertown, Mass., in 1632, and figures in the town records as Biglo, Begulah and Baguley. By his wife, Mary Warren, he had thirteen children, one of whom, Joshua, was a soldier in King Philip's war, and for his services was awarded a tract of land near Westminster, R. I. Another member of the family who bore a military title was Joshua's son, John (1681–1770), a lieutenant. Asa, great-grandson of Lieut. John, was the father of John Bigelow, the author. Poultney Bigelow was taken to Paris by his parents in 1861, his father having been appointed U. S. consul, and as the latter was subsequently U. S. minister, he remained in that city until 1867. In 1870 he went to Germany to continue his education. He there formed a strong friendship with the son of the then crown prince, now the reigning sovereign, sharing in his sports. He entered Yale in 1873, but at the end of his freshman year, started on a voyage round the globe in a sailing-vessel. The vessel was wrecked on the coast of Japan, and Mr. Bigelow barely escaped with his life. After an adventurous trip to the Great Wall of China, he returned to his native country by way of California, and re-entered Yale. He began his literary career while a senior as an editor of the "Yale Courant." He became acquainted with Frederic Remington while both were studying in the Yale Art School, and made his début as an illustrator in that journal. Mr. Bigelow was graduated in 1879, and then entered the Columbia Law School; was admitted to the supreme court bar, and practiced several years in New York, taking at the same time an active interest in politics as secretary of the New York Free Trade Club and City Reform Club. He has been connected with the "Herald" in different departments, dividing his time between the United States and Europe; traveling extensively, and frequently under official auspices. He was the first editor of "Outing" as a magazine devoted to outdoor sports, removing it from Boston to New York. In 1891 he descended the Danube in a canoe, being the first to take a canoe down the Iron Gate rapids. He has paddled this canoe over nearly every large river in Europe, and has sailed another around the islands of St. Thomas and St. Kitts, in the Caribbean sea. In 1892, in company with Frederic Remington, he visited Russia on a commission in behalf of the U. S. government. Notwithstanding his semi-official position, he fell under disfavor with the Russian government, and was obliged to leave the country, though the cause of his offense undoubtedly arose from a misapprehension as to the purpose of his mission. His companion, who was engaged in studying the Russian soldier from the standpoint of the artist, was included in the proscription. On the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, Mr. Bigelow went to Cuba, and acted for a time as correspondent for the London "Times" and the New York "Herald." His trenchant criticism of certain conditions and people made him a marked figure in the journalism of the war. The secretary of war made Mr. Bigelow's stay with the Cuban army of invasion impossible, and consequently he abandoned his highly flattering connection with his two papers and went on his own account to the Philippines, there to continue his studies of army administration. This enabled him to make a second voyage around the world, gathering material upon colonial administration in the far East. He is the author of "The German Emperor and His Eastern Neighbors" (1891); "Paddles and Politics down the Danube" (1892); "The Borderland of Czar and Kaiser" (1893); "History of the German Struggle for Liberty" (1895); "White Man's Africa" (1896), and many review articles which have been reprinted as pamphlets—some translated. He was married, in New York city, in 1884, to Edith Evelyn, daughter of Edward S. and Anna (Phillips) Jaffray. She is the author of several works of fiction, including "The Duke and the Commoner," "Beautiful Miss Thorndyke" and "Diplomatic Disenchantments."

Poultney Bigelow

VINCENT, John Heyl, M. E. bishop, was born at Tuscaloosa, Tuscaloosa co., Ala., Feb. 23, 1832, eldest son of John Himrod and Mary (Raser) Vincent. His paternal ancestors were Huguenots, who, after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, fled from their home in southern France and came to America. A branch of the family settled in central Pennsylvania, near Milton, Northumberland county, and there Bishop Vincent's father was born. The latter, about 1820, removed to Alabama, where he was married, his wife being the daughter of a sea captain, Bernard Raser, of Philadelphia. His household was governed in accordance with the precept, "the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom," and in accordance with the strictest tenets of the Methodist Episcopal church; but, strict as the home life was, it was a happy one. It was hallowed especially by the presence of Mrs. Vincent, who has been eulogized in a volume entitled "My Mother," in which her son describes her as "an incarnation of consistency, fidelity, self-sacrifice and serenity." John was consecrated to the ministry from his birth, and is said to have accepted his destined calling so early that at the age of five he began discoursing on religious themes to the negro children of the neighborhood. When he was six years of age his father returned to his old home on Montour Ridge, in Pennsylvania, and the boy began his education under a governess. At the same time, he derived much profit from the conversation of the preachers of different denominations who from time to time were guests of the hospitable family. He next attended academies at Milton and Lewisburg, Pa.; at the age of fifteen began to teach, and at the age of eighteen was licensed to "exhort," and became a local preacher. Giving up a long-cherished desire to go to college, he took a brief course of study at the Wesleyan Institute, Newark, N. J., and completed, in 1857, the course of the New Jersey conference. The longer he worked in his profession the more he felt the need of the mental training afforded by a college course, and endeavored to make up for his deficiencies by laying down for himself a systematic course of study. From time to time he studied Greek, Hebrew, French and physical science under special teachers, and gave considerable time to readings in science and general literature. A trip to the Old World, in 1862, was made a part of his intellectual training, and during it he visited Egypt, Palestine, Greece and Italy. In 1855 he was ordained deacon, and labored in New Jersey; two years later became an elder, and was transferred to the Rock River conference, acting as pastor at Joliet, Mt. Morris, Galena, Rockford and Chicago. In 1866, he was elected general agent of the M. E. Sunday-school Union; in 1868, general corresponding secretary of the Sunday-school Union and Tract Society, which necessitated a residence in New York city. In connection with the work of Sunday-schools, Dr. Vincent was a thorough reformer. He had organized, as early as 1855, the "Palestine Class," for the study of Bible history and geography. This class had suggested to him the necessity for a thorough training for Sunday-school teachers, and he organized, in 1857, at Joliet, Ill., a church normal class (undenominational) for this purpose. The work grew rapidly, spreading beyond the limits of his own parish, and in 1861 he held the first Sunday-school institute in America. In this same year, Dr. Vincent prepared a manual, entitled "Little Footprints in Bible Lands." This was the first of a large quantity of Sunday-school literature, chiefly undenominational in character, which the new ideas called forth. In 1865 he established the "Northwestern Sunday-school Quarterly," and the next year the "Sunday-school Teacher," into which he introduced the present system of Sunday-school lessons, with lesson-leaves. As corresponding secretary of the Sunday-school Union (1868–88), Dr. Vincent was also editor of all Sunday-school publications of his denomination, and under his management the circulation of the "Sunday-school Journal" increased tenfold. His lesson-leaves had a circulation of nearly 2,500,000 copies. The complete series of his books forms in reality an encyclopædia of modern Sunday-school work, and includes, among others, the Berean question-books from 1871–82, a series of handbooks for normal work, a volume on the "Modern Sunday-school," and another on the "Church School." The work, having progressed thus far, found its ultimate development in the Chautauqua Sunday-school Assembly, originated by Lewis Miller, of Akron, O., and Dr. Vincent, in 1874, when an institute, undenominational in character, met for two weeks at Chautauqua, N. Y., for the preparation of Sunday-school teachers. As the organization grew from year to year, new plans were developed; the time of session was extended to eight weeks, and the work made to include a complete summer school, with courses of lectures and entertainments, and Chautauqua became a meeting-place for various Christian bodies, while still retaining its early form of instruction in Sunday-school methods and Bible study. The Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle, by which definite courses of reading are planned for individuals or clubs, was founded in 1878, and within a few years had 100,000 students enrolled. A Chautauqua College of Liberal Arts was established, by which courses of study were given through correspondence, and degrees conferred. This remarkable work has been described by him in a volume entitled "The Chautauqua Movement" (1886). In 1888 Dr. Vincent was elected bishop in the M. E. church, and was stationed at Buffalo, N. Y., subsequently removing to Topeka, Kan. In 1893 he was appointed one of the preachers of Harvard University, and in 1896 the university conferred upon him the degree of D.D. Among his published works, not mentioned above, are: "The Home Book" (1886); "The Modern Sunday-school" (1887); "Better Not" (1887); and "Studies in Young Life" (1889). Bishop Vincent was married, at Portville, N. Y., Nov. 10, 1858, to Elizabeth, daughter of Henry and Caroline (Butler) Dusenbury. His only son, George E., a graduate of Yale, is principal of the Chautauqua System; also assistant professor of sociology at the University of Chicago.

John H. Vincent

BUCKINGHAM, John Duncan, musician, was born at Huntington, Pa., May 17, 1855, son of Rev. N. S. Buckingham, an eloquent preacher and member of the Baltimore conference and Central Pennsylvania congress of the M. E. church, and of Margaret Morris (Duncan) Buckingham. His paternal ancestors came from England and settled in Virginia in early colonial days. Through his mother, he is descended from an equally old Pennsylvania family of Scotch origin. He studied at the Dickinson Seminary at Williamsport, Pa., and the Wyoming Seminary at Kingston, Pa., beginning at the age of twelve, however, to subordinate his other studies to that of music. When eighteen years of age, he went to Boston, Mass., to perfect his musical education, as organist and pianoforte player, and in 1879 he was graduated at the Boston University College of Music and College of Liberal Arts. While still a student of the institution, he was employed by its founder and principal, Dr. Eben Tourjee, to teach less advanced pupils of the institution, and immediately after his graduation he was made professor of the pianoforte, in addition to that of superintendent of the normal department of the conservatory. He remained there until June, 1896. Among those of his pupils who have become famous as musicians, the most eminent are Alvah G. Salmon and Mrs. Lilian Lord Wood, who are well known as public performers. Mr. Buckingham has traveled frequently in Europe, and has met many distinguished European musicians. As an organist, he has held positions in prominent Boston churches, but since 1898 has been organist and choirmaster of St. Michael's R. C. church, Providence, R. I. He is also head of the pianoforte department of the Y. M. C. A. music-school of Boston and director of the musical department of Woodward Institute, at Quincy, Mass. Few of his musical compositions have been published. In the Alumni Association of the New England Conservatory he has held office as president and chairman of the board of directors; in the first of these capacities he advocated and caused a tablet to be erected in memory of Dr. Tourjee. He has held membership in the Boston Art Club, the Roxbury Club, the Boston Athletic Association, the Faculty Club and the Clefs, a club of 100 prominent Boston musicians. He was married, June 8, 1875, to Anna M., daughter of Archalaus and Mary (Fletcher) Cummings, of New Hampshire, and had one son, now deceased.

HENRY, Stuart, author, was born at Clifton Springs, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1860, son of Oliver H. and Harriet H. (Crane) Henry. His branch of the family was twin with that of Patrick Henry, of Virginia, and was connected with the Hilliard family, of which Henry H. Hilliard, of Alabama, was a member. His mother's family was one early established at Saybrook, Conn. He was reared and educated in Abilene, Kan., and received the degrees of A.B. and A.M. from the University of Kansas. During a period of ten years he was trained in business methods under his brother, who became well known in the Western states by the names of the "Kansas Wheat King" and the "Irrigation King of Colorado." In 1883-84 Mr. Henry studied and traveled in Germany; and in 1891, after having made the beginning of a literary career by articles in the "Nation" and "Popular Science Monthly," he went to Europe to study literature critically. He spent nearly five years in Paris, making a systematic study of French literature under the guidance of Georges Pellissier and other critics, and at the same time coming gradually under public notice through articles on French themes published in London periodicals. These being also read in France, attracted the attention and brought him the friendship of the leading *littérateurs* in Paris, including Sardou, Alphonse Daudet, Comtesse de Beausacq, Marcel-Prévost, Coppée, and others. His article, published in 1898 in the "Contemporary Review," on the "Gray and Gay Race," appeared, in the minds of French reviewers, to fasten the characterization of "gray" upon the French. Mr. Henry returned to the United States for a visit in 1895, but his permanent residence is in Paris. He published "Paris Days and Evenings" in London in 1896; "Hours with Famous Parisians" in Chicago in 1897; and "French Etudes and Rhapsodies," a collection of essays, in London in 1899. He was twice married: first, in November, 1889, to Nellie, daughter of Judge Solon O. Thacher, of Lawrence, Kan.; his wife dying while he was still resident in the United States, he was, four years later, in June, 1895, married in London to Georgia, daughter of George W. Johnson, of Champaign, Ill.

CAMPBELL, James Valentine, jurist, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 25, 1823, son of Henry M. and Lois Campbell. In 1826 his father removed to Detroit, Mich., where he established himself as a merchant, and subsequently held the position of county judge, a capacity in which he had officiated previously in New York. The son attended school at Flushing, L. I., entered St. Paul's College there, and was graduated in arts in 1841. He then returned to Detroit, studied law, and in 1844 was admitted to the bar. Establishing himself as a lawyer in that city, he practiced his profession for thirteen years, "distinguishing himself," as was said in a report made by the senate of the University of Michigan after his death, "for acuteness of intellect as well as for accurate and comprehensive knowledge." When the supreme court of Michigan was reorganized, in 1857, and a new court thus virtually established, he was, although but thirty-four years of age, elected one of its justices, and, by successive reëlections, he was continued in this office for the remaining thirty-three years of his life. More than seventy volumes of the Michigan legal reports are devoted to his judicial decisions. As a judge, he displayed a great partiality for the common law of England as administered by Coke, Mansfield and Kenyon, and he was little biased by modern precedents. He was particularly careful that in a trial a criminal should have every advantage to which he had a legal right, upholding his immunity from arrest without a warrant, and his right to a trial according to the ancient forms of the law. In politics he was a Whig, and afterward a Republican, and at all times an upholder of individual state rights, and jealous of any interference of the Federal government. In 1895 Judge Campbell was made Marshall professor of law in the law department of the University of Michigan, which was then opened. He opened the law-school with an address on "The Study of Law," and continued to administer the duties of his professorship for twenty-five years, resigning in 1885. His scholarship extended beyond his professional range; he was deeply versed in history, particularly that of Michigan in its early days. On this subject he wrote his only literary work, entitled "Outlines of the Political History of Michigan." It has been said of him that he was so genial in bearing, so punctilious in the discharge of his obligations, that to no man was the description more applicable, "integer vitæ, scelerisque purus." He was married, in 1849, to Cornelia Hotchkiss, whose death occurred shortly before his own. He died, March 26, 1890.

James V. Campbell

HALSEY, Harlan Page (Old Sleuth), author, was born in New York city, Oct. 23, 1837, the son of William and Mary A. (Sickles) Halsey, the latter a daughter of Lieut. Daniel Sickles, U. S. N. The Halsey family has been prominent for centuries in England and America. Records exist showing them to have been lords of the manor of Lanesley in Cornwall in 1189. In 1458 a branch of the family settled at Great Gaddesden, and in 1545 King Henry VIII. bestowed the estate of the rectory of Gaddesden upon William Halsey. His descendants still retain the estate, the present owner being Thomas Frederick Halsey, M. P. The American branch of the family was founded by Thomas

Halsey, who was born at Great Gaddesden, educated at Oxford University, and emigrated to New England in 1637. In 1640 he was one of the founders of Southampton, L. I. His wife was the first white woman killed by Indians on Long Island. The family was represented in the revolutionary war by Stephen Halsey and Capt. Luther Halsey, aide-de-camp of Gen. Washington, and several others. In the war of 1812, members of the family also took a prominent part, notably Capt. Silas P. Halsey, who was killed in an attempt to blow up the British blockading frigate Ramilles, and in the Mexican war a Dr. Seymour Halsey took part as surgeon of the First Mississippi Rifles. Through his mother, Harlan Page Halsey was descended from several equally prominent colonists, among whom were: Robert Treat, third governor of Connecticut colony and commander of the Connecticut troops for thirty years, and at the Great Swamp fight when the Indians were finally subdued; Rev. Francis Higginson, first "teacher" of the church at Salem, Mass.; Edmund Tapp, one of the seven pillars of the church at Milford, Conn., and first presiding judge after the union of the Connecticut settlements; Gov. John Ogden, of East Jersey; Thomas Chatfield, and Capt. Samuel Swaine. His maternal ancestors also took a prominent part in the colonial wars. Shortly after the birth of their son, his parents returned to Brooklyn, where they had formerly resided, and where the boy was brought up and received his early education. At the age of fourteen he began to write sketches and verse for the Brooklyn "Eagle," contributing frequently to its columns until he entered Williston Seminary, Easthampton, where he remained two years. At the age of eighteen he wrote a novel entitled "Annie Wallace." He became connected with "Frank Leslie's Magazine," and several other periodicals, and at the same time wrote his first short stories and several political pamphlets, which were used as campaign documents. In 1856, during the Frémont campaign, he wrote a poem entitled "The Issue and the Candidates," containing prophecies which later political history has verified. He served in the 7th New York regiment during the civil war. In 1870 he wrote "Old Sleuth," for George Munro, and that publisher found the work so successful that he engaged the author to write serials for him. Adopting the title of his book as a pen-name, Mr. Halsey spent twenty-two years in this employment, and during that period nearly three hundred serials appeared, which made the fortunes of both author and publisher. In 1894 he determined to be his own publisher, and from that time he supervised the publication of all his subsequent books, one hundred and thirty-five in number, the sales of which reached 2,000,000 copies per annum before his death. Latterly these highly successful works were produced at the rate of two a month. Most of them are detective stories, and their style has been described as "a combination of the literary methods of Balzac, Charles Reade and Anthony Trollope." He also produced a number of society novels, among which were: "My Aggravating Wife," "A Lady Bachelor," and "Her Great Surprise." During the presidential campaign of 1896, he again appeared as a political writer, producing a pamphlet entitled "The Silver Republic." He was a financier of great ability; organized the Hamilton Trust Co. and the Kings County Trust Co., and was deeply interested in corporation matters. In 1891 he was appointed a member of the Brooklyn board of education. He was also a member of the Union League Club. In 1854 he was married to his cousin, Henrietta A., daughter of Henry A. Halsey. Mr. Halsey died at his home in Brooklyn, Dec. 16, 1898. His wife, two sons and a daughter survive him.

Harlan Page Halsey

BUTLER, Nicholas Murray, educator, was born at Paterson, N. J., April 2, 1862, son of Henry L. and Mary J. (Murray) Butler. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, where his father was for many years president of the board of education. At the age of sixteen he entered Columbia College, New York, and was graduated there in the class of 1882. The following year he received the degree of A.M. from his alma mater, and in 1884 that of Ph.D. The same year he visited Europe, and continued his studies at the universities of Berlin and Paris. At the former a lasting friendship was formed with Prof. Paulsen, the foremost living philosopher of Germany, which has strongly influenced Dr. Butler's life and character. At an early age Dr. Butler determined upon the career of a teacher, and on his return to America, in 1886, he became instructor in philosophy in Columbia College. Two years later he became adjunct-professor, and in 1890 was made full professor of philosophy, ethics and psychology, and lecturer on the history and institutes of education. In that same year he was elected dean of the faculty of philosophy for a term of five years, and re-elected at its expiration. Besides his duties as the head of the philosophical department of a great university, Dr. Butler has found time for other work. Not content to study educational systems, state and city, in statistical reports and official documents, he has made himself acquainted with them by participating in their administration. He was for several years a member of the state board of education in New Jersey, and was instrumental in bringing about the educational revolution in his state which substituted the town for the district system of administration. As president of the board of education in Paterson, N. J., he acquired a thoroughly practical acquaintance with the working of a city system of schools. In 1887 he planned, organized and became the first president of the New York College for the Training of Teachers, now Teachers' College, of Columbia University, where, in the Horace Mann School of Practice, he had an opportunity to test his theories by experiment. In 1891 a threatened breakdown in health from overwork led him to retire from this congenial field of labor, but not before he had made the college famous for the work of its model school and the skill of the teachers it had graduated. That institution, which has become closely affiliated with Columbia University, is now not only a great training-school for teachers, but the working laboratory of the department of philosophy and education. Dr. Butler has also achieved success in the literature of his profession. In 1891 he founded, and he still continues to edit, the "Educational Review," probably the foremost educational magazine in the world. He is editor of the "Great Educators" series, and of the "Teachers' Professional Library," as well as of the "Columbia University Contributions" to philosophy, psychology and education. In 1898 he published "The Meaning of Education," a collection of essays and addresses which had been delivered in one form or another in almost every state of the Union. In 1894 Dr. Butler became university examiner in education for the state of New York. The same year he was elected president of the National Educational Association. On Feb. 7, 1887, he was married to Susanna Edwards, daughter of J. Rutsen Schuyler, of Bergen Point, N. J., and they have one daughter. Dr. Butler is a man of great natural force and of high attainments. To those who know him intimately his versatility is a constant source of wonder. With apparently equal aptitude he discusses philosophy, politics, literature, finance, educational theory and educational administration. As a student he is always thorough, and he has the rare and precious gift of extracting the substance out of an essay or a book in a few minutes or a few hours, which it would take ordinary men hours or days to master. As a thinker he is logical, consistent and thoroughly honest. He never persuades himself that a wrong thing is right because he wants it to appear right. As a writer and speaker he is clear, forcible and concise, and he possesses in an extraordinary degree that power of exposition which convinces friends and confounds opponents. Basing his theories on well-considered principles, and guided by high ideals, he may be regarded as a type of the most progressive element in our contemporary educational life.

THOMSON, Benjamin, poet, was born in the town of Dorchester, now a part of Boston, Mass., in 1640. He was educated at Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1662. He is supposed to be the first native American poet, and on his tombstone is inscribed: "Benjamin Thomson, learned schoolmaster and physician and ye renowned poet of New England." His principal work, "New England's Crisis," appears to have been written during the wars of King Philip and of the Pequods against the colonists in 1675 and 1676. Besides his great epic, three shorter poems have been preserved. He died in April, 1714.

TOLMAN, William Howe, sociologist, was born at Pawtucket, R. I., June 2, 1861, son of William E. and Martha Lee (Howe) Tolman. His father was principal of the high school at Pawtucket for more than twenty-five years, and in this school William H. Tolman prepared for Brown University, where he was graduated in 1882. After this he taught for some years, and then took a post-graduate course at the Johns Hopkins University, where he took his degree of Ph.D. in 1891. While occupying the position, the next four years, as professor of history in Dr. Julius Sachs' Collegiate School, New York city, he went thoroughly into the study of the housing problem of large cities in different countries, and collected photographs, of which he has since made use in his lectures. In 1894 he became associated with Dr. Parkhurst in the City Vigilance League of New York, the object being to promote better citizenship among young men. After this, until August, 1898, he was the executive manager of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor; he then became associated with Dr. Josiah Strong as secretary of the League for Social Service, "a clearing-house for practical philanthropy." He collaborated with his friend, Dr. William I. Hull, a "Hand-book of Sociological References for New York," and made a report on public baths and public comfort stations, while in the position of secretary of the mayor's advisory committee on public baths. Mr. Tolman has been secretary of the Improved Housing Council, the organizer of the Get-Together Club of Manhattan and Brooklyn, and has always been closely identified with the committee for the cultivation of vacant city lots, and is secretary both of this and of the committee for the promotion of agriculture in New York state. He has lectured on industrial and social questions before some of the most prominent colleges, and has written upon these subjects for the leading reviews. He was married, Aug. 25, 1891, to Anna C., daughter of Wilhelm Gerhold.

PRYOR, Roger Atkinson, jurist, was born near Petersburg, Va., July 19, 1828, son of Theodoric and Lucy E. (Atkinson) Pryor. His father was an eminent Presbyterian minister; and his mother a descendant of the Randolphs, Blands, and other historic families of the Old Dominion. He was graduated at Hampden-Sidney College in 1846, and at the University of Virginia in 1848. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar, but left the law for journalism, editing the Petersburg "Southside Democrat," the Washington "Union" and the Richmond "Enquirer." In 1855 he was sent on a special mission to Greece by Pres. Pierce. In 1856 he opposed William L. Yancey's proposition to re-open the slave trade. In 1857 he was active in the political campaign that led to the overthrow of Know-nothingism and the election as governor of Henry A. Wise. He established at Richmond a newspaper called "The South," in which he set forth his views of states' rights, which were extreme. He was elected to the U. S. congress in 1858, and was re-elected in 1860. He favored the secession of Virginia, but remained at his post until that event occurred, when he ardently espoused the southern cause, became a member of the provisional Confederate congress, and was elected to the first regular congress. He was soon afterward appointed a colonel in the army, and after the battle of Williamsburg was made brigadier-general, but resigned his commission, and re-entered the service as a private in Gen. Fitzhugh Lee's cavalry. In 1864 he was taken prisoner, and was confined in Fort Lafayette. Released on exchange, he returned to the South, and advocated the adoption of a policy of acquiescence by the people of that section. Having been made penniless by the fortunes of war, and seeing no immediate prospect of gaining a livelihood in the South, he removed with his family to New York city in 1865, and began again the study of law, supporting himself by writing for the press. As soon as he was admitted to the bar, he gained recognition as an astute and accomplished lawyer. He was counsel for Theodore Tilton in his suit against Henry Ward Beecher; was associated with Gen. Butler in the Sprague estate litigations, and in the suit in the U. S. circuit court to recover the New York and New England railroad for its original stockholders. He was also engaged in the elevated railroad cases, and many more of like importance. In November, 1890, he was appointed judge of the court of common pleas by Gov. Hill, and afterward elected for the full term of fourteen years. In honor of the appointment, he was tendered a banquet by the Hon. John Russell Young, at which Pres. Cleveland and many other noted men of all political parties and religious creeds were present. By the constitution of 1894, he was transferred to the supreme court. Since the war, Judge Pryor has taken no active part in politics, but has devoted himself to his profession. He is the author of a number of speeches and of addresses on literary subjects. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Hampden-Sidney some years ago, and he was one of the board of visitors of the University of Virginia. Retired from the bench by the age limit, he has resumed the practice of his profession in the city of New York. He was married at Charlottesville, Va., Nov. 8, 1848, to Sarah Agnes Rice, a descendant of Nathaniel Bacon of Virginia, the famous colonial leader. They have six children.

Roger A Pryor

KEENER, William Albert, dean of the Columbia Law School, was born in Augusta, Ga., March 10, 1856, son of Henry Keener. His mother was noted for her great piety and extraordinary force of character. As his parents died when he was very young, he was brought up in the home of a married sister, and attended the public schools of his native city. Entering Emory College at the early age of fourteen, he was graduated with distinction in 1874. After spending a year in the office of Hon. James C. Black, one of the most conspicuous members of the Augusta bar, and feeling the need of thorough legal training, he entered the Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Mass., taking his degree in 1877. He removed to New York city for practical work, after having taken a third year of post-graduate study at Harvard. He was fortunate in being connected with the office of James C. Carter, and also soon gaining an independent practice. He was admitted to the bar in 1879, and from that time until 1883 was a member of the law firm of Ashley & Keener. On the retirement of Judge Oliver Wendell Holmes from the faculty of the Harvard Law School, Mr. Keener was, in 1883, appointed professor of law, and in 1888 he became Story professor of law in that school of legal learning, of which such brilliant lights as Dane, Langdell, Holmes, Thayer and Ames were the creators. In 1890, when it was decided to reorganize Columbia Law School, Prof. Keener was invited to go to New York and give that institution the benefit of his experience and scholarship. He became dean of the school in 1891, and Kent professor of law in 1893. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him, in 1894, by the Western University of Pennsylvania, in recognition of the valuable and inestimable service he has rendered to the cause of legal education. The high position of Columbia Law School is largely due to Prof. Keener's lofty ideals and to his resolute and scientific spirit. Prof. Keener has not only edited many volumes of collected cases for the use of Harvard and Columbia students, but is the author of an epoch-making treatise on the law of quasi contract, which has long waited for separate and adequate treatment.

William A Keener

HUTCHINSON, Anne (Marbury), religionist, was born in Lincolnshire, England, about 1590, daughter of Rev. Francis Marbury, a Church of England clergyman. At the age of twenty-two, she was married to William Hutchinson, of Alford, and settled in the neighborhood of Boston, where she joined herself to St. Botolph's, John Cotton's, Church, and became an enthusiastic adherent of his teachings, as they marked his progress to recognized leadership in the nonconformist movement. When, in 1633, Cotton was silenced by Archbishop Laud and driven to refuge in America, she found herself deprived of acceptable spiritual consolation, and within a year followed him with her husband and children. It would seem that her unusually active mind had already formulated many of the opinions which later made her notorious, for on the voyage from England, it is related, her claim to be a recipient of revelations from God greatly scandalized the passengers, particularly Zechariah Symmes, later pastor at Charlestown, at whose recommendation her admission to the Boston church was long delayed. As a woman of striking personality and many graces of character, she soon became an acceptable addition in the colonial city, attending the sick with some little medical skill, acting as midwife, and proving herself an able adviser on religious doubts and perplexities. It was the custom at that time for the men of the Boston church to hold weekly meetings to review and discuss the sermon of the previous Sabbath; but as no such advantage had as yet been enjoyed by the women, Mrs. Hutchinson's love of religious discussion led her to inaugurate similar gatherings for her own sex. She herself invariably led the exercises, expounding, criticizing and amplifying the sermons, and importing so many ideas of her own into her "interpretations" as to quite distort the meanings. Later, emboldened by increasing attendance and her evident influence with her hearers, she left off the pretense of expounding, and openly arraigned the Rev. Mr. Wilson and other ministers as dangerous and unspiritual preachers. Her prime point of departure from current teaching was that the saving grace of God was manifest in the soul, not by sanctification or outward evidence of obedience to divine law, but by justification in a lively sense of the Spirit's immediate indwelling. This contention, apparently innocent enough, involved with her such a direct and full revelation as would confer ecstatic visions and prophetic powers on the believer. Upon this basis, she declared that all the preachers in the colony, save only John Cotton and John Wheelwright, her husband's brother-in-law, were "under the covenant of works," having no guide but the moral law, and quite outside the true fold of Christ; herself and her followers she spoke of as under the "covenant of grace," as accepting only the immediate testimony of the Spirit, and obeying only His direct behests. On this point, Cotton Mather says: "Though the truth might easily have united both of these persuasions, yet they that were of the latter way carried the matter on to a very perilous door, opened not only for new enthusiastic revelations, but also for neglect of such qualifications in all godliness and honesty as must be found in all who would be prospered and not rejected in their confidences. Yea, they employed their distinctions about a covenant of works and a covenant of grace at so extravagant a rate as threatened a subversion to all the peaceable order of the colonies. They drove at this, that the most virtuous man upon earth might not be admitted into the churches without professing that, renouncing (of) sanctification as the evidence of his good state, he waited for immediate revelations to assure him of it; and such as were already in the churches, unless they became fond of the New Lights in this thing pretended unto, were presently branded as favoring a covenant of works." It would seem that at first little objection was made to Mrs. Hutchinson's teachings, many spiritual men, like Cotton, seeing in them only a somewhat extreme way of setting forth some such doctrine as was later developed in the Westminster Confession (Chap. XVIII.) as the "assurance of grace and salvation." Says Mather: "'Tis believed that multitudes of the persons who took in with both parties did never to their dying hour understand what the difference was. By the same token, in the highth and heat of all the difference, when some ships were going from hence to England, Mr. Cotton, in the whole congregation, advised the passengers to tell our countrymen at home that all the strife here was about magnifying the grace of God; the one person seeking to advance the grace of God within us as to sanctification, and another person seeking to advance the grace of God toward us as to justification; and Mr. Wilson stood up after him, declaring, on the other side, that he knew none that did not labor to advance the grace of God in both." Mrs. Hutchinson's ideas, which some writers have erroneously described as the "Lincolnshire variant of non-conformity," and which, in their completeness, were held by no minister save Wheelwright, who had been assigned to the newly-founded church at Mount Wollaston (Quincy), rapidly led her followers from a "spiritual discernment of salvation" and an antinomian attitude toward the moral law, into open contempt for all authority, ecclesiastical and civil. She herself, on one occasion, abruptly left the church when Wilson arose to preach, and her abuse of preachers and magistrates as "mere legalists," persons not to be obeyed, presently precipitated serious complications. The whole of the Boston church, except five, it is related, sympathized with her, as did the governor, Sir Henry Vane, and two of the magistrates, Dummer and Coddington. Gov. Winthrop writes: "In time she had more resort to her for counsel about matters of conscience than any minister, I might say than all the elders, in the country." The effect of her teaching was plainly visible when a military company, organized in the city, refused to march against the Pequods, because its chaplain was under a covenant of works, and petitioned for another better suited to its needs. For the same reason, increasing multitudes refused to attend the churches, violence was frequently precipitated, and the integrity of the colony and the continuance of the charter seemed in imminent danger. Accordingly, on Aug. 30, 1637, a synod was convened at Cambridge, before which were produced eighty-two erroneous opinions on religious matters, characteristic of antinomian and familistical teaching. "The authors of these errors were neither mentioned nor enquired; but the errors themselves were considered, confuted and condemned from the plain Word of God." Upon the authority of this council, Mrs. Hutchinson was summoned to renounce her errors, and did so categorically, adding, however, "that she never was really of any opinion contrary to the declaration she had just made." This latter statement being flatly contradicted by many persons present, she was "demonstrated guilty of gross lying . . . . and cast out of the church with them that love and make a lie." The civil magistrates then taking her case in hand, delegated several ministers, among them John Eliot, the Indian Apostle, to confer with her and attempt to persuade her, but failing in this, sentenced her to banishment from the colony. At her trial she resumed her prophetic character; compared her case to that of Daniel before the "presidents and princes" bent on his destruction, and foretold the downfall of the government. Several of her noted followers, including Wheelwright, Coddington and Underhill, were also banished; others were disfranchised and fined, and seventy-six citizens signing a protest against the proceedings were publicly disarmed, as enemies of law and order. This course has been frequently mentioned as a glaring case of "Puritan intolerance and narrowness"; but an intelligent understanding of the religious conditions of those troublous times—the dread of "Popish errors" being insinuated by doctrinal latitude, and of godlessness in all that was apart from strict religious observances—shows how easily even the smallest dissent would seem a menace to the purity of evangelical faith. Frequently also Quaker and other fanatics would so violence the peace as to rush naked through the streets, shouting denunciations of the church and the government, and the persistent repetition of these and similar nuisances was the immediate occasion of most of the "persecutions." Furthermore, the colony was never in full favor at court, and the fear that the authorities would seize almost any pretext to confiscate the charter was by no means ill-founded. It was actually demanded in the next year (1648). Says Ellis: "We apply the terms intolerance and persecution to the party which carried with it the balance of power; but the magistrates and elders would not have regarded these terms as fitly characterizing their measures. And it might be questioned which party was the more intolerant; for certainly neither of them was tolerant." On leaving Massachusetts, Mrs. Hutchinson obtained permission from the chief of the Narragansetts to establish herself and family and her immediate followers in Rhode Island. She bought land from the Indians, and Portsmouth and Newport were founded by her followers. Her husband died in 1642, and shortly after, while removing with her family to a Dutch settlement, west of the Connecticut line, she was murdered by Indians with all her household save one daughter, a girl of ten years, who was carried into captivity. This child was ransomed in 1647, and four years later was married to John Cole, of the Rhode Island colony. Edward Hutchinson, the first of the family to emigrate to America, had accompanied his mother to Rhode Island, but returned to Boston after her death, and rose to considerable prominence and official position. He, however, met with his mother's fate, being ambushed and slain by Indians, while on a peaceful mission, in 1675. Mrs. Hutchinson died near Stamford, Conn., in September, 1643.

Geo. S. McGrew

McGREW, George Smith, merchant, was born at Lexington, Mo., June 6, 1851, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Smith) McGrew, natives of Kentucky. His father, who was a prosperous merchant, removed with his family to St. Louis in 1858, and died there in 1867. The son's education was obtained at the Washington public school, City University, and Washington University of St. Louis, with a finishing course at the University of Virginia. He commenced his business life as a clerk in a wholesale hardware house, and, after trying various kinds of business, finally, in 1878, became a traveling salesman for Geo. D. Barnard & Co., wholesale stationers and blank-book-makers, of St. Louis. He began on a very small salary, but met with success from the start, his first traveling being on horseback over a rough and unsettled portion of southern Missouri. In a few years he was acting as a pioneer for the house, introducing the business in twenty-two states and territories, and educating many salesmen for his establishment. In 1890 he became a junior partner, and since then has had charge of the office furniture department in the largest house in his line of business in the world. Mr. McGrew has always taken an active part in commercial travelers' associations, and is now a member of almost every organization of the kind in the United States. In 1887 he was elected president of the Missouri division of the Travelers' Protective Association, and was re-elected to the same office in 1888, 1889 and 1890. Through his individual efforts, the organization in Missouri increased more than tenfold. In 1890 at Denver, Col., he was unanimously elected national president of the Travelers' Protective Association of America. In 1891, at Little Rock, and in 1892, at Old Point Comfort, Va., he was re-elected without opposition. In 1893 he was compelled to decline a re-election on account of his manifold business interests. The Travelers' Protective Association of America is the largest association of commercial travelers in the world, having a branch organization in every state in the Union. Mr. McGrew presided at the meeting of the commercial travelers at the World's fair, Chicago, in June, 1893. In December, 1894, he was unanimously elected president of the

Western Commercial Travelers' Association, another large and influential body of commercial travelers. He is a member of the Mercantile Club and Business Men's League of St. Louis; of the Royal Arcanum and Legion of Honor, and is a Knight Templar, being a member of St. Aldemar Commandery, No. 28. On Sept. 13, 1893, he was appointed captain and commissary of the 1st infantry, N. G. M., and served three years. In October, 1894, was organized the McGrew Guards, composed of the best class of young men of the city of St. Louis, which has become more widely known than any other military organization in the West. In June, 1898, it was mustered into the service of the United States as company C, 1st Missouri volunteers, in the Spanish-American war for Cuban independence. Capt. McGrew was married, April 18, 1877, to Pinkie, daughter of Col. John Donaldson, of Waverly, Mo. He has one daughter, Bettie Myrtle, now the wife of Albert Bond Lambert.

Thomas W. Evans

EVANS, Thomas Wiltberger, dentist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 23, 1823. He attended the common schools of his native city until he was fourteen years old, when he obtained employment in a goldsmith's shop. Here he acquired great facility in the manipulation of gold; and, as his employer made it a part of his business to construct gold plates for artificial dentures, the boy had his attention turned particularly in this direction, and soon became so expert in the art that he determined to become a dentist. He entered the office of Dr. John D. White, a prominent Philadelphia dentist, in 1841, at the same time pursuing a course of studies in the Jefferson Medical College. His first attempt at practice was made in Maryland, whence he removed to Lancaster, Pa., where he was very successful, especially in making difficult fillings, and thus saving teeth that had been given up by other practitioners. An exhibition of his work, which he made before a meeting of the Franklin Institute, in Philadelphia, brought him an award of a gold medal. With this as tangible evidence of his skill and reputation, Dr. Evans determined to try his fortune in Paris, France, where there was at this period (1846) but one American dentist, Dr. Webster, into whose office he entered, at first as assistant, later becoming a partner, and, after a few years, opening an establishment of his own. American dentistry, long since acknowledged to be the most expert in the world, may be said to have been introduced to all Europe by Dr. Evans. He was a master of his profession, and was soon recognized as such in the United States, as well as in Europe, where the thousands of difficult cases which he handled attracted the attention of traveling Americans of his own profession. He became, at an early period of his practice in Paris, the official dentist of Napoleon III. and the Empress Eugénie, and continued to be the court dentist until the downfall of the empire. Such a favoring impulse naturally spread abroad a knowledge of the perfection of his work, and introduced him into other imperial and royal families. Such was the case with regard to the king of Denmark, whose family he attended whenever such services were required. This brought him into acquaintance with the Princess Alexandra, who afterwards became Princess of Wales, and through this connection he was introduced to the British court, and became the regular dental surgeon of the royal family. In the course of time, Dr. Evans had as his patients Queen Victoria, Nicholas I., the czar of Russia; Abdul-Aziz, the sultan of Turkey; the king of the Belgians, and the German royal and imperial families. His remarkable successes and his agreeable manners made him a general favorite in the highest circles, and he was a welcome visitor at Marlborough House, London, the residence of the Prince of Wales, as he was at the royal residences in Brussels, Berlin and St. Petersburg. On one occasion, while he was on a vacation trip to St. Petersburg, the Czar sent an equery to his hotel, ordering him to present himself at the imperial palace and examine his majesty professionally. To the amazement of the official, Dr. Evans informed him that he was visiting the capital in the course of a pleasure-trip, and that being an American, and not a Russian, he respectfully declined to consider himself under the orders of the Czar. The latter, on receiving this response, promptly dispatched a cordial invitation to Dr. Evans to visit him. This the doctor accepted, and at the close of the interview offered to make an appointment with his majesty during his stay in St. Petersburg, the result being that he numbered Nicholas among his friends as well as patients until the Czar's death. Of course, such associations, unique in the history of professional men of any country, brought to Dr. Evans not only enormous emolument, but also a vast collection of souvenirs, medals, orders, honorary distinctions and gifts of priceless value, many of which it was his delight to bring with him on his occasional visits to the United States, and to exhibit at special meetings of members of his profession. Among the innumerable honors which were showered upon him, the following may be mentioned: grand commander of the French Legion of Honor; commander of the orders of St. Ann and St. Stanislas of Russia; commander of the orders of the Osmanli and Medjidie of Turkey; commander of the Order of Frederick of Wurtemburg; commander of the Order of Zachringen of Bavaria; officer of the orders of the Crown and Red Eagle of Prussia, of the Oaken Crown of Holland and of St. Michael of Bavaria, and member of the orders of St. Maurice and St. Lazare of Italy and St. Sauveur of Greece. Dr. Evans accumulated, through his profession and by investments, a fortune estimated to have amounted to $35,000,000. He owned property in Baltimore and Philadelphia valued at $5,000,000; but his chief wealth was brought to him through early information of the vast improvements in Paris, originated by Napoleon III. and carried out by Baron Haussman. By taking advantage of this knowledge, gained through his intimacy with the imperial family, he was enabled to be first in the field of speculation which these wonderful improvements occasioned. During the Franco-Prussian war, Dr. Evans fitted out at his own expense an ambulance corps, which was sent with the French army, and he was prominent in the organization of the Red Cross Society. He founded the "American Register," which was the earliest of the newspapers published in Paris in the English language, and was noted for his charitable conduct towards large numbers of unfortunate Americans who became stranded in that city. But the most remarkable event in his life was his rescue of the Empress Eugénie from the violence of the Commune. On Sept. 2, 1870, Napoleon III., with his army of 90,000 men, surrendered to the Prussians at Sedan. On Sept. 4th, the news of the surrender and of the capture of the emperor reached Paris. At once the city was in rebellion, the senate was dissolved, and an armed and infuriated mob paraded the streets and attacked the public buildings. Bearing the red flag, an imposing crowd of the people moved upon the Tuilleries, armed with whatever weapons they had been able to loot from the armories and gun-stores. At once the safety of the empress had to be provided for; and, accompanied by her friend, Mme. de Breton, and by the Austrian and Italian ministers, who managed her flight from the palace, she made her hurried departure from the scene of her former grandeur down a private staircase into the gardens. Here the party found the mob in advance of them, surrounding the Tuilleries, and they were forced to turn back and pass through the galleries of the Louvre and a private door leading into the Place de St. Germain d'Auxerrois. Here the empress was recognized by a street gamin, but his shout at the discovery was unheard in the noise of the streets, and the two ladies were placed in a cab and driven hastily away from the immediate scene of danger. The cab was stopped by the mob, but the empress and her companion alighted and succeeded in eluding them. Finding themselves near the residence of Dr. Evans, they took refuge there, when the doctor took upon himself the responsibility of their future safety. Assuming the dress of Mrs. Evans, the empress, with Mme. de Breton, was placed in Dr. Evans' private carriage, and the three were driven rapidly to the suburbs, escaping on the plea that the ladies were a patient and her attendant, whom Dr. Evans was taking to a sanitarium. Two days later the fugitives reached a coast town, and were taken on board Sir John Burgoyne's yacht. They succeeded in reaching England, after crossing the channel in the gale which wrecked the English battle-ship Captain. After accomplishing this desperate feat, and after the city had become quiet, Dr. Evans returned to Paris and resumed his practice. His wife died, and he visited America once more before his death, bringing with him her remains. He returned to Paris, very much broken by his grief at her loss, and died there, Nov. 15, 1897. His body was taken to Antwerp, and from there to New York, May 17, 1898. He was buried, May 25th, in the family plot at Woodlawn cemetery, Philadelphia. He had no children, and the most of his large property was given to charities.

CARNEGIE, Andrew, business man and author, was born in the historic town of Dunfermline, Fifeshire, Scotland, Nov. 25, 1837, elder son of William and Margaret Carnegie. His father, a man of strong character and favorably known in his native burg as a writer and speaker on political questions, was by trade a master-weaver, and before the day of steam factories was in comfortable circumstances. In 1848, finding his occupation gone, he decided to sell his looms and emigrate to the United States; with great reluctance, however, and solely for the sake of his sons, who would have better chances in life under the influence of republican institutions. The family settled in Allegheny City, opposite Pittsburgh, where they had relatives, and William Carnegie entered a cotton factory, followed the next year by his son, Andrew. The latter, by toiling from daylight to dark as a bobbin-boy, earned a little over one dollar a week, meantime supplementing the education he had received at the Dunfermline school, through the kindness of a Col. Anderson, of that city, who was accustomed to lend books from his library to working men and boys. The seed unconsciously sown by Col. Anderson was to result in an abundant harvest, for among the dreams of this particular lad was one of wealth sufficient to imitate his benefactor on a larger scale. Before "Andie" was thirteen years of age he found employment in a factory for making bobbins, there having charge of the steam-engine that drove the machinery, a great responsibility for a lad, and a great strain. His employer, discovering that he could write a fair hand and could cipher, took him into his office; but his duties there were not less arduous, and he determined to take a step higher. At the age of fourteen, he applied for a position in the office of the Ohio Telegraph Co. at Pittsburgh, and secured it, becoming a messenger boy, at $2.50 a week. The superintendent of the office, who took a great interest in the youth, encouraged him to learn telegraphy. In a short time young Carnegie was able to send and receive messages by sound—a rare feat in those days—and was advanced to the position of an operator, with a salary of $300 a year. This was the sum he had fixed when a factory hand as the fortune he wished to possess, because the family could be almost independent upon it—his father had died some years previously. Not long after this the Pennsylvania railroad was completed to Pittsburgh, and its superintendent, Thomas A. Scott, frequently visited the telegraph office. When the great railway system under him put up its own line, he invited Mr. Carnegie to become his clerk and operator, offering him a salary of $35 a month, which was gladly accepted. He remained with the company for thirteen years, and during that term of service originated the now widely-used system of running trains by telegraphic signals between the "blocks" or stations, so as to insure the greatest degree of safety with the maximum speed. When Mr. Scott was elected vice-president of the road, Mr. Carnegie succeeded him as superintendent of the western or Pittsburgh division. While still a boy, he made his first business venture, buying, at Mr. Scott's suggestion, ten shares of Adams Express Co. stock; but the money was raised by mortgaging the family home to nearly its full value, the bold step being taken by the advice of Mr. Carnegie's mother, and the loan obtained by her personal solicitation. During a railway journey, Mr. Carnegie accidentally met Thomas T. Woodruff, an inventor, who showed him a model of a sleeping-car. He at once perceived the value of the invention; introduced Mr. Woodruff to Mr. Scott; was instrumental in organizing the Woodruff Sleeping Car Co.; and, to secure an interest in it, borrowed money from a local bank and signed his first note. His good fortune in this enterprise was the real foundation of his success in several directions. In 1860 he induced Pres. Scott and Supt. Thomson to join him in buying the Storey farm on Oil Creek, Pa., where petroleum had been found the year before. They paid $40,000 for the property; eventually the shares of the company had an aggregate market value of $5,000,000, and in one year the cash dividends amounted to $1,000,000. On the outbreak of the civil war, Col. Scott, who had been appointed assistant secretary of war, summoned Mr. Carnegie to Washington, and put him in charge of the military railroads and government telegraphs, one of his first duties being to reopen communication between Annapolis and the capital. At the battle of Bull Run he had charge of the railway communication, and was the last official to leave for Alexandria. Soon after this the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. made experiments with a bridge of cast iron, and Mr. Carnegie was convinced that the use of that material would become general. Accordingly, he organized the Keystone Bridge Co., borrowing money to raise his share of the capital, and began

Andrew Carnegie

the Keystone Bridge Works. The first great bridge over the Ohio, at Steubenville, 300 feet span, was built by this company. A few years later the Union Iron Mills were erected. In 1868, Mr. Carnegie visited England, and, seeing that in that country steel was supplanting iron for rails, returned to introduce the Bessemer process into his mills. Later he became the owner of the Homestead Steel Works at Pittsburgh, and by 1888 had control of seven great plants, all within a radius of five miles of Pittsburgh. These are the Homestead, the Edgar Thomson, and the Duquesne steel-works and furnaces, the Lucy furnaces, the Keystone Bridge Works, the Upper Union Rolling Mills and the Lower Union Rolling Mills. Including the Frick Coke Co., the united capital of the Carnegie Steel Co. exceeds $90,000,000. They own also more than two-thirds of the Connellsville coal-field and several of the greatest ore mines of Lake Superior. At the Homestead works are manufactured armor plates for the ships of the U. S. navy, steel frames for buildings and many other kinds of structural material. There are forty open hearth furnaces and two Fenton-Bessemer converters; the daily output is 4,000 tons of steel ingots, and the number of men employed is over 4,000. The Edgar Thomson Steel Works is devoted to the production of pig-iron and the manufacture of rails, the daily output of pig-iron being 2,800 tons, and of steel rails, 2,000 tons. The Duquesne Steel Works has four large blast-furnaces, and manufactures daily 2,400 tons of pig-iron into rails, bars and other articles. The Frick Coke Co. owns 10,500 ovens, with a daily output of 17,000 tons. The Carnegie Steel Works can produce in the aggregate 200,000 tons of pig-iron and 200,000 tons of steel ingots per month. The total number of men employed in all branches is about 35,000, and the monthly pay-roll exceeds $1,600,000. About the year 1890, Mr. Carnegie introduced the system of paying for labor on a sliding scale, based upon the prices obtained for the product manufactured, thus making the workmen partners. Men who render exceptional service are promoted, and are given a personal interest in the business. Only one serious strike, that at the Homestead works, has occurred in the thirty years' existence of the firm. In whatever part of the world Mr. Carnegie may be, he receives every month a detailed account of the work done in every department; at the same time he maintains that he is simply one of many managers, and not the sole head of this immense industrial system. Mr. Carnegie became a citizen of the United States in 1853, while he was a minor, through the naturalization of his father. He has a deep affection for his adopted country and a most optimistic faith in the permanency and efficacy of her institutions. He was a delegate to the Pan-American congress, in 1889, by appointment of Pres. Harrison, and in other ways has been honored with official positions. He has always acted with the Republican party, and approved of its measures; but the annexation policy of 1898 found in him a strong opponent, as his letters to the press showed. Political matters in his native country are not less important in his eyes. He was a warm friend of Mr. Gladstone, and, in connection with Samuel Storey, M. P. for Sunderland, he formed a syndicate to establish radical newspapers in different parts of Great Britain, and at one time partly owned and published no less than seventeen. This was not a profitable venture, however, and he soon disposed of his interests. As an author, Mr. Carnegie has met with deserved success. His first books, "Round the World" (1879) and "Our Coaching Trip" (1880) were printed for private circulation, but excited so much interest that they were republished for sale, the latter as "An American Four-in-Hand in Britain," in 1883; the former in enlarged form in 1884. "An American Four-in-Hand in Britain," the "Spectator" declares, "does not contain a single dull or unreadable page," and his "Round the World," it says, "is worth reading for the new way of putting facts, and also for the shrewdness and freshness of the reflections which they suggest." By far his most important work, however, is his "Triumphant Democracy; or, Fifty Years' March of the Republic" (1886; new ed. 1893), which was widely read both in America and Europe, and excited much comment and criticism. He treats of the progress of the American republic largely as an advance in material prosperity, which he regards as the surest test of the validity of the claims of popular government to superiority. Of this book the New York "Nation" said: "There is, perhaps, hardly a word which passes the truth. It is only when it is placed before us in this vivid way that we realize the stupendous development." "Triumphant Democracy" has passed through eight editions in England, and has been translated into French, Italian, Spanish, Dutch and Japanese. Mr. Carnegie's opinions are decided, and, although sometimes original, are well expressed and fortified in his writings. In 1891, he contributed an article to the New York "Tribune" entitled "How to Get Rich," the main thesis of which was that native ability and industry are quite sufficient to insure prosperity without the aid of college training. It was largely copied and quoted, with the result that numbers of college graduates attacked and criticized it freely, but without refuting its main thesis, which is well upheld by numerous examples. Mr. Carnegie's fourth book, "Wealth" (1886), was reprinted in England, under the title "The Gospel of Wealth." Its principal contention is that "surplus wealth is a sacred trust, which its possessor is bound to administer in his lifetime for the good of the community from which it is derived," and that "the man who dies possessed of millions of available wealth, which was free and his to administer during his lifetime, dies disgraced." This noble and exceptional ideal, Mr. Carnegie has faithfully exemplified in his own life and practice, and few of his contemporaries have been more generous and constant benefactors. At Pittsburgh he has built and endowed a library, museum, music hall and art galleries, all under the one roof. Branches are to be created in and around the city, and Pittsburgh will then stand almost unrivaled for the advantages of instruction and amusement afforded the public. The Lawrenceville and West End branches are already in operation. He has aided in establishing libraries, reading-rooms and public halls in many other places in the United States and Scotland, and has been similarly generous toward existent institutions of the kind. He erected a free swimming-bath in his native town of Dunfermline, Scotland, and, in 1880, a free public library; the last as a memorial to his mother, his first teacher and his inspirer to courageous effort. Among his benefactions to New York city, which has been his place of residence for many years, is a

gift of $50,000 to Bellevue Hospital for the erection of a library; also the Carnegie Music Hall, built by the Music Hall Co., in which he is the principal stockholder. Mr. Carnegie's total benefactions to libraries and other institutions are to the present date (1899) as follows: To the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, $2,000,000; endowment of the same institution, $1,000,000; Carnegie Institute at Allegheny, $300,000; Johnstown Library, $550,000; Fairfield, Ia., $40,000; Braddock Institute, $500,000; Homestead Institute, $500,000; Duquesne Institute, $500,000; Bellevue Medical College, $50,000; Greensburg Library, $60,000; Pittsburgh Observatory, $20,000; library at the town of Carnegie, $210,000; Washington Library, $250,000; Pennsylvania State College Library, $100,000; Edinburgh Library, $250,000; Dunfermline (Scotland) Library, $90,000; Dunfermline Technical School, $50,000; Ayr (Scotland) Library, $50,000; Sterling Library, $30,000; Aberdeen Library, $5,000; Jedburgh Library, $10,000; Inverness Library, $8,500; Wick Library, $15,000; Peterhead Library, $5,000; Dumfries Library, $50,000, making a total of $5,298,500. His younger brother, Thomas Morrison, who was associated with him in his varied business enterprises, was born in Dunfermline, in 1843, and died at Homewood, Pa., Oct. 19, 1886. Mr. Carnegie was married in New York, in 1887, to Louise, daughter of John and Frances (Davis) Whitfield. They have one daughter.

GILBERT, Jasper Willet, jurist, was born in Rome, Oneida co., N.Y., Jan. 15, 1812, son of Marinus Willet and Sally (Easton) Gilbert. The family originated in Devonshire, England, and among its members were Sir Humphrey Gilbert and his half-brother, Sir Walter Raleigh. Raleigh Gilbert, in command of the ship Mary and John, and George Popham, brother of the renowned chief-justice Popham, in command of the Gift of God, with a party of colonists, sailed for the northerly coast of America, and established a colony at what is now Sagadahoc, on the coast of Maine, in 1607, thirteen years before the Pilgrims from the ship Mayflower landed and founded the colony of Plymouth. Jonathan Gilbert, a great-nephew of Raleigh Gilbert, settled in Hartford, Conn., in 1640. His grandson, Nathaniel Gilbert, of New Lebanon, N. Y., was the great-grandfather of Jasper W. Gilbert. Thomas, grandfather of Jasper, was a gallant officer in Col. Marinus Willet's regiment in the war of the revolution, and died a resident of Oneida county. Judge Gilbert's father was a prominent merchant in Watertown, Jefferson co., N. Y., and rendered important service in transportation of troops and supplies for the army and navy on the lakes in the war of 1812–13. His mother, Sally Easton, was born in Washington, Conn., in 1784. The early education of Jasper W. Gilbert was at the academies of Lowville and Watertown. He afterwards pursued the study of law in the offices of the distinguished Abraham Varick, in Utica, and vice-chancellor Frederick Whittlesey, of Rochester, and was admitted to the bar at the July term, 1835, of the supreme court. He immediately began practice in Rochester, N. Y., where he early acquired high professional standing and success. In 1838 he was appointed by the governor and senate injunction master in chancery for the eighth judicial district. In 1839 he was appointed corporation counsel for the city of Rochester, being the first to hold that office, and continued incumbent until 1842, when he became, and until 1845 continued to be, the district attorney for the county of Monroe. In 1847 he was married to Catharine, daughter of James Horn, of New York city, and soon afterwards removed to that place, where he at once became prominent at the bar, and conducted a large practice of a high order. Later, he removed to Brooklyn. He was elected, in 1865, a justice of the supreme court for the second judicial district, which position he occupied until he reached the constitutional limit of age, on Jan. 1, 1883. His retirement from the bench was the cause of much public regret. He was indeed a pure, wise, firm, dignified and upright judge, indefatigable in performing the duties of his high station. His judicial opinions were marked by brevity, accurate learning, sound judgment and remarkable clearness and purity of style. After leaving the bench, he was engrossed by professional labor, his advice being constantly sought, as associate counsel, in cases of difficulty and importance. He is master in all branches of the profession, especially in that of ecclesiastical law, and his opinions are regarded as of the highest authority. He has held important relations to the Protestant Episcopal diocese of Long Island, and is a trustee of the corporation of the Cathedral of the Incarnation. He has many times represented the diocese in general conventions, and has been active in securing to it its interests at Garden city. His amenity, refinement, benevolence and dignity, his large attainments in literature and general knowledge, and his good judgment give him great power, and secure for him in large measure the respect and attachment of his professional brethren and of the community at large.

W. A. Kellerman

KELLERMAN, William Ashbrook, educator and botanist, was born at Ashville, O., May 1, 1850, son of Daniel Kemberling and Ivy (Ashbrook) Kellerman. His father was a prominent farmer and stock-breeder, and noted for his public spirit; he was descended from Frederick Kellerman, who came from Europe at the time of the revolutionary war, and fought with the Americans in their struggle for independence. His mother, a forceful, conscientious and industrious woman, was descended from a Virginia family, who were among the earliest settlers of Ohio. William A. Kellerman was educated at a good country school in Fairfield county, and began to teach at seventeen years of age, preparing for college while thus occupied. He entered Cornell University in 1871, and finished the natural science course in 1874, receiving the degree of B.S. He then became engaged as teacher of natural sciences in the State Normal School, Oshkosh, Wis. He taught most acceptably and with enthusiasm for five years, and then went to Germany with the purpose of continuing his botanical studies. After one year at Göttingen and Zürich, and having received the degree of Ph.D. from the latter in 1881, he returned to America and became professor of botany and horticulture in the State College at Lexington, Ky. After one year in this position, he accepted the professorship of botany and zoölogy in the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan. He shortly was relieved of the teaching of zoölogy, and devoted his whole time to botany, becoming botanist to the Kansas Experiment Station as well as to the state board of agriculture. He collaborated successfully with W. T. Swingle in the experimental work on the prevention of the smuts of wheat and oats, and demonstrated for the first time in this country the efficiency of hot water as a fungicide for these smuts. In 1891 he became the professor of botany in the Ohio State University, which position he still holds. In 1893 he served as botanist to the Ohio Geologic Survey. He has been an enthusiastic teacher and a most interesting lecturer on educational and scientific subjects. He has made a valuable herbarium of parasitic fungi, besides contributing extensively to botanical and horticultural journals. He founded, in 1885, the "Journal of Mycology," and edited the first four volumes, besides being the author of the following text-books: "Elements of Botany," "Plant Analysis," "Kansas Flora," "Ohio Forest Trees Identified by Leaves and Fruit," "Spring Flora of Ohio," "Elementary Botany and Spring Flora," "Phytotheca" and "Practical Lessons in Elementary Botany."

CAMPBELL, Andrew, inventor, was born near Trenton, N. J., June 14, 1821. When he was eight years of age the family removed to Matawan, Monmouth co., and there, five years later, his father died, leaving a large family unprovided for. Andrew began work on a farm, but as this kind of labor was distasteful, apprenticed himself to a carriage-maker. Dissatisfaction with his employer led him to break his indentures, and, making his way to Trenton, he worked for three months in a brush-maker's shop, inventing while there a vise for holding the block, still in use. In April, 1836, he left Trenton on foot, bound westward, but with no goal in view apparently, and at the end of the first day reached the Schuylkill river, where he found employment as a driver on a canal. He was engaged in this occupation for six months, and during that time rose to the position of slack water pilot; but he was a youth with ambitions, and, resuming his westward journey, he eventually reached Alton, Ill., where he apprenticed himself to a carriage and wagon maker. Here his inventive genius again found expression, and he constructed several labor-saving machines, acquiring thereby such a reputation as a skilled mechanic that before he obtained his majority he was offered a leading position in a manufacturing company. This he accepted, but soon gave up, and in 1842 he removed to St. Louis, where for a time he worked at his old trade, brush-making, and next became a carriage maker. He constructed an omnibus called the "Great Western," the first used in the city, with accommodations for forty-eight persons, besides many carriages, the designs of which were so pleasing that they were widely copied. In the spring of 1847, Mr. Campbell removed to Columbia, Mo., and busied himself with repairing machinery and with the invention of a machine for making match and pill boxes, which was so successful that, about 1850, he settled at Paducah, Ky., and devoted himself to the manufacture of these boxes. The attempt of certain persons to discover how the machine was made, led him to destroy it, and he then became a superintendent of bridge-building, displaying the same ingenuity that had characterized him in other occupations. One of his achievements was the construction over Cedar river, Iowa, of a single-span wooden bridge, 558 feet between abutments; this being the longest bridge of the kind ever built. In 1851 he returned to Missouri, settling at Linnius, in Linn co., and there built and repaired machinery. Such was his versatility that he was sometimes called upon to perform surgical operations, and was as fortunate in these as in everything else. Reading in a newspaper that George Bruce, a typefounder of New York city, had offered $1,000 for a printing-press which would print 600 copies an hour, and could be sold for $500, he became a competitor, and in 1853 went East, hoping to induce some one to aid him in building a press. He was disappointed in his plans, but was afforded an opportunity of visiting the world's fair, and while inspecting the machinery fell into conversation with a stranger, who proposed to him to resume in New York city the manufacture of match and pill boxes. This being a business proposition, he brought his family on from Missouri; but the supposed friend failed to carry out his part of the bargain, and Mr. Campbell was obliged to find some other means of support. A Dr. Pittman, of Matawan, N. J., where Mr. Campbell had lived when a boy, urged him to invent a feeder for printing-presses; and having constructed a wooden model capable of feeding forty sheets a minute, he found a press-builder named Taylor willing to make a permanent machine. In January, 1854, he entered Mr. Taylor's factory, and there remained until April, 1858, inventing several movements and appliances, the most important being the endless band-fly used on the Bullock press, for which he discarded his first feeder, because it could not be used profitably. His reputation was further increased by the skill with which he cured a Hoe press of slurring after other mechanics had tried their hands without success. In 1857 he built an automatic press for Frank Leslie, the first of the kind ever made; and for Leslie and the Harpers he built other presses, among them the first with table distribution ever constructed in the United States. In 1858 he became a builder himself; constructed, from his own designs, the well-known Napier press, and, in July, 1861, exhibited the Country press, an entirely new machine, remarkable for simplicity of construction and for being the first registering power-printing press for color work ever invented. In 1869 he invented the two-revolution press, on which such publications as the "Century" and "Scribner's" magazines are printed, and in 1875 the first stereotype perfecting press, with folder attached. Priority to this last invention was claimed by another, however, and the patent was issued to him. Among other large presses constructed by him was one for J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell, Mass., with which it was possible to print 120 almanacs per minute. For the Cleveland "Leader" he made a press capable of printing 12,000 copies per hour, and to him is due the credit for making the first press ever built that printed, inserted, pasted, folded and cut in one continuous operation. His long list of devices, only a few of which were patented, comprise labor-saving machinery relating to hat manufacture, steam enginery, machinists' tools, lithographic machinery and electrical appliances. For two years prior to his death he was not engaged in active business. Mr. Campbell died in New York city, April 13, 1890.

A Campbell

GIHON, Albert Leary, medical director U. S. navy, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 28, 1833, son of Dr. John Hancock and Mary J. Gihon. He was educated at the Central High School of Philadelphia, and there obtained the degree of A.B. in 1850, having been the first graduate of that institution under its collegiate establishment; then entered the Philadelphia College of Medicine and Surgery, where was graduated in 1852. In 1854 he received the degree of A.M. at Philadelphia and from Princeton University. On May 1, 1855, he entered the U. S. navy as assistant-surgeon, serving first on board the receiving-ship Union at the navy-yard, Philadelphia. Dr. Gihon was then assigned to the Levant, on the East India station, and was in the Portsmouth's boat with Adm. Andrew H. Foote, on the occasion of its being fired upon by the Chinese, Nov. 15, 1856, while attempting to pass the barrier forts on the Pearl river, near Canton, and participated in the subsequent engagements, which resulted in the capture of these forts. During the Paraguay expedition, in 1858–59, he served on board the brig Dolphin. He also served on the coast of Central America and Panama; in the naval hospital at Brooklyn, N. Y., and at the outbreak of the civil war on the blockade of Fernandina, Fla. He was promoted to the rank of surgeon in 1861, and during the civil war was on special service with the European squadron, cruising in the Atlantic in pursuit of the Confederate steamers Alabama, Florida and Georgia, and was, in 1864, on the blockade of the coast of South Carolina. From 1865 to 1868 he was senior medical officer of the navy-yard at Portsmouth, N. H., and for the following two years was attached to the Idaho, which was anchored as hospital-ship at Nagasaki, Japan, and was on board when this vessel was wrecked by the typhoon of Sept. 21, 1869. For his services rendered to the Portuguese colony at Dilly, Island of Timor, and to the Portuguese warships Principe Dom Carlos and Sa da Bandeira, he received from the king of Portugal, with the consent of congress, the decoration of knight of the Military Order of Christ; for services to H. B. M. ships Flirt and Dawn, the thanks of the British government; and for similar services to the French gunboat Scorpion, those of the commander-in-chief of the French East India squadron. After 1875 he was exempted by his rank from service afloat, and served successively as head of the medical department of the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.; medical director in charge of the naval hospital at Norfolk, Va.; member of the board of inspection of the navy; inspector of recruits and recruiting stations, and director of the naval hospitals at Washington, D. C.; Mare Island, Cal., and Brooklyn, N. Y. He became the senior medical director of the U. S navy on May 1, 1895, and the following September, having reached the constitutional limitation of age, he was retired from active service, with the rank of commodore. During the forty years of his naval service, Dr. Gihon was altogether only one year and ten months unemployed, and for the first eleven years he was almost continuously at sea. In 1876 he designed for the Centennial exhibition at Philadelphia, at the request of the chief of the bureau of medicine and surgery, a model hospital-ship, and at the same exposition presented his design for the "Gihon ambulance cot," which was adopted in 1877 for use in the navy. He has represented the medical department of the navy during the past twenty years in many prominent medical, sanitary and climatological associations and international medical congresses. He is a member of numerous American and foreign scientific associations; is a fellow and ex-president of the American Academy of Medicine, ex-president of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States and of the American Public Health Association. He published "Practical Suggestions in Naval Hygiene" in 1871; was for six years on the editorial staff of the "Annual of the Universal Medical Sciences," and is the author of numerous addresses and essays published in scientific and literary journals. Dr. Gihon was married, April 3, 1860, to Clara Montfort, daughter of Charles H. Campfield, of Savannah, Ga. Their only daughter, Charlotte, died June 18, 1885. Their two sons, Albert Dakin and Clarence Montfort Gihon, are successful artists in Paris.

HALSEY, Francis Whiting, journalist and author, was born at Unadilla, Otsego co., N. Y., Oct. 15, 1851. His father was Gaius Leonard Halsey, a physician at Unadilla for fifty years, and descended from Thomas Halsey, an Englishman, who in 1640 helped to found the settlement at Southampton, L. I. Southampton contests with Southold the claim of being the earliest settlement made by Englishmen in the present territory of New York state. Mr. Halsey was educated at the Unadilla Academy and at Cornell University, where he was graduated in 1873, having received at college one of the prizes for an essay in English literature. In the fall of 1873, he became the assistant editor of the Binghamton "Times," and after two years' service joined the staff of the New York "Tribune," of which he remained a member five years. He acted as political correspondent and special obituary writer for the "Tribune"; wrote a few letters from Paris; was assistant day editor, and contributed regularly to the literary department, of which Dr. George Ripley was the chief. In 1880 he became a member of the staff of the New York "Times," and for several years filled the place of foreign editor and writer of book reviews. In 1892 he was made literary editor of the "Times," and in 1896 took charge of the "Times'" "Saturday Review of Books and Art," of which he is still the editor. In this supplementary publication new books have been dealt with as part of the day's news, and in pursuit of that policy the supplement has acquired a distinct place as a weekly literary newspaper, with subscribers in every state in the Union, and many foreign countries. In 1878 Mr. Halsey printed a volume of European letters, with the title, "Two Months Abroad"; and in 1895 wrote an extended introduction for a volume of family history entitled, "Thomas Halsey, of Hertfordshire, England, and Southampton, Long Island." He has since completed a work entitled, "An Old New York Frontier: Its Indian Wars, Pioneers and Land Titles," being an account of the early history of the head-waters of the Susquehanna from Otsego Lake to the Pennsylvania line. In line with this historical work he had delivered lectures on the revolutionary history of New York. One lecture, entitled "New York as the Central Ground of the Revolution," has been delivered several times in New York city and elsewhere. He has contributed to periodicals, including "Harper's Weekly," "Book News" and the "Book Buyer," and on July 4, 1898, he delivered the annual address at the Wyoming massacre celebration, near Wilkes-Barre. In the alumni affairs of Cornell University he has been active, taking a leading part in the agitation by the New York alumni in 1882 and 1883 for a broader and more vigorous policy on the part of the university trustees—a policy since adopted and followed by an increase in the number of students from about 400 to nearly 2,000. During this agitation, he was president of the New York Association of Cornell Alumni. Mr. Halsey was married, in 1883, to Virginia Isabel, daughter of Alexander S. Forbes—she died in January, 1899.

Francis W. Halsey.

HAMM, Margherita Arlina, journalist and poet, was born in Montreal, Quebec, Canada, April 29, 1871. She is of French, English and Spanish descent, through her parents, Rufus Hamm, son of Gen. Pierre Hamm, who was the leader of the Liberal party in Quebec during the rebellion of 1866, and Almenia (Spencer) Hamm, daughter of Rt. Rev. Harold Jean Spencer, a bishop of England. Through her mother, she is related to Herbert Spencer. She was educated in the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Carlton, N. S.; at Emerson College, Boston, and in the University of the City of New York. Developing early a gift for letters, her literary efforts found publication before she was sixteen years of age, in the "Youth's Companion," and not long afterwards she was appointed to the editorial staff of the Boston "Herald." Since then she has filled editorial positions on eight newspapers, and is at present editor of the woman's department of the New York "Mail and Express" and assistant editor of "Peterson's Magazine." She has contributed to some of the leading newspapers of London, England, as well as those of all the more important American cities, and to newspapers of India and Australia. In 1889 she interviewed Pres. Cleveland on the tariff question in the interests of the London "Times"; and she again made a sensation in business circles by publishing the results of an important interview with Mr. Blaine. She frequently contributes graceful verses to prominent literary periodicals. In the interests of various journals, and for her own pleasure, Miss Hamm has traveled in all parts of North America, in Europe, India, China and Japan, the Sandwich Islands and the West Indies, and the results of her observations have been given to the public, not only through the press, but in public lectures, which she has delivered in many American cities. The subjects which she has most successfully treated in her addresses are: "Life in the Orient," "Chinese Jurisprudence," "International Arbitration," "Irrigation in the Far East," "The War in Corea." She possesses an unusually clear, sweet and sympathetic voice; her presence is good, and she has that magnetic personality that is always found in successful orators. She holds membership in the Society of Women Journalists, the Writers' Club of London, the Professional Woman's League, the Medico-Legal Society, the Phalo, the Society for Political Study, the Herbert Spencer Club, the West End Club, the Political Equality League, the Crusaders of Liberty, the Hermitage Association, the Mary Washington, the International Maybrick Association, the American Institute of Civics, the Federation of Clubs, and many others. She was honorary commissioner of the Atlanta Exposition and of the Tennessee Centennial. The women editors of the "Woman of the Century" proudly declare that "wherever and whenever brought into direct rivalry with male journalists, she has shown her ability to do the work far better than most of the men, and as well as the best of them."

Marguerite Arlina Hamm

COWELL, David, clergyman and acting president of the College of New Jersey, was born at Wrentham, Mass., Dec. 12, 1704, son of Joseph and Martha (Fales) Cowell. He was a great-grandson of Capt. Edward Cowell, famous in King Philip's war. After a good school education, he was graduated at Harvard College in 1732, and immediately applied himself to the study of divinity. Five years later, while still a licentiate, he received a call from the newly founded United Church (Presbyterian) of Trenton, N. J., and in November of that year (1737) was ordained to the ministry. He was the first pastor of that church, and continued incumbent until nearly the last day of his life. Of the College of New Jersey he was so early and active a friend that he may be counted among its founders. He was its acting president from September, 1757, to January, 1758, during the period elapsing between the death of Pres. Aaron Burr and the accession of Pres. Jonathan Edwards. His friend, Pres. Samuel Davies, in his funeral sermon, says of him: "The characteristics of his youth were a serious, virtuous and religious turn of mind and a remarkable thirst for knowledge. The study of books was both his amusement and serious business while he was passing through college, and I am a witness how lively a taste for books and knowledge he cherished to the last. He had an easy, natural vein of wit, which rendered his conversation extremely agreeable, and which he sometimes used with great dexterity to expose the rake, the fop, the infidel and the other fools of the human species. But never did his humanity allow him to use this keen weapon to wound a friend, or the innocent, whether friend or foe. This church has lost a judicious minister of the Gospel, and, as we hope, a sincere Christian; the world has lost an inoffensive, useful member of society; this town an agreeable, peaceful, benevolent inhabitant; the College of New Jersey a father, and I have lost a friend." Mr. Cowell is buried in the churchyard at Trenton, and inscribed upon his tombstone is the following: "A man of penetrating wit, solid judgment, strong memory, yet of great modesty, piety and benevolence." Mr. Cowell was never married. He died in Trenton, N. J., Dec. 1, 1760.

HONEYWOOD, St. John, poet, was born in Leicester, Mass., Feb. 7, 1763, the son of an English physician who had taken his family there a few years before. In 1766, his father, who had enlisted in the American army as a surgeon, lost his life at the battle of Ticonderoga, leaving his son an orphan and in destitute circumstances. He was educated in Lebanon, Conn., and afterwards went to Yale College, residing in the house of the president, Rev. Dr. Stiles, and was graduated in 1782. He then removed to Schenectady, N. Y., where for the two succeeding years he was principal of an academy. Desiring to become a lawyer, he studied law in the office of Peter W. Yates, of Albany, N. Y., and on being admitted to the bar removed to Salem, N. Y., which was his home for the remainder of his life. He was one of the electors of the president of the United States when Mr. Adams became the successor of Gen. Washington, and he held other honorable offices also. He was a man of much professional and general learning, rare conversational abilities and scrupulous integrity, and he would probably have been distinguished as a man of letters and a jurist had he lived to a riper age. A posthumous volume of his poems was published in 1801. They are generally of a political character, distinguished for wit and vigor. Some of these verses form a curious picture of the closing years of the previous century, when Washington declined a re-election, which was the subject of several pages of heroic verse. Mr. Honeywood was married, in 1788, to a daughter of Col. Mosely, of Westfield, Mass. He died in Salem, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1798.

HUNT, Mary Hannah (Hanchett), temperance reformer, was born in South Canaan, Litchfield co., Conn., July 4, 1831, daughter of Ephraim and Nancy Hanchett. Her father was of Welsh descent, an iron manufacturer, and grandson of the first discoverer of iron ore in the United States. He was active in the reforms of his times, and was vice-president of the first temperance society formed in the United States, by Rev. Lyman Beecher. Her mother was a descendant of Edward Winslow, governor of Plymouth colony in 1633; and of Thomas Thacher, D.D., the first pastor of the Old South Church of Boston, Mass., one of the Oxford students who refused to submit to the ecclesiastic dictation of Archbishop Laud; and of Col. John Thacher, who led the Massachusetts bay colony troops, under Gen. Wolfe, at the capture of Quebec. The daughter was graduated at Patapsco Institute, near Baltimore, Md., where she was afterwards teacher of chemistry and physiology. In 1852 she was married to Leander

B. Hunt, of East Douglass, Mass. About 1870 Mrs. Hunt was accidentally attracted, by some chemical experiments made by her son, to the scientific study of the nature and effects of alcoholic drinks. Convinced that the only remedy for alcoholic intemperance is abstinence through early education as to the evil nature and effects of such beverages, as a part of the study of general hygiene, she proposed compulsory instruction on that subject for all pupils in all public schools. She drafted many of the laws for compulsory temperance education now on the statute-books of the United States. These laws have been taken as models for similar legislation in other countries. In effecting the passage and enforcement of these statutes she was greatly aided by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, in which she holds the position of national superintendent of this special work. Vermont was the first state to make scientific temperance a compulsory study in the public schools by legislative enactment, in 1882. Sixteen years after the first publication of Mrs. Hunt's plans temperance education laws had been enacted in forty-one of the forty-five states of the Union, and by the national congress for the benefit of the military, naval, territorial and other schools under Federal control—covering fully 16,000,000 children. These laws, with some modifications, have been adopted in several provinces of Canada and in Sweden. Mrs. Hunt personally conducted the campaigns which secured the enactment of these laws, appearing as their advocate before congress and the legislatures of the most important states. In 1897 Mrs. Hunt attended the international anti-alcoholic congress, held at Brussels, under the auspices of the king of Belgium, where she was received with distinguished honors by the scholars, government officials and other representative people, convened to consider, among other questions, how temperance education should be imparted in public schools. The "Journal of Education" says of her: "The greatest statesmen of our country, in state and national legislatures, have enacted into laws the statutes which she wrote. Our great men of science have paid tribute to her learning by submitting their works on her topic to her revision, and gladly accepting her emendations; and, with it all, Mrs. Hunt is a womanly woman, on whose face the home virtues sit enshrined."

MARKHAM, (Charles) Edwin, poet and educator, was born in Oregon City, Ore., April 23, 1852, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Winchell) Markham. His ancestry on both sides is of the oldest colonial stock in Pennsylvania and New England. By the paternal line, he descends from Col. William Markham, first cousin and secretary of William Penn; acting-governor of Pennsylvania during Penn's absence in England; made first deputy-governor of Delaware in 1691, and later an associate of Lord Baltimore in important territorial matters. Although a staunch adherent of the Church of England, he believed with his Quaker cousin in non-resistance and the rights of the masses. Another William Markham, mentioned in Bentham's works and "Walpole's Letters," was of this family line; he was a graduate of Christ Church College, Oxford; dean of Westminster, where his body lies; bishop of Chester, and tutor of the Prince of Wales. He was renowned for vigorous mind and profound learning, and was a close friend of Edmund Burke, whose "Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful" he helped correct, although he later quarreled with him over the case of Warren Hastings. The Winchells are of equally ancient and distinguished lineage, deriving descent, according to tradition, from Robert Winchelsea, made archbishop of Canterbury in 1293. The line is Welsh or English in origin, and is represented on the Continent by the names Winkel and Wünschel. Having espoused the cause of the Puritan dissenters early in the seventeenth century, the family suffered persecution in England; some representatives accordingly taking refuge in America, and others in Holland. Descendants of the Holland branch later came also to America, and the combined families at the present time number some 3,000 members, settled mostly in the New England and middle states. One of the earliest American Winchells is mentioned for a contribution to King Philip's war; and another, Robert Winchell, is mentioned in the most ancient records of the church at Windsor, Conn., as the first to pay for a sitting, while his young son is memorialized by an appointment to beat the drum, calling the congregation to service. Twenty persons of the name served in the revolutionary war, seven in the war of 1812, and over sixty as privates, chaplains and field officers in the civil war. Throughout its history the family has been noted for intellectual vigor and aggressive activity in the affairs of church and state; many representatives having been noted as legislators, preachers, scientists and in other learned professions. Deriving descent from such distinguished ancestry, and passing his early years amid the primitive surroundings of pioneer life, Edwin Markham—for so he is best known to the world of letters—early manifested the vigor and originality of thought which have characterized his entire career. He was the youngest son of pioneer parents, who, shortly before his birth, had crossed the plains from Michigan. Having lost the care of his father before reaching his fifth year, he settled with his mother and brothers in a wild and beautiful valley near Suisun, in central California, where he grew to young manhood, inured to every kind of labor required on a western cattle-ranch, and depending for education on the rude country schools and his own ceaseless reading. For companionship the young poet depended almost wholly on an elder brother, who was deaf and dumb, and on his mother, a stern and silent woman, of strong character and great originality. His reading was largely poetical—Homer and Byron being his first masters—and his thoughts soon sought expression in verse. One of his earliest attempts in this direction was a Byronesque fragment, "A Dream of Chaos," which displayed poetic feeling and insight; and with this beginning, he has constantly added to his reputation until he now ranks high among the popular and effective poets of America. In 1871 Mr. Markham entered the State Normal School at San José, making his way on money he had earned, and then pursued the classical course at Christian College, Santa Rosa, Cal. After leaving college he read law for a time, but has never practiced at the bar. As superintendent and principal of schools at various places for many years, he has rendered important services in the educational progress of California. He is now (1899) head master of the Tompkins Observation School, Oakland, connected with the University of California, where he has been engaged for a number of years in a work which is highly significant to the interests of academic education. Prof. Markham's library is acknowledged one of the largest and best chosen in the state, and is especially excellent in the departments of philosophy and literary criticism. His own contributions to literature are chiefly poetical, and his work has been described as the most significant yet produced west of the Rocky mountains. He has

Edwin Markham

contributed to many of the leading American magazines, and enjoys high favor with the critics. Edmund Clarence Stedman has described his verse as "truly and exquisitely poetical"; but, added to its delicate lyric beauty, it may be said to possess a deep spiritual significance and a burden of daring and radical thought. He gravitates in philosophy toward Plato and Hegel; in religion, toward Swedenborg and the seers; in sociology, toward Ruskin, Mazzini and Herron. His genius has been well described as "Hebraic and religious, rather than Hellenic and sensuous." He has written on sociological questions, taking the stand of applied Christianity in regard to the political and social conscience, as shown in a baccalaureate address recently delivered at Leland Stanford, Jr., University. For years he has been at work upon a lyrical epic, designed to be his masterpiece and to embody his ripest thought upon man and his destiny here and hereafter. He has gathered his fugitive poems into two volumes, "The Man with the Hoe, and other Poems" and "In Earth's Shadow." Perhaps the most remarkable event in Mr. Markham's literary career was the publication of his "Man with the Hoe," a poem inspired by Jean François Millet's great painting with that title. This excited enthusiastic comment in the American press, and brought the author many letters from critics and admirers in Europe and America. It is generally conceded to be one of the greatest productions of the last quarter of a century, ranking with Kipling's "Recessional." A recent critic says of Mr. Markham's verse: "One of its distinctive features is its breadth of range. This gives it greatness—a greatness unknown to the singers of the flowery way. He breaks open the secret of the poppy; he feels the pain in the bent back of labor; he goes down to the dim places of the dead; he reaches in heart-warm prayer to the Father of Life."

R M T Hunter

HUNTER, Robert Mercer Taliaferro, statesman, was born in Essex county, Va., April 21, 1809, son of James and Maria (Garnett) Hunter. His father, a representative of a noted Scotch-American family, was a landed proprietor of considerable means and high standing, and for two terms a member of the Virginia legislature; his mother was a daughter of Muscoe Garnett, another wealthy planter of Essex county. His maternal grandmother, Grace Fenton Mercer, belonged to the distinguished family of that name, one of the most prominent members of which was Charles Fenton Mercer (1778–1858), the well-known philanthropist, who was a member of congress from Virginia (1817–40). Two of his uncles, James Mercer Garnett and Robert Selden Garnett, were also representatives in congress from the Essex district, for two and five terms respectively. With so many of his immediate family in public life, the young man's mind turned naturally to the study of current politics. The science of government, history and biography were always his favorite studies, but with active mind, comprehensive intellect and retentive memory, few fields of learning escaped his attention. After receiving a careful home training and the best the schools of the vicinity afforded, he entered the University of Virginia at its first session, in 1825, having for his classmates Prof. Gessner Harrison, Prof. Henry Tutwiler, and others little less distinguished, and was one of its first graduates, in 1829. On leaving college, he entered the law school of that eminent jurist and publicist, Judge Henry St. George Tucker, of Winchester, and in 1830 established himself in professional practice in his native county. In 1835, when but twenty-six years of age, he was elected to the house of delegates from Essex, and served during two sessions (1835–37). This period is memorable for the discussion and adoption of the Virginia resolutions on the northern anti-slavery associations and the formal denial of the power of congress to legislate on the subject, and further by the discussions on the Expunging Resolutions. Upon the latter he made probably his first speech in the house, on Feb. 26, 1836. In 1837 he was elected to the national house of representatives, where he served continuously until 1847, with the exception of one term. During the sessions of 1839–41 he was speaker of the house, and his rulings are still regarded as of high authority on questions of parliamentary law. He advocated the annexation of Texas, the compromise of the Oregon question, the retrocession of Alexandria to Virginia, and supported the Walker tariff of 1846. In December, 1847, he was elected by the general assembly to the U. S. senate, and soon took a leading position in that body, among such distinguished statesmen as Calhoun, Clay, Webster, Cass and Benton; and at a later period, he, with Davis, of Mississippi, and Toombs, of Georgia, constituted what was known as the "Southern Triumvirate." Early in his congressional career he adopted in the main the state-rights and low tariff views of Mr. Calhoun, and was among the ablest of the disciples and supporters of that eminent statesman. He voted for the Clayton compromise, and the extension to the Pacific coast of the line 36° 3′, established by the Missouri compromise of 1820. As chairman of the committee on finance in the senate, he made an able and exhaustive report on the coinage of the country; he was the author of the tariff of 1857, which effected a considerable reduction in duties and enlarged the free list; he originated the bonded warehouse system, under which imported goods were allowed to remain in government warehouses until the owners desired to put them upon the market, paying the duties at the time of withdrawal. He was a prominent candidate for the presidency in 1860, having secured the Virginia delegation over ex-Gov. Henry A. Wise, a fact attesting his great popularity in the state, as the delegates were elected by conventions held in each congressional district. On Feb. 22, 1858, he delivered a stirring oration at the unveiling of Crawford's equestrian statue of Washington in the capitol square of Richmond. His address delivered in the same city in the campaign of 1852, in which he traced the growth and history of parties, and demonstrated the soundness of the state-rights view of the Federal compact, is one of the ablest popular disquisitions on that subject; and his address in the African Church in the memorable Know-nothing campaign of 1855, on the dangers to be apprehended from secret political parties, is still referred to as a masterpiece of eloquence, oratory and overwhelming logic. When Virginia seceded, he resigned his seat in the senate, and was soon afterwards invited by Pres. Davis to accept the office of secretary of state of the Confederacy in his second cabinet. He filled this position until elected, in 1862, to the Confederate States senate, in which he served until the evacuation of Richmond and the dispersion of the Confederate government. He was one of the three Confederate commissioners appointed by Pres. Davis to treat with Pres. Lincoln and Secy. Seward at the Fortress Monroe conference, his associates being Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia, vice-president of the Confederacy, and John A. Campbell, of Louisiana, ex-associate justice of the U. S. supreme court. He was among the prominent Virginians summoned by Mr. Lincoln to meet him in Richmond, to confer as to the restoration of Virginia to her relations in the Federal union—a meeting which was to have been held in April, 1865, and was prevented by Lincoln's assassination. Mr. Hunter was soon after arrested, and confined for several months in Fort Pulaski, with James A. Seddon, the last Confederate secretary of war, and other distinguished men. Having been released, through the efforts and intercession of friends in both the North and South, he returned to his home, and devoted himself to study and to agricultural pursuits. Thereafter he seldom participated in public affairs; his speech in New York city in the presidential campaign of 1872, and an occasional appearance in his own state, are the only instances now recalled. In 1874 he was elected by the legislature treasurer of Virginia, and discharged the duties of the office until January, 1880, when he was defeated for re-election, in consequence of the triumph of what was then called the Readjuster party. In 1885 Pres. Cleveland appointed him collector of the port of Tappahannock, a position which he held to the time of his death. There have been few men in this country whose public career extended over a longer period, or who filled so many exalted positions with such conspicuous ability. In private life, he was as distinguished for his simplicity of manner, amiability and purity of character, and the philosophical equanimity with which he bore the reverses of fortune, as he was in public for his fervent patriotism, eminent ability and fidelity to duty. No citizen of any age has left a more stainless record, and he illustrated by his life the grand maxim of Robert E. Lee, that "Human fortitude should be equal to human calamity." Mr. Hunter was married, in 1836, to Mary Evelina Dandridge, of Jefferson county, Va., a lineal descendant of Gov. Alexander Spottiswoode, a relative of Martha Washington (neé Dandridge) and a niece of Judge Henry St. G. Tucker. He died at his home in Essex county, Va., July 18, 1887.

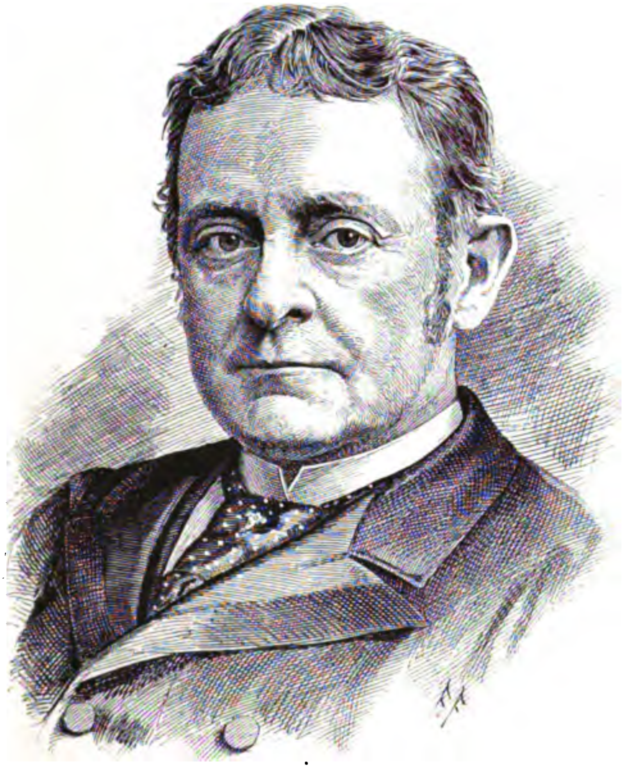
DALL, Caroline (Healey), author and philanthropist, was born in Boston, Mass., June 22, 1822, daughter of Mark and Caroline (Foster) Healey. Her father was a merchant in the India trade and the president of the Merchants' Bank. She was educated by masters and governesses chiefly in her native city, and early began to write, although her first work, "Essays and Sketches," consisting of Sunday-school lessons for the West Church, was not published until 1849. In 1840 she became vice-principal of Miss English's school for young ladies at Georgetown, D. C. In September, 1844, she was married to Rev. Charles Henry Appleton Dall, a Unitarian minister, and the first of his denomination in America to become a foreign missionary. In 1855 he sailed for India, and he remained connected with that country until his death, in 1886; returning, however, every fifth year to visit his family. Reforms of various kinds and the opening of new fields of work for women found an enthusiastic advocate in Mrs. Dall. Many of her works and lectures having to do with these subjects, and her pulpit discourses—for she has preached with acceptance more than 300 times—have dealt with kindred subjects, as well as with theological questions. She practically originated the Social Science Association, wrote its first constitution and by-laws, and has read many papers before that body. In 1854 she was associated with Paulina Wright Davis in editing "The Una," the first woman's-rights journal published in Boston. For several years she conducted classes for adults in Shakespeare, Herodotus and philology. The degree of LL.D., conferred on her by Alfred University in 1877, was well deserved, being the first given to a woman in modern times. She has for the last twenty years conducted a class in literature and morals in her own house in the city of Washington. No fees are paid. To be a member of it is considered a distinction, and it has come to be an institution. In 1898 it had forty members, ten of whom had belonged to it from the beginning. Her writings are distinguished for vigor and scholarship, and "The College, the Market and the Court" (1867) is said to be the strongest presentation of the "woman question" ever published. Among other works are "Historical Pictures Retouched" (1859); "Woman's Right to Labor" (1860); "Life of Dr. Zakrzewska" (1860); "Woman's Rights Under the Law" (1861); "Patty Grey's Journey to the Cotton Islands" (3 vols., 1869, 1870); "Romance of the Association: or, One Last Glimpse of Charlotte Temple and Eliza Wharton" (1875); "My First Holiday," a sprightly account of travel in the far West (1881); "What We Really Know About Shakespeare" (1885; 2d ed. 1886); "Life of Dr. Anandibar Joshee" (1888); "Barbara Frietchie" (1892); "Margaret and Her Friends" (1895); Lecture on "Transcendentalism in New England" before the Society for Philosophical Enquiry, Washington, D. C. (1897); memoirs of Jane W. Turner, William W. Turner, librarians of the Smithsonian and the patent office (1898), and of Alexander Wadsworth (1898). These memoirs were printed at her own expense, for the use of libraries and encyclopædias. A large number of essays on reform and papers written during the civil war remain in manuscript, but will eventually be published in a uniform edition of her works. Her son, William Healey Dall, is a well-known biologist and author of many scientific works.

Caroline Healey Dall

CHOATE, Joseph Hodges, lawyer, was born at Salem, Mass., Jan. 24, 1832, son of George and Margaret Manning (Hodges) Choate. His father (1796–1880), also a native of Salem and a graduate of Harvard College (1818), was widely known as a skilled physician, and represented Salem in the general court for several years. His mother was a daughter of Gamaliel Hodges, of Salem. By both lines, Mr. Choate descends from early colonial stock, and is related directly and collaterally with some of the most memorable characters in New England history. The original American representative of the Choate family was John Choate (1624–95), a native of Groton, Boxford, Colchester, England, who emigrated to Massachusetts in 1643, settled at Chebacco (now Ipswich), and was admitted a freeman of the colony in 1667. From this worthy and his wife, Anne, to whom he was married in 1660, the line of descent runs through their son, Thomas Choate (1671-1745), first of the family on the ancestral estate, Hog or Choate Island, and representative of Ipswich in the general court (1723–25, '27), and his wife, Mary Varney; through their son, Francis Choate (1701-77), farmer, church elder and friend of George Whitefield, and his wife, Hannah Perkins; through their son, William Choate (1730–85), who was during most of his life a sea captain, and his wife, Mary Giddings; through their son, George Choate (1762–1826), representative for Ipswich (1814–17) and for Essex (1819), and his wife, Susanna, daughter of Judge Stephen Choate, of Ipswich, parents of Dr. George Choate. Probably the best known of the line, after the present representative, was his father's cousin, that famous orator and lawyer, Rufus

Joseph H. Choate

Choate, who, even after the lapse of nearly forty years since his death, still holds a name and place at the American bar to which none has succeeded. Two characteristics, which seem to descend from generation to generation in this family, are great scope and concentration of mind and effective oratorical power, and this appears in several of the line who lay no other claim to lasting remembrance. The Hodges family traces descent from a representative of the family who came from England, and settled in Bristol county, Mass., about 1680. Joseph H. Choate was prepared for college in the public schools of Salem, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1852, ranking fourth in the class of which his elder brother, William Gardiner Choate, was the first; among their classmates being many men who have since won prominence and position. He then entered upon the study of law in the Harvard Law School, where he was graduated LL.B. in 1854, and after an additional year of reading and practice in the office of Leverett Saltonstall, in Boston, was admitted to the bar of Massachusetts in 1855. His professional career was short in his native state, and in the same year he made his home in New York city, which has been the scene of his brilliant career as an advocate, orator and maker of history. His first connection (1855) in New York was with the firm of Scudder & Carter, of which James C. Carter is now (1899) sole survivor; but upon presenting a letter of introduction from Rufus Choate to William M. Evarts, prophetic in its reference to the possession by Mr. Choate of those qualities which were bound to win him fame and leadership at the bar, he was invited to enter the office of the firm of Butler, Evarts & Southmayd in 1856. Later (1858) he formed a partnership with William H. L. Barnes (who thereafter became a prominent lawyer of San Francisco), under the style of Choate & Barnes, which was continued until his admission to Mr. Evarts' firm, which then (1859) became Evarts, Southmayd & Choate. This firm in turn became, in 1884, Evarts, Choate & Beaman, and so continues to the present time (1899). It has always been an association of remarkable men, and has been and is still reputed to be the foremost legal firm in the country. As a trial lawyer, Mr. Choate has few, if any, rivals. His deep knowledge of human nature, wonderful ability in discerning situations and combining facts, and perfect self-possession before a court render him formidable as an examiner of witnesses, while his ready wit and great eloquence give him unusual influence with juries. His practice, which often takes him outside his own state, is the most extensive in the city of New York, and he has conducted some of the most memorable cases of recent years in opposition to the most distinguished lawyers of the nation. Among them are the case of Feuardent *vs.* di Cesnola, in which he successfully defended, in a trial lasting several months, the genuineness of the Cypriote antiquities in the Metropolitan Museum of Art; the Crédit Mobilier case, involving the contract for the construction of the Union Pacific railroad; and the case of Stewart *vs.* Huntington, brought to recover a large sum of money, alleged to be due on a contract for the purchase of stock, and involving the operations of the builders of the Central Pacific railroad; the cases of Hutchinson *vs.* the New York Stock Exchange and of Loubat *vs.* the Union Club, in each of which he was successful in securing the reinstatement of the plaintiff to membership in the defendant association, and the trials in which cases excited very great public interest at the time and presented many novel questions; the case of Hunt *vs.* The Executors of Paran Stevens, in which Mr. Choate represented the plaintiff, the well-known architect, Richard M. Hunt. He also appeared for the plaintiff in the case of Laidlaw *vs.* Sage, involving the liability of Russell Sage for damages, arising from the fact, as alleged, that he had used the plaintiff as a shield and protection on the occasion of the sensational dynamite explosion in the defendant's office in New York city; the famous Maynard New York election fraud cases of 1891-92; many famous cases in the admiralty courts; various cases, in different jurisdictions, involving attacks on the validity of the so-called Standard Oil Trust and the Tobacco Trust, the amount of money involved running into the millions; the Cruger, Vanderbilt, Tilden, Stewart, Hoyt, Drake and Hopkins-Searles will cases, and all of the other important will contests during the last twenty-five years. Mr. Choate was also successful in a somewhat extraordinary case before the interstate commerce commission, in securing, against the score or more of railroads centering in New York city, a very material reduction and graduation in freight rates on milk, which the railroads had refused to change for many years, for the benefit of the farmers in near-by territory supplying the milk for the New York market. Among his numerous cases before the U. S. supreme court were, Gebhard *vs.* Canada Southern Railway Co., involving questions concerning the rights of holders of foreign railway company bonds; Miller *vs.* Mayor, etc., of New York, involving the lawfulness of the structure of the first New York and Brooklyn bridge; the case of David Neagle, who shot Judge Terry in defense of Mr. Justice Field, where the question presented related to the right of the U. S government to protect its own officers within the territorial limits of a state, as against the enforcement of state laws; the Stanford case, which involved the right of the U. S. government to collect many millions of dollars from the estate of the late Leland Stanford, which would have deprived Stanford University in California of nearly its entire support—Mr. Choate's appeal for the university resembling that of Webster for Dartmouth College; the Bell Telephone case, which involved the validity of substantially the entire Bell telephone patent; other important patent cases in that court and elsewhere; the Behring sea case, in which Mr. Choate represented the Canadian government, and which presented the question of the government's right to seize and condemn Canadian and other vessels engaged in the sealing fishery in Behring sea, and involved many delicate and important international questions; the Berdan arms case, involving the right of the widow of Gen. Berdan to compensation from the government for its use of his very valuable patents in the manufacture of the rifles used throughout the rebellion; the Pullman palace car case, which involved a novel controversy over several millions of dollars, arising out of the lease between the Central Transportation Co. and the Pullman Palace Car Co.; and the alcohol-in-the-arts case, upon which, according to the attorney-general of the United States, depended the disposition of fifteen or twenty millions of dollars, and which involved the right of manufacturers to rebates, under the Dingley Tariff Law, on alcohol employed in the arts. Famous and successful as has been his career in the general practice of the law and in ordinary legal controversies, he has won a much wider reputation as an authority on questions of constitutional law. Especially notable among the cases presenting constitutional questions which he has argued before the supreme court of the United States are the following: The case of Philadelphia Fire Association *vs.* New York, involving the constitu-



Joseph H. Choate

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tionality of the so called reciprocal and retaliatory taxation laws against foreign corporations enacted by many of the states; the Kansas prohibition law case, involving the validity of the Kansas liquor law, perhaps the most stringent of modern statutes on the subject; the Chinese exclusion cases, which presented the question as to the general right of the government to exclude or deport Chinese immigrants; the California irrigation cases, which involved the general question as to the constitutionality of the irrigation acts passed by many of the western states; Manchester *vs.* The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, known as the Massachusetts fisheries case, involving the constitutional right of a state to protect fisheries in the arms of the sea and within and beyond the three-mile limit; the famous income tax cases, which involved the constitutionality of the Income Tax Law of 1894, and generally of that species of taxation under the Federal constitution; and *In re* Grice, known as the Texas trust law case, which involved the constitutionality of the "Anti-Trust" Law of the state of Texas, which has been substantially re-enacted in fully two-thirds of the states of the Union. Besides these, many other important cases, presenting equally important constitutional questions, have been argued by him before the highest courts of his own and other states. In 1879 he greatly added to his national reputation by his able and successful defense of Gen. Fitz-John Porter before the commission appointed by Pres. Hayes to inquire into the justice of the sentence of the court-martial which, in 1863, had deprived Gen. Porter of his military rank for alleged misconduct in battle. Mr. Choate's able conduct of the case not only established Porter's innocence, but brought about the restoration of his rank. Mr. Choate's versatility was further displayed in his presentation of the case for the defendant before the naval court-martial appointed to try Comr. McCalla for certain alleged breaches of the naval regulations; and a still further illustration of that quality of his mind may be found in his genial and diplomatic conduct of the unprecedented investigation, undertaken by the New York Yacht Club, of the Vigilant-Valkyrie controversy, upon charges made by Lord Dunraven as to the conduct of the international yacht race between those boats. He has always been a strong champion of the bar as against aggressions or slights from the bench. The best instance of his defense of the rights of his brethren in the profession was his presentation, in 1893, of the case of John W. Goff, now recorder, as against the charges of contempt of court preferred from the bench by Recorder Smyth. His constant thought and kindly consideration for the younger members of the profession have long ago led them to make of him almost an idol. The absolute confidence and respect with which he is universally treated and regarded by both bench and bar are altogether extraordinary, and constitute a great tribute to the strength and purity of his personal and professional character. Mr. Choate is a member of the American, New York State and New York City bar associations; was president of the last-named, of which he was a founder, during 1888 and 1889, and is president of the American Bar Association and the New York State Charities Aid Association. He has been active as a Republican in all local and national election campaigns since he first took the stump for Gen. Frémont in 1856, and was one of the most active members of the original committee of seventy which routed the Tweed ring. In the Maynard election fraud cases of 1891–92, and during the investigation of the police department of New York city in 1894, he was again prominent in the anti-Tammany movement. Among his most notable oratorical efforts may be mentioned those at the unveiling of the Farragut statue in New York (1881), of the statue of Rufus Choate in the Boston court-house (1898), the address on "Trial by Jury" before the American Bar Association (1898), and that on Leverett Saltonstall (Boston, 1898). His public addresses may be said to have begun with that at the Metropolitan Fair in New York city, in 1864, and since then he has, nearly every year, delivered many such speeches and addresses before college and other societies, at public banquets, and Harvard commencements. He enjoys a wide social popularity, and has a great reputation as an after-dinner speaker. He has been president of the New England Society of New York (1867–71); of the Harvard Club (1874–78); of the Union League Club (1873–77), and is a member of the Union League, University, Harvard, City, Metropolitan, Riding, New York Athletic, Century and Down Town clubs, and of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and American Museum of Natural History. In his public speeches, as in the conduct of his cases, Mr. Choate generally subordinates details, and bases his arguments on the salient points at issue. He is always eloquent and witty. With the insight of genius, he instinctively seizes upon the vital questions. While using them freely and with remarkable force when necessary, he, as a rule, encumbers his arguments with precedents and citations less than is usual with successful advocates, but has the peculiar power of so elucidating and arguing an issue, in the light of controlling principles, apart from precedent, as to set it forth with well-nigh irresistible force. At the same time, his manner is always natural, without any attempt at mere oratorical effect. The feeling is current in New York that a case placed in Mr. Choate's hands is as nearly certain of a successful outcome as is possible. He is more sought after to represent important interests and argue test cases than perhaps any other lawyer in America. His versatility and ability are exhibited in equal degree and with equal force throughout the entire gamut of professional employment, from patent and admiralty causes and courts-martial, through will contests and breach of promise cases, to those involving the greatest constitutional and international questions; and whether called into play in consultation, or before a jury, or before an appellate tribunal—at all times and in all places he is equally at home and at his ease. Few men can be named who have possessed this marked quality and characteristic, which makes, in the language of the profession, the recognized all-around lawyer. Many have been eminent in one branch or on one side of

professional life; he has been preëminent in all its departments, and has been, under all circumstances and conditions, *facile princeps*. Despite his eminent qualifications for any position, he has, notwithstanding great urging, steadily refused to seek public office. Once, by request, he became an independent candidate for a U. S. senatorship, in 1895–96, as against a party machine; but, with that exception, and save for occupying the presidency of the New York state constitutional convention of 1894, he has never before emerged from private life and professional business. In that respect, his whole life has been based upon the principle that the office must seek the man, but that the good citizen is bound to accept office, when it comes to him, at any personal sacrifice. In January, 1899, Pres. McKinley appointed him ambassador to Great Britain, to succeed John Hay. The appointment was received with exceptional enthusiasm and commendation in both England and America. He is regarded as representative, in training, culture and refinement, of the very best there is in the Anglo-Saxon race. Unknown to the world at large, his broad, catholic and benevolent spirit is constantly manifested in works of charity; and, notwithstanding the drafts upon his professional time, his services as a lawyer are repeatedly given gratuitously to some public cause, or to clients too poor to pay a fee; and for them his skill is employed even more persistently and earnestly than in the ordinary cases where fees are paid. Mr. Choate is an exceptionally hard worker, with great powers of concentration and application, sparing himself neither night nor day during nine months of the year. The other three months he sets apart for an adequate vacation, with comparative relaxation and repose, at Stockbridge, Mass., where he has a summer home. Personally, whether seen in his capacity as an advocate or in the more favorable surroundings of social life, he is uniformly kind, courteous and considerate, eloquent, convincing and fascinating, mingling with his serious oratory a keen satire and ever-ready humor that have been the despair of many an able opponent. Like Abraham Lincoln, he can, with a few dry, satirical remarks, shatter in small pieces the most studied and elaborate argument before a jury. He is a man of striking individuality, fearless and honest in all things, and of absolute independence in thought and action; always ready to take the initiative, liberal in his sentiments and beliefs, and of broad and generous impulses and strong affections. He is an ardent lover of nature. His instinctive belief in God and his knowledge and appreciation of the Bible, apt quotations from which he constantly employs, are notable characteristics. With that great Book of the human race, he is unusually familiar, and to it he pays the homage of absolute reverence. As he himself has said of Rufus Choate, "this Book, so early absorbed and never forgotten, saturated his mind and spirit more than any other, more than all other books combined. It was at his tongue's end, at his fingers' end—always close at hand." He has declared that he owes to Rufus Choate "more than to any other man, or men—to his example and inspiration, to his sympathy and helping hand"—whatever success has attended his own professional efforts. It is not surprising, therefore, that in his description of that great man—a word-portrait, throbbing with the life that is born of love—we find not only a portrayal of his own ideal, but a faithful picture of himself. He was married, Oct. 16, 1861, to Caroline Dutcher, daughter of Frederick A. Sterling, of Cleveland, O. They have had five children, three sons—Ruluff Sterling, George and Joseph Hodges Choate, Jr.—and two daughters—Josephine and Mabel. Two sons (George and Joseph Hodges, Jr.) and one daughter (Mabel) are now (1899) living.

SPEARS, John Randolph, journalist and author, was born in Van Wert, O., April 21, 1850, son of Richard Cary and Louisa (Spear) Spears. During the period of the civil war he entered the printing office of a country newspaper, and in the excitement of the times was made familiar, with unusual rapidity, with the various phases of journalism. In 1866, determining to fit for entrance in the navy, he entered the naval academy, where he spent three years. At the end of that time he abandoned this plan, and returned to journalism. He became, in 1875, editor of the "Advertiser," a weekly journal published at East Aurora, N. Y., and from 1876 until 1882 he edited the Silver Creek "Local." He then became a reporter on the staff of the Buffalo "Express," and shortly afterwards accepted an appointment to a similar position on the New York "Sun." In the course of his subsequent labors for this journal, he traveled in the Tennessee mountains, mixed with the White Caps of Arkansas, explored in Greenland, journeyed through the Death Valley in California, and in Patagonia, Mexico and Central America. Of his journalistic articles on these travels, some have been published subsequently in book form, notably "The Gold Diggings of Cape Horn." He has also published many short stories in various magazines and newspapers, of which three were issued in book form, under the title of "The Port of Missing Ships." His descriptions of animal and bird life are happy and accurate. In 1898 he published a "History of Our Navy," which received very favorable commendation. His literary style is sympathetic, fluent and thorough, and marked by journalistic conciseness. His most successful short story is "The Port of Missing Ships." Mr. Spears was married, Nov. 11, 1873, to Celestia, daughter of James Smiley.

John R. Spear

VAN VECHTEN, Abraham, jurist, was born at Catskill, Greene county, N. Y., Dec. 5, 1762, son of Teunis and Judith (Ten Broeck) Van Vechten. The first of the family in this country was Teunis Dircksen Van Vechten, a native of Vechten, near Utrecht, Holland, who, with his wife, child and servants, came to Beaverwyck, or Fort Orange, in the ship Arms of Norway, in 1638. In 1648 he was the owner of land at Greenbush, N. Y. (now Rensselaer), which remains in the possession of his descendants. The oldest son, Dirk Teunisse Van Vechten, born in Holland, in 1634, died at Catskill, in 1702, at the place purchased by him almost from Indian occupancy, in or before 1681. The land was confirmed to him by patent therefor, and for other land adjoining, by Gov. Thomas Dongan, in 1686, and part of it is still in the family, together with the old stone house built by him in 1690. He was married to Jannetje, daughter of Michael Jansen and Fytje (Hartman) Vreelandt, one of the first patentees of Communipaw, now Jersey City; in 1644 a resident of New Amsterdam, and in 1649 one of the nine men representing the commonalty of New Netherland in communications to the states-general of Holland. Teunis Van Vechten (1668–1707), son of Dirk Teunisse, was married to Cathalyntje, daughter of Claas Frederickse Van Petten, of Schenectady. Michael Van Vechten, oldest son of Dirk, removed, in 1685, to Raritan, N. J., and left numerous descendants in that state. The family Bible, dated 1608, inherited from his father and grandfather, is in the collection of the American Bible Society in New York city, and is an interesting relic of the "eighty years' war" of the Netherlands for religious freedom. In the next generation, Teunis Van Vechten (1707-85) was married to Judith, daughter of Jacob Ten Broeck. He was an officer in the colonial militia, and was present at Braddock's defeat. Samuel, their son (1742-1818), was born in Catskill, was an officer in the revolution, a county judge and a large land-owner. His wife was a sister of Jacob Van Orden, an early lawyer and resident of Catskill. Another son was the Rev. Dr Jacob Van Vechten, long pastor at Schenectady, and trustee of Union College, where he was graduated. Abraham Van Vechten, the subject of this biography, was educated at an academy at Esopus (now Kingston), N. Y., and King's (now Columbia) College, and then studied law at Albany, under John Lansing, subsequently chancellor of the state of New York, who became his intimate friend as well as his instructor. He was admitted to practice at a term of the supreme court of the state, held at Albany, in October, 1785, and was the first lawyer admitted to practice after the adoption of the state constitution. From this circumstance, and from the fact of his distinction as a lawyer, he became known as the "father of the bar of the state of New York." Immediately after his admission to practice he opened an office at Johnstown, N. Y., but soon removed to Albany, and resided there until his death. He was not overshadowed by the other members of the bar, but quickly attained eminence, and was repeatedly called to fill positions of trust. In 1796 Gov Jay appointed him attorney for the 5th district of the state, embracing the counties of Albany, Saratoga, Montgomery and Schoharie, and in 1797 associate-justice of the supreme court of the state—a signal honor, since he was one of the youngest members of the bar; but the latter office was declined. From 1797 until 1808 he served as recorder of the city of Albany. In 1798 he became a candidate for the state senate, and was elected almost unanimously; continued in office until 1805 and was chairman of the judiciary committee, and also a member of the court for the correction of errors. He refused a re election, having decided never again to hold political office; but, in the autumn of 1805, certain laws were proposed materially affecting the interests of the county of Albany, and he consented to return to the legislature as member of the assembly. He occupied a seat in this body until 1813, when he retired. In 1810 he was appointed attorney-general of the state, and also, in 1813, holding that office again for two years, his successor, in 1815, being Martin Van Buren. The convention for changing the state constitution, held in 1821, was brought about largely by his writings and speeches, and he had a commanding influence in that body. Among the speeches made by him were those on the revisory power, on freehold qualifications for voters, on extending the elective franchise and the registry of negro voters, on the appointing power of the executive, on the elective franchise and the registry of voters, on the powers of the legislative department, and on the powers and jurisdiction of the court of chancery. This was his last appearance in political life; thereafter he devoted himself to his profession, frequently appearing in the U. S. supreme court, as well as in the supreme court of his native state and other tribunals. He was often called on to prepare written opinions, and one of the most important was in the case of Gibbons *vs.* Ogden (9 Wheaton, 1). It has been called, by competent professional authorities, one of the ablest legal documents in the history of litigation, and denied the power of the legislature of New York to give anyone the sole right to navigate the waters of the state. From 1797 until 1823 Mr. Van Vechten was a regent of the University of the State of New York. He was regarded as one of the great intellectual pillars of the state bar, and it is said that the ablest judges of the state and nation listened to him with profound attention. "His arguments, clear and learned, always elucidated and instructed, and greatly aided the tribunals to which they were addressed in coming to correct conclusions. His style was remarkable for perspicuity and strength, enforced by thoughtful logic." He was a prominent member of the Dutch Reformed Church of Albany for many years, and his pew is still preserved intact as he used it. Mr. Van Vechten was married, May 24, 1784, to Catherine, daughter of Philip P. and Anna (Wendell) Schuyler, and the union was eminently happy. He died at Albany, N. Y., Jan. 6, 1837.

A. Van Vechten

BEACH, Alfred B., clergyman, was born at Sheldon, Franklin co., Vt., Sept. 9, 1821. He made his early studies at the academy at Cheshire, Conn. under the direction of Rev. Dr. Allen C. Morgan. In 1841 he was graduated at Trinity College, Hartford, and in 1845 in theology at the General Theological Seminary, New York. In the latter year he was admitted to deacon's orders at Christ Church, Hartford, by Bishop Brownell and in 1847 to priest's orders at Christ Church, Cooperstown, N. Y., by Bishop Delancey. Mr. Beach began his first pastorate, in 1845, at Cooperstown, where he remained until 1848, in the autumn of which year he went to St. John's Church, Canandaigua, N. Y. Here he continued to officiate until May, 1853, when he removed to New York, having accepted a call to the rectorship of St. Peter's Church. The history of this church dates back to the year 1827, when it may be said to have been organized by services which took place in the chapel of the General Theological Seminary in West Twentieth street. The parish was incorporated May 9, 1831, and Dr. Benjamin I. Haight was called the same year as its first rector. The corner stone for the church was laid also in that year, on West Twentieth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and the edifice was built in 1836-37, the property costing $118,000. Dr. Beach received the degree of D.D. from Columbia College in June, 1857. He was a member of the ecclesiastical court appointed to try the case of the Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., in 1867. He was a man of earnest opinions, positive and self reliant. He secured a large influence among his people, and, indeed, in his whole denomination. He was ever patient, self-sacrificing and earnest in his ministerial work. His preaching was marked by the solid practical features which characterized his ministerial work in other directions. He was deliberate and impressive in his oratory. A man possessing great scholarship, he was fond of common-sense sermons, which please and instruct by their very simplicity. He was married to the daughter of Samuel Nelson, of the U. S. supreme court.

Alfred B. Beach

Charles F. Deems

DEEMS, Charles Force, clergyman, was born in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 4, 1820, son of George W. Deems, a clergyman of the Methodist church, who was himself the son of a clergyman. His mother conducted his education, and prepared him, in his fifteenth year, to enter Dickinson College, where he was graduated with honors in 1839. He at once began preaching for the Methodist church at Asbury, N. J., but in 1840 accepted appointment as North Carolina agent for the American Bible Society. During 1842–47 he was professor of logic and rhetoric at the University of North Carolina, and in 1847–48 of natural sciences at Randolph-Macon College, Virginia. Then returning to the pulpit, he became pastor at Newbern, N. C., and in 1850 was a delegate to the general conference in St. Louis of the Methodist Episcopal church, South. In the same year he became president of the Female College at Greensboro, N. C., and during an incumbency of four years greatly increased its prosperity and usefulness. After resigning, he was engaged in regular pastoral work at Goldsboro and Wilmington, N. C., for four years; was again a delegate to the general conference in 1858, and for the next five years was presiding elder of the Wilmington and Newbern districts of the North Carolina conference. In 1860 he spent six months in Europe, and on his return was offered and declined the chair of history at the University of North Carolina. He, however, organized a male and female school at Wilson, N. C., which he conducted with success for several years. He took no active part in the civil war, but his eldest son, who had enlisted in the Confederate army, was killed in battle at Gettysburg. In December, 1865, he removed to New York, to engage in journalism, believing that from the metropolis he could better accomplish the reconciliation of the late warring sections. His first labors were as editor and publisher of a religious weekly, entitled "The Watchman," and for several months his editorial study was a corner of the billiard room of his hotel. His paper, for lack of capital, was unsuccessful, and was discontinued at the close of its first year. Meantime, having been solicited to assume regular pastoral functions in New York, he, on July 22, 1866, preached his first sermon in a room in the New York University building, to fifteen persons, including his own family of five. The quarters soon becoming too small for the growing assemblage, he organized his congregation into the Strangers' Sunday Home Society, and selecting five men of as many different creeds to form its executive committee, rented the large chapel of the university. Among the earlier members of this little flock were two southern ladies—mother and daughter—who became warmly attached to him. The daughter subsequently became Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and so interested her husband in Dr. Deems' work that he made him a gift of the Mercer Street Presbyterian Church building, which was for many years known as the Church of the Strangers. In January, 1898, the congregation removed to the building formerly occupied by the Central Congregational Church, on West 57th street. During 1846–51 Dr. Deems was editor of the "Southern Methodist Episcopal Pulpit"; during 1849–59 he was editor of "The Annals of Southern Methodism"; in 1866 he started "The Watchman," and in 1873 "The Christian Age." In 1876 he was made sole editor of Frank Leslie's "Sunday Magazine," which was the first of any religious magazines to seek popularity by illustrations and through sales on public stands, and by his popularity and skill made it an immediate success. At the end of three years he resigned, in order to make a tour through Palestine, and on his return, in 1881, founded the American Institute of Christian Philosophy, of which he was president until his death. In connection with this organization, he became editor of its organ, "Christian Thought," which was started in 1882. Dr. Deems was the author of "Triumph of Peace, and Other Poems" (1840); "Life of Adam Clarke, LL.D." (1840); "Devotional Melodies" (1842); "Twelve College Sermons" (1844); "The Home Altar" (1850); "What Now?" (1853); "Forty Sermons Preached in the Church of the Strangers" (1871); "Jesus" (1872), which occupied three years in writing, and is the great literary work of his life (new edition, with title "The Light of All Nations," 1880); "Weights and Wings" (1872); "Sermons" (1885); "A Scotch Verdict in re Evolution" (1886); "The Gospel of Common Sense" (1888); "The Gospel of Spiritual Insight" (1891); "Chips and Chunks" (1890), and "My Septuagint" (1892). With Phœbe Cary, he edited "Hymns for All Christians" (1869), and with Theodore E. Perkins, "Coronation Hymns and Songs" (1879). Randolph-Macon College gave him the degree of D.D. in 1850, and Dickinson College LL.D. in 1877. At one time Dr. Deems was president of Rutgers Female College, New York city, and a member of the council of the University of the City of New York. So urgently did he represent the educational needs of the South to Mr. Vanderbilt, that the Vanderbilt University of Tennessee became a reality, with an endowment fund of $1,000,000. For the University of North Carolina he established the Deems fund of $15,000, to be lent to poor students. This fund is a memorial to his son, Lieut. Theodore Disosway Deems, who fell at Gettysburg. He was married, June 20, 1843, to Anna, daughter of Israel Doty Disosway, of New York city, one of the founders of Randolph-Macon College. They had five children. He died in New York city, Nov. 18, 1893.

PRATT, Zadock, manufacturer, was born at Stephenstown, Rensselaer co., N. Y., Oct. 30, 1790, son of Zadock Pratt, who had been a soldier in the revolutionary war, and was of New England ancestry. His father, a tanner and shoemaker, had a small farm, which the son, at the age of ten, helped to clear. Until he reached the age of twenty, he worked in his father's tanyard, and while thus employed invented a pump for raising liquid from the vats, which saved the labor of three men, and has been used ever since. In 1810 he was apprenticed to a saddler; but, in 1813, began business for himself as saddler and harness-maker, and in 1815 formed a partnership with his brothers in the tanning business. In 1824 the business was removed to Schoharie Kill, Greene co., and the next year they built a tannery 550 feet in length, said to be the largest in the world, using about thirty cords of hemlock bark daily. This gave employment to so many people that a village named after Mr. Pratt grew up about it, more than 100 houses being erected by him, and an academy and several churches being established with his aid. From 1826 until 1830, Prattsville stood at the head of tanneries in the United States; after that, certain establishments in Pennsylvania did a more extensive business. Subsequently, Col. Pratt was partner in a tannery of equal capacity, situated at Samsonville, Ulster co., and of ten similar establishments in different parts of the state. In 1837 he received from the New York Institute the first silver medal ever awarded for hemlock leather. In 1823 he was elected colonel of the 116th regiment of New York—he made his own saddle and bridle, which were elegantly ornamented with silver—but in 1826, owing to the pressure of business, resigned the office. He was a presidential elector in 1836 and 1852. He was elected a representative to congress from the eighth district in 1836 as a Democrat, and again in 1842. He showed himself a far-sighted and liberal-minded man during his official career. He established the national bureau of statistics; in 1838 moved a resolution in favor of a reduction of postage, and later favored its reduction to five cents; in 1844 voted for a telegraph line from Baltimore to Washington; the same year, offered an amendment appropriating $10,000 to the bureau of topographical engineers to survey a route for a railroad to the Pacific; as one of the committee on public buildings, advocated the use of granite or marble in their construction. The post-office buildings in Washington were erected according to his designs. In 1845 he offered a resolution for the distribution throughout the country of engravings of patent devices, for the benefit of mechanics and the stimulation of invention. In that same year he closed his tannery business. During the twenty years in which he was engaged in it he, in various ways, employed 30,000 men, and paid for labor more than $2,500,000. He founded a bank at Prattsville in 1843, was several times its president, and was offered the presidency of two others in 1850. Col. Pratt was an extensive traveler, and often lectured on his impressions of foreign countries. He was senior vestryman of the Episcopal church at Prattsville, and contributed liberally to its support, also to various religious institutions and charities, his gifts exceeding $1,000,000. His only son, George Watson, a highly accomplished man, was a brigadier-general of the Federal army, and was killed at the battle of Manassas. Col. Pratt died at Bergen, N. J., April 6, 1871.

F. C. Ewer

EWER, Ferdinand Cartwright, clergyman, was born at Nantucket, Mass., May 22, 1826, son of Peter Folger Ewer, a shipowner in comfortable circumstances, and Mary Cartwright, his second wife. His grandparents on both sides were members of the Society of Friends, but of very liberal views, while his parents were Unitarians. In 1829 the family removed to Providence, R. I., and in 1834 to New York city, where young Ewer attended school, and, from time to time, Episcopal churches. During the period 1836–44, he was a student in schools at Jamaica Plain, near Boston; Providence, R. I., and Nantucket, where, in 1843, he was received into the Episcopal church. In 1844 he entered Harvard College, took a high stand as a scholar, and on his graduation was strongly inclined towards teaching as a profession. During the first year of his course he attended the Church of the Advent in Boston, and at that time had full belief in the plenary inspiration of the Scriptures; but researches in German literature and the radical utterances of Theodore Parker, whom he occasionally heard preach, caused an utter change, and, in his own words, he was "left at loose upon the sea of unbelief." As has been said, his first impulse was to adopt teaching as a profession, but, failing to carry out his plans, he began the study of civil engineering, and had a brief practical experience on the Boston and Fitchburg railroad. Hoping to find some occupation in California, where there was less competition, he sailed for San Francisco, in April, 1849, his father having preceded him; but on his arrival was unable to establish himself in business, and became a reporter for the "Pacific News." Of this, one of the first daily newspapers published west of the Rocky mountains, he soon became the editor, and embellished its columns with many a witty article; but in a short time he resigned, and became editor and part proprietor of the Sacramento "Transcript." After a brief and financially disastrous experience, he returned to San Francisco to work as a newspaper reporter and as a clerk in the custom-house. In January, 1854, with William H. J. Brooks, he established "The Pioneer," the first monthly magazine published on the Pacific coast, but soon disposed of most of his pecuniary interest in it. Before this, in the winter of 1851, the re-reading of Cousin's "Psychology," one of his college text-books, had led him back to a belief in Christianity, and in the spring of 1853 he decided to become a clergyman. In 1857 he was ordained deacon by Bishop Kip, and, resigning his place in the custom-house, became the bishop's assistant at Grace Church. On the resignation of the bishop at the end of the year, Dr. Ewer was elected rector. In January, 1858, he was ordained priest; in June, 1858, was elected one of the standing committee of the diocese, and the next year was appointed its secretary. He won a high reputation as an orator, and by a series of sermons on the question, "Is Protestantism a Failure," excited considerable discussion. In 1860, his health being impaired, Dr. Ewer resigned; but his congregation refused to accede to his request, granting him, however, a year's absence, that he might visit New York city for medical advice. Forbidden to return to California by the physicians, he became assistant to Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, at St. Ann's Church, New York city, and labored there with great popularity for two years, when he was called to the rectorship of Christ Church, having previously declined a call to the Church of St. Stephen. His zeal as a patriot was fervid throughout the civil war, and he was urged to become chaplain of several regiments, including the 1st California. In May, 1861, he preached a sermon on "The National Crisis," which was published by general request; and in February, 1862, he delivered in public an oration, entitled "The World's Obligation to War," under the auspices of the 7th regiment. He was rector of Christ Church for seven years, and while there, in 1868, repeated his course of sermons on the "Failure of Protestantism." These, although defended by Rev. Morgan Dix, D.D., as in no way exhibiting a spirit of disloyalty to the church, cost him a large measure of his popularity, and, together with changes in the ritual that alarmed some of his parishioners, led to his resignation. Great excitement was created within the church, as well as outside, by the sermons, although the main doctrines therein set forth had been preached by Dr. Ewer without protest; and he was bitterly assailed as a Romanist. With a majority of the communicants of Christ Church, Dr. Ewer founded the parish of St. Ignatius, secured the edifice on West Fortieth street formerly occupied by Rev. O. B. Frothingham's Unitarian congregation, and conducted services with a ritual whose features, he maintained, had the expressed sanction of the historical church and the implied approbation of the general convention. The recognition of the Real Presence he regarded as vital, nor would he abandon any rite or ceremony which recognized it. On Jan. 30, 1870, at East Hartford, Conn., he preached a sermon on the "Seven Sacraments," which led Bishop Williams, of Connecticut, to move to present him for trial for teaching false doctrine; but he defended himself in so scholarly a manner that the intention was not carried out. Dr. Ewer was fond of controversy, yet he was ever courteous toward his adversaries, and the ripeness of his scholarship commanded the respect of many who did not always side with him. He received the degree of A.B. from Harvard in 1848; S.T.D. from Columbia in 1867, and A.M. from Harvard in 1868. Besides leaflets and pamphlets, he published "Sermons on the Failure of Protestantism and on Catholicity" (1869, three editions): "Manual of Instruction for Classes Preparing for First Communion" (1878, two editions); "Catholicity in its Relationship to Protestantism and Romanism" (1878); "The Operation of the Holy Spirit" (1880); "Grammar of Theology" (1880, three editions); "What is the Anglican Church" (1883, four editions). He was married, in San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 9, 1854, to Sophia Mandell, daughter of Benjamin Taber and Deborah (Bryant) Congdon, formerly of New Bedford, and sister of Charles T. Congdon, a veteran journalist. By her he had three sons and three daughters, two of whom died in infancy. Dr. Ewer died in Montreal, Canada, Oct. 10, 1883.

I T Hecker

HECKER, Isaac Thomas, R. C. priest and founder of the Congregation of St. Paul the Apostle, was born in New York city, Dec. 18, 1819, third son of John and Caroline (Freund) Hecker, both natives of Prussia. His maternal grandfather, Engel Freund, a native of Elberfeld, Rhenish Prussia, and a clock-maker by trade, emigrated to the United States in 1797, and built up a prosperous business in New York. His paternal grandfather was John Hecker, a native of Wetzlau, Prussia, and a machinist; his son, having learned the trade, emigrated, in 1811, to New York city, where, eleven years later, he was married to Caroline Freund, in the old Dutch church in "the swamp." John Hecker did not prosper in business, and his three sons were early thrown upon their own resources. Isaac, at the age of twelve, became an apprentice at clock-making in his grandfather's shop. Later, he was employed in the office of "Zion's Herald," a Methodist paper of New York; then in a type-foundry, and finally in the bake-house conducted by his brother. There he remained, doing the hardest manual labor; meantime devoting his leisure to metaphysical and philosophical literature which confirmed his mind in a decidedly mystical habit. By the advice of Dr. Orestes A. Brownson, he joined the Transcendentalist community at Brook Farm, where he fondly hoped to supply the deficiencies of his early education. He possessed, however, little natural aptitude for continuous study, and, although always a thinker and reader, was never what might be termed a scholar. Prior to going to Brook Farm, though still under age, he had taken a prominent part in politics, and was well known among the voters of his ward as a lucid and persuasive speaker on social and political reform. In his new surroundings he found much to appeal to his intellectual tastes—men and women of culture and refinement there gathered together, endeavoring by a united and unselfish effort to ameliorate the material condition of mankind—but in all this there was nothing to touch or satisfy the spiritual life. He was never one of the inmost circle, but earned his board by working in the community bakery. George William Curtis said of him: "By what influences his mind was first affected by the moral movement known in New England as Transcendentalism, I do not know. But, among the many interesting figures at Brook Farm, I recall none more sincerely absorbed than Isaac Hecker in serious questions. The merely æsthetic aspects of its life, its gayety and pleasures, he regarded good-naturedly, with the air of a spectator who tolerated rather than needed or enjoyed them. There was nothing ascetic or severe in him; but I have often thought since that his feeling was probably what he might have afterwards described as a consciousness that he must be about his Father's business." Not finding what he sought at Brook Farm, Mr. Hecker made arrangements to join Bronson Alcott and his associates at Fruitlands. This settlement, however, he found still more uncongenial, and shortly after, at the solicitation of his family, returned home to resume his business associations with his brothers, on condition that no separate purse should be kept, and that he have supervision of the workmen they employed. In the spring of 1844 he again returned to Concord, ostensibly for the study of Greek and Latin, but really to prepare himself for "working in the field of the church"; howbeit the question of "which church" was still undetermined in his mind. His attention had previously been drawn to the claims of the Roman Catholic church, and while at Concord, in June, 1844, a letter from his friend, Orestes A. Brownson, terminated his indecision about uniting with it. Repairing at once to Boston, he placed himself under Bishop Fenwick for instruction, and on Aug. 1, 1844, was baptized by Bishop McCloskey, then coadjutor to Archbishop Hughes, who was always thereafter one of his warmest friends and supporters. Burning with the desire to guide others to the haven he had reached, he joined the Redemptorists, a missionary order, and went to Holland for his novitiate with Clarence Walworth, another convert from Protestantism. He first went to the novitiate of the Redemptorists at St. Leona, in the province of Belgium, where, on Oct. 15, 1846, he took his first vows as a member of the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer; then to the house of studies at Wittem, in Dutch Limburg, and finally to the Redemptorist house at Clapham, three miles from London bridge. This truly remarkable man encountered almost insurmountable difficulties in making his theological studies, frequently fearing lest he should not be able to reach the required standard; but on Oct. 23, 1849, he was ordained priest by Bishop Wiseman. Speaking of the difficulties he had experienced in making his studies, he writes: "During my novitiate and studies, one of my great troubles was the relation between infused knowledge and acquired knowledge; how much one's education should be by prayer and how much by study; the relation between the Holy Ghost and professors." During the year following his ordination he performed parochial duties at Clapham and its vicinity, and returning to America in March, 1851, he took up his abode at the Redemptorist convent, New York city, and at once began his life as a missionary. About this time he made the acquaintance of Father Hewit, who subsequently became his most active co-worker and his successor as superior of the Paulists. The little band of Americans who had united with the Redemptorists continued their labors with marked success until 1857. Then a difference of policy, which had been increasing between the old German fathers and the young American fathers culminated, and the question of founding a house where the ordinary language should be English, in order that it might be a centre of attraction for Americans, was first mooted. Father Hecker was appointed to go to Rome to settle the difficulty, and the matter was there examined by the pope, the propaganda and the congregation of bishops, with the result that the American fathers were sustained at every point, and, having been released from their vows to the

Redemptorists, authorized to form a new congregation particularly adapted to the needs of the church in America. Before the letter of separation was granted, Father Hecker was reinstated in the Redemptorist order, from which he had been expelled seven months previously for going to Rome without the permission of the superior-general of the order, although it had been done with the full knowledge of the American provincial. On his return to New York, in May, 1858, Father Hecker, in connection with Fathers Hewit, Deshon, Walworth and Baker, at once organized the community of Missionary Priests of St. Paul the Apostle, and drew up a programme of rules, which was approved by Archbishop Hughes on July 1, 1858, and later by Pope Pius IX., who authorized the establishment of the order. These rules are similar to those of the Redemptorists, with the exception that the members may withdraw from the community at any time. With the assistance of his brother, George, who had followed him into the Catholic church, Father Hecker secured money to make the first payment for the land on which St. Paul's Church was afterwards erected, and, in addition to their laborious work as missionaries, the Paulists now began to do parish work. Father Hecker was peculiarly happy as a lecturer and preacher, being a direct and earnest speaker, whose manner never failed to carry the conviction of his words, and one whose personality made itself felt throughout his audience. He early appreciated the advantages of the dissemination of Catholic literature, and one of his first acts after establishing the community was to take steps toward the founding of the "Apostolate of the Press." In 1861 the first volume of "The Paulist Sermons" appeared; in 1865 the "Catholic World," now the leading Catholic periodical in the United States, was founded, and in 1870 "The Young Catholic," a juvenile magazine. In 1869 Father Hecker received an autograph letter from Pius IX., approving the various religious works of the community, and especially commending the "Apostolate of the Press," and in November of that year he went to Rome, to attend the Vatican council as theologian to Archbishop Spalding. In 1871 his health, which had never been robust, began to fail, having doubtless been impaired by the many austerities he practiced in his youth, even before he joined the Catholic church. He traveled abroad, in hopes of restoring his shattered strength, but all efforts proved useless, and he gradually declined. In matters of doctrine, Father Hecker was in fullest sympathy with the teachings of the Roman Catholic church, and his constant desire was to present the claims of the church in a way to be more readily understood by the modern world. His biography was written by Father Walter Eliott, C.S.P. Father Hecker died at the Paulist Convent, New York city, Dec. 22, 1888. His funeral, which took place on the 26th from the Church of St. Paul the Apostle, was attended by persons of all classes and denominations.

COOK, Albert Stanburrough, educator, was born at Montville, N. J., March 6, 1853. He is, in the main, of English extraction, though a strain of German blood comes through his mother. His father was Frederick Weissenfels Cook, a farmer, who inherited a taste for public affairs from his father, Silas Cook, a locally well-known jurist and legislator, was a justice of the peace, and held other public offices in his locality; his mother was Sarah Barmore, a relative of Judge John L. Kanouse, of Boonton, N. J. The family was founded in America by Ellis Cooke, who was probably a native of London or its vicinity, and a resident of Southampton, L. I., in 1644. Albert S. Cook received his early education in public and private schools in the vicinity of Montville; taught in district schools for one year, and entered the scientific department of Rutgers College at the age of sixteen. In 1872 he was graduated at the head of his class, obtaining the thesis prize for a dissertation on "The Inclined Planes of the Morris Canal," and being chosen to deliver the German oration (his subject being "Culture"), the highest commencement honor open to a scientific student. Before his graduation, the professorship of chemistry at Fukui, Japan, was offered him; but he remained to teach in his alma mater, and afterwards, for four years, in an academy at Freehold, N. J. During this time he acquired a knowledge of the Latin, Greek, and Italian languages, and read extensively in the literatures of England and Germany, to which his tastes attracted him. In 1877, having resolved to devote his life to the teaching of English, he went to Germany to spend a year in studying the foundations of the language at the universities of Göttingen and Leipsic. During his stay abroad he made tours in Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Holland, France and England. In 1879 he was appointed associate in English at the Johns Hopkins University, where he organized the English department. In 1881 he went to England, and, after some months spent in the study of manuscripts in the British Museum and of phonetics with Dr. Henry Sweet, proceeded to Germany, and at the close of the year received the degree of Ph.D. from the University of Jena. In 1882 he was appointed professor of English at the University of California. Here, according to Prof. Jones, the historian of that university, his significant work "was, first, in thoroughly organizing the department of English. . . . In the second place, he was one of the foremost in bringing the university and the schools into co-operative relations. It is owing to him that the English requirements for admission were placed above those anywhere else in the United States, and that California became noted for its superior grade of high-school instruction in English." In 1889 Prof. Cook accepted the chair of English language and literature offered him by Yale University, where he has subsequently remained. He received the degrees of M.A. and L.H.D. from Rutgers College, and M.A. from Yale University. He won considerable celebrity by his scholarly translation of Sievers' "Old English Grammar," of which the "Nation" said: "It was at once welcomed as the best Anglo-Saxon grammar.... In a cursory comparison of the German text with the translation, we have noticed many additions made by Prof. Cook, . . . which materially increase the value of the work." English scholars throughout Europe and America warmly recommended this version, and it has been adopted as the standard text-book on the subject in most English-speaking universities. Prof. Cook has made many important contributions to various German, English and American journals, philological and otherwise; has published three original works: "A First Book in Old English"; "A Glossary of the Old Northumbrian Gospels"; and "Biblical Quotations in Old English Prose Writers"; and has brought out scholarly and valuable editions of "Judith, an Old English Epic Fragment"; Sidney's "Defense of Poesy"; Shelley's "Defense of Poetry"; Newman's "Poetry, with reference to Aristotle's Poetics"; "The Bible and English Prose Style"; "The Art of Poetry, containing the Poetical Treatises of Horace, Vida and Boileau, with the translations by Howes, Pitt and Soame"; Addison's "Criticisms on Paradise Lost"; Leigh Hunt's "What is Poetry?" "Paradise Lost, Books I and II"; Burke's "Speech on Conciliation with America"; and Tennyson's "The Princess."

Albert S. Cook

A graceful tribute to his work was paid by Edmund Clarence Stedman, who wrote: "More than once when asked to name a course of reading upon the spirit and structure of poetry, I have at once recommended Prof. Cook's series, and have been grateful to him for his admirable labors. He could have made no better choice of treatises to edit; and Sidney, Shelley, Addison, Hunt and Newman have had no better editor, so far as their exquisite essays upon the divine art are concerned. Prof. Cook's notes are the fruit of sympathetic taste and liberal scholarship." The books, in fact, are models as hand-books on an ideal subject, designed for practical use. Prof. Cook was married, in 1886, to Emily, daughter of Oscar L. and Mary Z. Chamberlain, of Berkeley, Cal. In 1897 he was president of the Modern Language Association of America, has been a member, and latterly secretary of the National Conference for Entrance Requirements in English, and is English co-editor of the "Journal of Germanic Philology."

WHEAT, Chatham Roberdeau, soldier, was born in Alexandria, Va., April 9, 1826, son of John Thomas and Selina (Patten) Wheat. His father, an Episcopal clergyman, was a native of Maryland; his mother was a daughter of Thomas Patten and of Mary Roberdeau, who was the daughter of Gen. Daniel Roberdeau, of revolutionary fame. The Wheats emigrated from England and settled in Maryland in the early days of the colony. Chatham R. Wheat received a good education, partly in the schools of New Orleans, whither his parents had removed when he was an infant, and was graduated at the University of Nashville in 1845. While a student he was alike popular with his fellows and proficient in scholarship. On completing the course, he began law studies in Memphis, Tenn., but discontinued them on the outbreak of the Mexican war, when he enlisted and became lieutenant of a company of dragoons. At the expiration of the twelve months' service, he raised another company, and was elected captain. A severe attack of yellow fever prevented him from serving with his command, and later he was detailed as captain commanding the bodyguard of Gen. Scott, in whose official reports he was repeatedly mentioned "for important services and gallantry on the field." At the battle of Resaca de la Palma his company captured an elderly officer, whom Capt. Wheat entertained in his tent with true soldierly courtesy. Although unknown to him, this prisoner was Gen. La Vega, one of the most distinguished in the Mexican army, who, charmed by this unusual hospitality, presented his valuable sword to Capt. Wheat. After the capture of the city of Mexico, he returned to Nashville to recruit another company, with which he was stationed at Ilapa, Mex., until the close of the war. Then resuming the study of law in New Orleans, he was admitted to the bar in 1847, and soon won distinction as a criminal lawyer. He also became prominent in politics as a Whig, canvassing the state in the presidential election of 1848, when he was elected from New Orleans to the state legislature. Having meantime become acquainted with Gen. Narciso Lopez, his sympathies were actively enlisted in the cause of Cuban independence, and he accepted the commission of colonel in a filibustering expedition then being fitted out. By his force of character alone he prevented the majority of the party from deserting, forming them into a regiment, which he commanded in an unsuccessful night attack on Cardenas. He was severely wounded on this occasion, and on the homeward voyage his ship narrowly escaped capture by the Spanish steam frigate Pizarro. He was fortunately prevented from accompanying the second expedition, in which the gallant Lopez lost his life. This same generous sympathy with the oppressed afterward caused him to join Caravajal in his efforts to put down the church party in Mexico, and introduce free republican institutions. In 1856, when the filibusters Walker and Henningsen were in peril of their lives, after the battle at Rivas, his admiration of their bravery led him to fit out an expedition at New York for their relief. In Nicaragua he was given command of a corps, and shared the fortunes of the insurgents to the end. During this period he narrowly escaped death by an explosion on a river steamboat, being blown from the hurricane deck into the river; but he swam safely to shore, and at the same time rescued one of his injured comrades. When Alvarez became president of Mexico, he accepted a commission as general of artillery in the patriot army, and on Alvarez's retirement resigned his command. Having become acquainted with Gen. Garibaldi in New York city, he hastened to Italy on the outbreak of the war for independence, being received with joy and appointed to the general staff. His dash and gallantry in numerous battles was frequently commented upon by the European press, which styled him "the Murat of America." At the beginning of the civil war he returned to America, and having refused the offer of a command from Gen. Scott, recruited a battalion of cavalry, 500 strong, which attained fame under the name "Louisiana Tigers." No body of troops in the war made a more brilliant record, and none were more of a terror to the enemy. He arrived in Virginia in time for the first battle of Bull Run, in his report on which Gen. Beauregard said: "Wheat's battalion held the enemy in check for the first hour." Maj. Wheat was, however, severely wounded, a ball passing through his body from side to side, piercing both lungs. When told that there was no case on record of recovery from such a wound, he bravely responded: "Then I will put my case on record"—and he did. Even on his bed of suffering this gallant soldier could plan acts of kindness and courtesy, giving explicit directions that a certain Federal officer, a former friend of his, then a prisoner, should be provided from his own stores with all that he needed of food or clothing. Upon his recovery, Maj. Wheat rejoined his command, then attached to the army of "Stonewall" Jackson, whom he accompanied in his brilliant march through the valley of Virginia. At the battle of Port Republic, Maj. Wheat's horse was shot from under him while leading his "Tigers" in the thick of the fight; but Gen. Jackson, observing this, sent his own horse to take its place, and after the fight embraced him with great emotion. At the battle of Gaines' Mill, Va., while riding in his usual place at the head of his now diminished troop, he fell with a bullet through his head, exclaiming: "Bury me on the field, boys!" This injunction was observed at the time, but next year his remains were removed to Hollywood cemetery, Richmond. Personally, he was most lovable and magnetic, being able not only to command, but also to inspire enthusiastic devotion. He died, June 27, 1862.

McCORD, Louisa Susannah (Cheves), author, was born in Columbia, S. C., Dec. 3, 1810. Her father was Hon. Langdon Cheves, a distinguished lawyer of South Carolina, a speaker in the house of representatives, and a member of the celebrated "war mess," as the coalition of congressmen was termed which carried the declaration of war in 1812. She was carefully educated, at an early age developed an ambition to write, and displayed an interest in matters of weighty import. Her earliest work appeared in periodical publications, and in 1848 she published a translation from the French of Basteal, entitled "Sophisms of the Protective Policy," and a volume of poems, "My Dreams." In 1851 appeared a tragedy in blank verse, entitled "Cain's Gracchus." She also wrote, for the "Southern Quarterly Review" and other periodicals, a number of essays on the political and other questions of the day, maintaining a conservative position as regards slavery and the women's rights movement. Among the best of these essays are: "Justice and Fraternity"; "The Right to Labor"; "Negro and White Slavery"; "Woman and Her Needs"; "British Philanthropy and American Slavery," and "Carey on the Slave Trade." She was married, in 1840, to Col. David J. McCord, and resided at the "Langsyne" plantation at Fort Motte, where she labored for the improvement of negro conditions. She died in Charleston, S. C., Nov. 27, 1880.

Louisa S. McCord.

FERRY, Thomas White, statesman, was born in Mackinac, Mich., June 1, 1826, son of William Montague and Amanda (White) Ferry. His father was a Presbyterian minister, who, under a commission from the United Foreign Missionary Society, established a mission to the Indians on the island of Michilimackinac in Lake Huron; he later removed to Grand Haven, Mich., where he acquired extensive tracts and engaged in the lumber business until his death in 1867. Reared among the hardships and privations of pioneer life, the future lawmaker enjoyed only the limited advantages of the frontier public schools, supplemented by the tender guidance of his devout parents, who implanted in his mind a deep and permanent conviction of the verities of religious life. When very young he became clerk in a store at Elgin, Ill., but, returning to Grand Haven after two years, was employed by his father and brothers in the firm of Ferry & Sons, lumber dealers. Mr. Ferry began his political career in his twenty-first year, when he was elected on the Whig ticket a member of the board of supervisors and clerk of Ottawa county. Two years later he was elected as a Republican to the legislature, and in 1856 to the state senate. So great was his talent from the very beginning that he rose rapidly in reputation and public favor. In 1860 he was Michigan's candidate for vice-president of the United States, and although a prominent member of the convention which nominated Abraham Lincoln, was unsuccessful through the greater reputation and popularity of his rival, Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine. At the close of his career in the state senate he again devoted his time to the lumber business, in which he was nominally engaged throughout life. For eight years he was a member of the Republican state committee of Michigan; was appointed in 1863 to represent his state on the board of managers of the National Soldiers' Cemetery at Gettysburg, and in 1864 was elected a representative to the thirty-ninth congress. In this congress he served on the post office, post-road, loyal-states'-war-debt, and militia committees, and was appointed a congressional commissioner for his state to accompany the body of the martyred Lincoln to its last resting-place in Springfield, Ill. In 1866 he was a delegate to the loyalist convention held in Philadelphia, where he still further increased his reputation and popularity by able speeches and sage counsel. He was thrice re-elected a representative; served on the committee on naval affairs in the fortieth congress; played an equally prominent part in the forty-first, but did not take his seat in the forty-second, having been elected U. S. senator to succeed Jacob M. Howard, resigned. His career in the senate covered two full terms, and amply fulfilled the promise of his previous record. His knowledge of the Great Lakes and the need of harbor and river improvements early enlisted his earnest efforts, and all through his public life he was continuously an advocate for needed improvements upon the Great Lakes and along our extended sea coast. The principal works on the lakes were: the Sault-Ste-Marie ship canal, connecting Lakes Superior and Huron; improvements through the St. Clair Flats, the great breakwater of the port of Chicago, and protection for entrance into the principal ports of the several Great Lakes. As president of the committee on rules he reported a table of classification and revision of the rules of procedure for the senate, which were unanimously adopted without amendment, and as a member of the special senate committee he drew up the bulk of the "resumption act" of Jan. 14, 1875. Having on several occasions acted as president *pro tem.* of the senate, he was, upon the death of Vice-Pres. Henry Wilson, in November, 1875, chosen acting vice-president of the United States, and held the office with dignity and ability throughout the stormy period of the Hayes-Tilden electoral contest, gaining great reputation as a tactician and practical parliamentarian. During this controversy he presided at the impeachment trial of Sec. Belknap, and at sixteen joint meetings of the two houses of congress. In the absence of Pres. Grant, he further discharged the duties of his temporary office by formally opening the Centennial exposition at Philadelphia, July 4, 1876. Grant's term expiring on Sunday, March 4th, at noon, and Hayes being inaugurated on March 5th, at noon, he was president of the United States for the twenty-four hours intervening. By appointment of Gov. Rich he became president of the Mackinac park commission, and it was most largely through his efforts in congress that the enterprise was brought to a successful issue. His creditable record led to his re-election to the senate in 1876; but, having been proposed as candidate for a third term in 1882, he met with a strenuous opposition which culminated in his defeat by Thomas W. Palmer, of Detroit. In the excitement of this campaign his business interests in the firm of Ferry Bros., lumbermen and proprietors of the Ottawa Iron Works at Ferrysburg, suffered so greatly that the hitherto prosperous concern was placed in the hands of a trustee. After this double calamity, Sen. Ferry spent three years in travel through Europe, Egypt and the Holy Land, and upon his return resumed business, although he never recovered his former prosperity. A loyal Republican from the inception of the party, he was a stanch adherent to its

T. W. Ferry

principles and deeply versed in its history and traditions. In the days of the "greenback" controversy following on the panic of 1878, he took an unequivocal stand in favor of a system of national banks; the recognition of greenbacks as legal tender; a low-interest convertible bond, and the substitution of silver for the fractional paper currency then in circulation. His senate speech of May 2, 1878, "Greenbacks Redeemable in and Equal to Coin," together with his other able contributions to the financial debates of the period, greatly contributed to the result of stopping the discredit by the government of its own currency. He was also a lifelong advocate of the free coinage of silver, and chairman of the Republican caucus of the forty-sixth congress on refunding the government at three and three and one-half per cent. Sen. Ferry's special characteristics were energy, untiring industry and a never-faltering loyalty to his friends and his party. He was of fine presence, and of a genial manner, as becomes a Christian gentleman. He was in religious faith a Presbyterian, and a consistent adherent to its standards. He was never married, and resided with his aunt, Mary A. White, until his death at Grand Haven, Mich., Oct. 14, 1896.

S. W. Cheney

CHENEY, Seth Wells, artist, was born at South Manchester, Conn., Nov. 28, 1810, the son of George and Electa (Woodbridge) Cheney. On both sides he was descended from English families, which had been established in New England for a century previous to his birth. He was one of eight brothers, all of whom were men of unusual intellectual power, although he and his brother, John Cheney, were the only ones who developed artistic gifts. Seth, unlike his brothers, was of a delicate constitution from his earliest childhood. He was gentle and retiring among people, but devotedly attached to his relatives; fond of nature, and possessed of mechanical as well as artistic gifts. He was brought up on his parents' farm, attending the village school in summer, and in later youth studying at a more advanced school, where he learned Latin and French. His father died in 1829, and he then left school and went to Boston, where he joined his brother John, who was working as an engraver, and began himself to study that profession. There he remained after his brother left to study in England, and subsequently he worked for a year for a publishing firm in Brattleboro, Vt. In 1833 he and his brother went to Paris, and there studied under Isabey, De la Roche, and other artists. They continued to support themselves by making engravings, and both worked laboriously on but a scanty income. Seth found that fasting enabled him to do better work, and he would often work all day after nothing but a light breakfast. This mode of life, however, proved too great a strain upon him, and after remaining at Fontainebleau for many weeks, he was obliged to return to America in May, 1834. The voyage home in a sailing-vessel did much to restore his health, and he subsequently spent several months employed only with domestic and farm labors at the family homestead. During their life in Paris he and his brother had worked together, and some engravings had been sent home, without name, and published only as by Cheney, but it was found that the best of the work had been executed by the younger artist. Mr. Crossman wrote of this part of his work: "All Seth's engravings, like his drawings, whether portraits or landscapes in crayon, have a charming sweetness and beauty of expression very rarely met with, even in the best productions of the best artists. The effect of his work is to produce the same pleasurable thrill, or something nearly akin to it, we experience in the best examples of Grecian art—an emanation of beauty which almost entrances the beholder, that makes 'the sense ache.'" The number of his engravings is small, and the subjects are usually simple genre pictures. In 1835 he accompanied his brother, Charles, to the West, and settling in Ohio, near the home of Alice and Phœbe Cary, they were engaged in farming, growing mulberry-trees and rearing silk-worms. Others of the brothers afterwards joined in the business of growing mulberry-trees, which became a promising speculation. In 1837 Seth and his brother, Frank, went to Europe to purchase mulberry-trees for the firm, and Seth also resumed his artistic studies in France, Italy and Germany. While thus employed, he received news that the mulberry speculations had failed at home; but his brothers entered immediately upon an extensive manufacture of silk, and in this way retrieved their fortunes. Seth never returned to business life. In 1840 he went back to Manchester, and there began to work on crayon portraits, which afterwards became the most celebrated of all his artistic work. In 1841 he opened a studio in Boston, and there, as his work became known, he was gradually relieved from all pecuniary difficulties. In 1841 and 1842 he drew over 150 portraits in crayons, among them heads of many of the leading families in Boston, such as Lowell, Jackson, Gray, Putnam, Appleton, Bowditch, Winthrop, Goddard, Higginson, etc. During this period he was deeply interested in transcendentalism, and it has been said that his pictures at that time, especially his heads of women, seem to express the very spirit of this epoch. In 1843 he again went to Europe, traveling and studying in England, Germany, Switzerland and Italy. In Rome he studied anatomical drawing under Ferrero, and while there he drew his celebrated head of an old beggar-man. In 1844 he returned to America, and resumed his artistic work at intervals, when his feeble health allowed. In 1847 he again opened a studio in Boston, and in the fall of that year married Miss Pitkin, who died three years later. After her death Mr. Cheney was dangerously ill for some time, but recovering, he once more returned to his work in Boston; and in 1854, having married again, he made a last trip to Europe. In France he visited the *ateliers* of the Sheffers and of Millet, and his was a familiar face to the American artists of Paris. While abroad he suffered more and more from ill health, and this finally necessitated his return home, where he spent the few remaining months of his life. Mr. Cheney's great talent was in the expression of character in individual heads. He left a few paintings and some few attempts at sculpture. His best-known works are the crayon heads, "A Roman Girl," "Rosalie," and portraits of Theodore Parker, Mrs. Parker, W. C. Bryant and Ephraim Peabody. He was twice married: in 1847, to his cousin, Emily Pitkin; and in 1853, to Ednah Dow Littlehale; and he left one daughter, Margaret Swan Cheney. He died in Boston, Mass., Sept. 10, 1856.

CHENEY, Ednah Dow, author, was born at Boston, Mass., June 27, 1824, third daughter of Sargent Smith and Edna Parker Littlehale. She was educated at private schools in Boston until about sixteen years of age, when she attended Margaret Fuller's "conversations" for three years. While under this influence she met Theodore Parker, whose society she joined in 1845, and she subsequently became much interested in Emerson, Alcott and other leaders of the transcendental movement. She helped to establish the school of design for women in 1851, and was elected its secretary. Two years later she was married to Seth Wells Cheney, the artist, with whom she visited Europe in 1854, and who died at South Manchester, Conn., on Sept. 10, 1856, their only child, Margaret Swan, having been born the year previous. Upon her return to Boston, Mrs. Cheney aided in establishing a hospital in connection with the Female Medical School; took part in a women's convention in 1860, and in 1862 became secretary of the New England Hospital, started independently. During the succeeding years she was active in the Freedman's Aid Society; was secretary of the committee to aid colored troops, and was secretary of the teacher's committee. She continued to identify herself with all movements tending to the elevation of the colored race, as well as with reforms for the benefit of her sex. She has lectured extensively before women's clubs and schools, and upon the formation of the Massachusetts School Suffrage Association, became its first vice-president, and in 1879 its president. Mrs. Cheney has also preached at various times and places, and was a participant in the women's council held in Washington (1888); spoke at the conference of women's clubs, held in Chicago (1892), and was a delegate to the conference of clubs, held in Philadelphia in 1894. Among her publications are: "Hand-book for American Citizens" (1860); "Patience" (1870); "Faithful to the Light" (1870); "Social Games" (1871); "Child of the Tide" (1874); "Life of Susan Dimock" (1875); "Memoir of S. W. Cheney" (1881); "Gleanings in the Fields of Art" (1881); "Selected Poems of Michael Angelo, with Translations," edited (1885); "Poems of David Wasson," edited (1887); "The Children's Friend: Sketch of L. M. Alcott" (1888); "Biography of L. M. Alcott" (1889); "Memoir of John Cheney, Engraver" (1888); "Memoir of Margaret S. Cheney" (1888); "Nora's Return," sequel to "Doll's House" (1890); "Stories of the Olden Time" (1891); "Sally Williams" (1873); with many important articles appearing in the periodicals of the day.

E. Oakes Smith

SMITH, Elizabeth Oakes (Prince), author and lecturer, was born in Cumberland, Me., Aug. 12, 1806. She was descended through both lines from early New England Puritan settlers. When still very young she was married to Mr. Seba Smith, a distinguished journalist, whom she assisted in his subsequent literary career, until his death in 1868. She also wrote constantly for the press after her marriage, and, encouraged by her success with fugitive efforts, soon undertook more ambitious work. For three years she supervised the annual issue of the "Mayflower" of Boston, Mass., but in 1842 removed with her husband to New York city, where, in addition to her literary work, she made a new departure by appearing on the lecture platform—the first woman to speak before an American public. She was an ardent advocate of women's rights, and in later years she preached in several churches, being for a time also pastor of an independent congregation in Canastota, N. Y. After her husband's death she removed from New York city, and the last years of her life were spent at Hollywood, S. C. Mrs. Smith published, in 1838, a volume of poems collected from periodical publications, to which she gave the title of "Riches Without Wings." This was followed by "The Sinless Child, and Other Poems" (1843); "Stories for Children" (1847); "The Roman Tribute," a tragedy in five acts (1850); "Woman and Her Needs" (1851); "Jacob Zeisler," a drama (1853); "Hints on Dress and Beauty" (1852); "Bald Eagle; or, the Last of the Ramapaughs" (1867); "The Newsboy," "Sagamore of Saco," "The Two Wires," and other stories, plays and poems. Her writings were at one time extremely popular. Mrs. Smith died at Hollywood, S. C., in 1893.

S. H. Weston.

WESTON, Sullivan Hardy, clergyman, was born at Bristol, Lincoln co., Me., Oct. 7, 1816. He was graduated at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in 1842, and then studied theology privately preparatory to entering the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was ordained deacon in Trinity Church, New York city, in 1847, and became connected with St. John's parish. He was ordained priest in 1852, and, after spending several months in European travel, returned to become assistant rector of Trinity Church, succeeding Bishop Wainwright, and rector of St. John's Chapel, where he remained until the end of his life. That part of the city had a semi-rural character, and was the abode of many old and aristocratic families; but as years went on the character of the congregation changed almost wholly, and the church was surrounded by tenement-houses. This made Dr. Weston's work more arduous; but, in no sense discouraged, he adapted himself to changed conditions, and the church became more useful than ever. The edifice was beautified and the organ was rebuilt; parish schools, sewing schools, a free reading-room and other agencies were brought into being; guilds of St. John, St. Chrysostom, St. Paul, St. Augustine, St. Margaret, St. Agnes and St. Nicholas, and the Sisterhood of the Holy Cross were established, while a flourishing missionary union and a Sunday-school teachers' association gave additional strength to the life of the church. Dr. Weston was one of the leaders in the revival of interest in church music, and for several winters Sunday evening anthem-services were held, and the church was crowded to overflowing. Dr. Weston was chaplain of the 7th regiment, and during the civil war served two campaigns in the field—in 1861 and 1863. Among his published occasional sermons is one preached in the house of representatives, Washington, on the Sunday after the arrival of the regiment in Washington, and another delivered in St. John's Chapel, entitled the "March of the Seventh Regiment," arguing that the providence of God had been exhibited in the relief of the national capital. Another sermon on the "Sanctity of the Grave," preached at the time it was proposed to extend Pine street through Trinity churchyard, made a sensation, and was published by order of a special committee of Trinity Church vestry. In 1856, Dr. Weston was elected bishop of Texas, but declined. He was particularly attached to the poor of his parish, especially the children, some 1,600 of whom attended the different schools connected with the church. Dr. Weston was tall and finely proportioned; impulsive, yet courteous in his manner; fervid and fearless in his utterances. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Columbia College in 1861. At the time of his decease he was the senior priest in length of service in Trinity parish, and one of the oldest in service in the city. He died, in New York city, Oct. 14, 1887, and was buried amidst the scenes of his life's labors.

BURKE, Stevenson, railroad president, was born in St. Lawrence county, N. Y., Nov. 26, 1824, son of David and Isabella Burke. His early education was received in the district schools, and at the age of seventeen he became a teacher, conducting successfully various schools through several terms. In 1846 he became a student in the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, where he began the study of law, which he had determined to adopt as his profession. He read law with Powell & Buck, of Delaware, and Hon. H. D. Clark, of Elyria, and was admitted to the bar Aug. 11, 1848; a few months later forming a partnership with his former preceptor, Mr. Clark. At twenty-seven he controlled the most extensive law business in Lorain county, and in 1861 was elected to the common pleas bench. In October, 1866, he was re-elected for a term of five years; he retained his position two years, when, desiring a wider field for his efforts, he removed to Cleveland, O., (1869) and entered into partnership with Hon. F. T. Backus and E. J. Estep. He is widely known as a most able corporation lawyer, his connection with important railway affairs having brought him into much prominence. The most notable case with which he had to do in Lorain county (known as the Oberlin rescue case) touched closely the question which led to the civil war, and served to greatly strengthen the abolition sentiment already so strong in northern Ohio. As if his profession were not sufficiently absorbing, Judge Burke has for years been one of the most energetic and successful railway men in the country. For a long time he was general counsel for the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati and Indianapolis Railway Co., a director, vice-president during four or five years, and subsequently president; he has also been chairman of its financial and executive committees, and represented, as attorney, a large amount of stock owned abroad. Among other important cases was that of Butzman and Mueller, in the supreme court of Ohio, involving the constitutionality of the Scott liquor law, in which Judge Burke opposed the law and won; that of Kimberly *vs.* Arms, involving a large sum; tried in the U. S. circuit court of northern Ohio; and a series of cases tried at Indianapolis and Chicago and in the supreme court at Washington, connected with the foreclosure of the mortgages upon the Indianapolis and St. Louis railroad, and the obligations of that road to other railroad companies. For a dozen years he was general counsel and attorney of the Cleveland and Mahoning Valley Railway Co., has been its president since 1880, and for the last decade has represented, as attorney, all its stockholders. He has been vice-president and president of the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railway Co. In June, 1881, Judge Burke made his first great venture in railroading. He possessed large interests in the coal lands of Hocking valley, and decided that it would be advantageous to control the railroads carrying coal from that region. Accordingly, he, with others, bought the capital stock for about $7,000,000. He was at that time president of the Snow Fork and Cleveland Coal Co., which owned a very large tract in the Hocking valley; he and his associates promptly purchased an additional tract, aggregating about 11,000 acres, and organized what is now known as the prosperous Hocking Coal and Railway Co. In 1885, after the re-organization of the Ohio Central railway, a line running from Toledo to Corning, O., the centre of the Hocking coal field, with a branch to Columbus, O., Judge Burke negotiated an exchange of a small percentage of the stock of the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railway Co. for three-fourths of the stock of the new Toledo and Ohio Central Railway Co.; he and his associates thus became the owners of a controlling interest in both corporations, the two greatest coal carrying roads in the West. Railway men of experience pronounced this last move of Judge Burke the most important of all. The difficulties of the undertaking may be more easily appreciated when it is known that there are nearly 800 stockholders in the Toledo and Ohio Central Co., with whom contracts had to be made before control of the railway could be secured. Judge Burke also negotiated the purchase of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis railway—the "Nickel Plate"—for William H. Vanderbilt, Oct. 26, 1882. For years he represented as attorney three-fourths of the stock of the Shenango and Allegheny Railway Co. in Pennsylvania; he was also a director in each. For more than two years (until 1885) he was a director of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, and of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Indianapolis Railway Co. He has long been a director of the Central Ontario Railway Co., and is now (1899) its president. As a lawyer, Judge Burke is abreast of the times; a practitioner whom only the best can match; he has never been cornered, never been taken unawares. Proof of his ability on the bench is in the fact that he not infrequently held court term after term without an exception being taken to his rulings, and further, that but two or three of his decisions, during a term of seven years, were reversed. In politics, he is a Republican; is thoroughly cosmopolitan in his views, public spirited and progressive. He was married, April 26, 1849, to Parthenia Poppleton, of Richland county, O., who died, Jan. 7, 1878. The Judge's second marriage was to Mrs. Ella M. Southworth, of Clinton, N. Y., June 22, 1882.

Residence of Stevenson Burke

EDWARDS, Arthur, clergyman and editor, was born in Norwalk, O., Nov. 23, 1834, son of John and Mary Ann Edwards. On his mother's side he comes of English stock; on his father's, of mixed Welsh and Scotch. His father, a native of Indiana, was the son of a hero who served in both the revolution and the war of 1812; his mother was a daughter of Thomas Adams, of Ohio. When seven years of age he was taken to Michigan to live with an uncle, whose name he bore, and who undertook his education. After a year at Albion (Mich.) Seminary, he was matriculated at Ohio Wesleyan University, was graduated with a bachelor's degree in 1858, and at once entering the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal church, was appointed pastor at Marine City, Mich. On the outbreak of the civil war he became chaplain of the 1st Michigan infantry, but after the battle of Gettysburg was relieved of the chaplaincy in order to become colonel of a cavalry regiment. During his period of service he achieved considerable reputation as a writer through an exceptionally able and brilliant series of letters from the front to one of the Detroit (Mich.) dailies, and on being mustered out was invited to the assistant editorship of the "Northwestern Christian Advocate," an official organ of the Methodist church, published in Chicago. This position he held eight years (1864-72), and then by vote of the governing body of the church became editor-in-chief, having been re-elected by the same body with practical unanimity at every succeeding quadrennial session to the present time (1899). In view of the numerous issues which have been raised, debated and settled by the Methodist church during this period,—the admission of laymen into general conference, an elective presiding eldership, the organization of educational and missionary work among the colored people of the South, the licensing and ordaining of women to preach and the admission of women as "laymen" into the general conference, the election of missionary bishops, the extension of the time limit, the organic union of all American Methodist bodies, and many another—there can be no doubt of the gifts and power of the man who can so commend his fairness, prudence and sagacity to the church as to be returned by six succeeding general conferences to the responsible position of official editor. To moral and political issues Dr. Edwards has always given prompt and serious emphasis, and has never been deterred by personal considerations from frank and fearless discussion of them. The Detroit conference, of which he has been a member since 1858, retained him as its secretary for ten years, and sent him as a delegate to six general conferences (1872-92). He was a delegate from the American church to the ecumenical conference of Methodism held in London in 1881, and before this body read an important paper on "The Growth of Methodism in the Light of Statistical Results." He was also a member of the centennial Methodist conference which met in Baltimore in 1884, and the church has frequently claimed the exercise of his gifts in the work of numerous boards and trusteeships connected with denominational and benevolent work. He was an active and influential member of the committee which, in 1876, gave the church its admirable hymnal. While Dr. Edwards has restricted his literary work largely to the paper which he edits, he has occasionally contributed to the "Methodist Review" and other church periodicals, and has ever responded to calls for papers and addresses on lines calculated to increase the power and influence of Methodism. He is master of a terse, vigorous style, and his productions are characterized by clear-cut thinking and close reasoning. His gifts are at their best in debate or exposition, but few can deal with topics of a personal character with a kindlier humor. Dr. Edwards is a musician and connoisseur of painting; well read in mathematical and mechanical sciences; an expert on birds and bees, and on boating, bicycling and photography, as well as on naval operations and army tactics,—he was official visitor to West Point in 1889,—and is skillful with tools. Indeed, there is nothing bearing upon human well-being which does not interest and attract him. He spares neither time nor energy in preparing himself for adequate discussion of current questions. By close and diligent study in a variety of quarters he was able to afford his readers such descriptions of the operations in the Chino-Japanese and American-Spanish wars as were rivaled by few religious papers. He was also one of the first to encourage the use of illustrations in weekly religious papers, and still uses them more freely than any of his colleagues of the Methodist press. The degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by his alma mater in 1861, and of D.D. by the Northwestern University in 1872. On Jan. 24, 1868, he was married to Caroline Maria, daughter of Rev. Henry Whitehead, of Chicago, who survives, with three children.

Arthur Edwards.

HOWARD, Frank Turner, capitalist and philanthropist, was born in New Orleans, La., May 31, 1855, son of Charles Turner and Floiselle (Boullemet) Howard. By the maternal line he is descended from Lieut. Pierre Boullemet, of the army of Napoleon I., who, after the defeat at Waterloo, sailed for Martinique, West Indies, with his wife and one son. The latter, Pierre Boullemet, settled in New Orleans in 1830. Frank T. Howard was educated in the schools of his native city, and then studied three years (1871-74) at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., and one year (1874-75) at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y., not remaining for graduation on account of physical disability. He entered active business life as a member of the banking and brokerage firm of Pike & Howard, of New Orleans, composed of himself and John H. Pike. In connection with the extensive business of his firm, Mr. Howard became largely interested as a stockholder and director in such important financial and manufacturing corporations as the New Orleans National Bank, the New Orleans Gas Light Co., and the Caffrey Sugar Refining Co., and has been prominent in the organization of several other leading business concerns. He has always been a firm believer in the great advantages for investment offered in the South, and pursuant of this conviction has reaped large profits from numerous enterprises, thus several times doubling the fortune left him by his father, and being reputed at present the wealthiest man in Louisiana. He is deeply interested in numerous benevolent enterprises of New Orleans, and is especially active in the public libraries of the city; being secretary and treasurer of the Howard Memorial Library, founded in 1889, in memory of his father, and president of the Fisk Free Library and the public library of New Orleans. Although frequently urged to accept nominations for public office, he has ever steadily declined, preferring to exercise the influence wielded by a private citizen in personal capacities. He is a member of the Boston, Pickwick, La Variété, Mystic and Carnival clubs, all of New Orleans; is a leader in artistic and literary circles, and a great traveler. His elegant home is embellished by a choice collection of paintings, statuary and articles of virtu gathered from all parts of the world, and his large estate contains fine gardens and hot houses, where the owner indulges his taste for horticulture. He has many rare specimens of orchids and other exotic flowering plants. Mr. Howard was married, in 1880, to Emma Corey, daughter of William S. Pike, of the firm of Pike Bros. & Co., for many years the largest banking house in the South. Mrs. Howard died, Jan. 9. 1898, leaving two sons, Edgar Billings and Alvin Pike Howard.

HOWARD, Charles Turner, philanthropist, was born in Baltimore, Md., March 4, 1832, son of Richard Turner and Elizabeth (Harrison) Howard. The Howard family is of English origin, long prominent in the United Kingdom, and many of its representatives have been counted among the nobility and landed gentry. His father was the youngest son of Charles Howard, of Carlisle, England, and hence, according to the entailment law of England, was cut off from a share in the ancestral estate. He came to the United States in 1825, and, with his young wife, Elizabeth, daughter of William Harrison, of Manchester, settled in Baltimore, Md., where he became engaged in the shipping business. He later removed to Philadelphia, Pa., where he died in 1876. Charles T. Howard was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia, and at an early age engaged in commercial pursuits in that city. In 1852, the family having removed to New Orleans, La., he entered at once on a business career scarcely excelled in the annals of trade for judicious investment, well directed enterprize and financial prosperity. His first venture was in connection with steamboat interests on the Mississippi river; a beginning which led to greater things, and became the absorbing concern of a long and honorable career. His connection with this line of commercial activity lasted until 1880, five years before his death. On the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the Confederate service; serving first in the navy and afterward in the "Crescent Regiment," commanded by Col. Marshall J. Smith, in which he was made orderly sergeant of company G. In this company he remained until sickness led to his discharge, and on his recovery, entering the cavalry, he was stationed near Mobile, Ala., until the termination of the war. Mr. Howard's name is connected with many of the leading institutions of the city of New Orleans. He was a prime mover in the establishment there of one of the finest race courses and jockey club houses in the United States. He also took a lively interest in other public amusements and pastimes, and gave liberally of his means for their support. The great bulk of his large accumulations, however, were dispensed in unostentatious charities. It is said that, upon a modest estimate, his gifts of money to public and private charities would easily aggregate $500,000. It was part of his conviction regarding the obligations of wealth that charities, to be serviceable and of the highest value to those sought to be benefited, should be wholly unostentatious. In this belief he abstained from the establishment of any great institutions bearing his name, but was a constant and generous donor in aid of churches, schools, asylums, hospitals and other organizations, regardless of sect or color, which had for their object the amelioration of the conditions of the poor and unfortunate. So great was the liberality with which Mr. Howard dispensed aid, that, upon his death, it was found that nearly all of his vast earnings had been dissipated in this manner, and his remaining estate was comparatively small. In his private character as a citizen, as in his home life, Mr. Howard was known as a man of unswerving integrity, and as hospitable and affable. He maintained a lively interest in politics, as one of the obligations of citizenship, and with no thought of political reward. In 1854 he was married to Floiselle Boullemet, a daughter of one of the wealthiest and most respected French families of New Orleans, by whom he had four children. He died at Dobb's Ferry, Westchester co., N. Y., May 31, 1885.

LAUGHLIN, Homer, manufacturer and capitalist, was born at Little Beaver, Columbiana co., O., March 23, 1843, son of Matthew and Maria (Moore) Laughlin, both of Irish descent. His father was long a merchant and mill-owner in Ohio. His mother was a daughter of Thomas Moore, of Dungannon, county Tyrone, Ireland, who was a graduate of Dublin University and a relative of Sir Thomas Moore, the poet. His grandfather Moore, shortly after his arrival in America, in 1799, obtained employment as an engineer in the government service, and, being assigned to duty in the Northwest Territory, settled within the present confines of Ohio, where he laid out several counties. After the admission of the state he founded the settlement, or village, of Little Beaver, and improving a valuable water power there, erected saw, grist and carding mills. Homer Laughlin passed his early years at home, assisting his father in his store and studying in the local schools, and on the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the 115th Ohio volunteer infantry. A large part of his service was on detached duty as expert recorder of important military tribunals, and he participated in the engagements around Murfreesboro, suffering the full privations of a soldier's life during the memorable raid under Gen. Hood. After the mustering-out, July 7, 1865, he engaged in retail business in Pittsburgh, Pa., but this line soon proving insufficient to his ambition, he gave it up, to engage in petroleum development in the Smith's Ferry, Pa., district. This enterprise also he presently relinquished, and, with his brother, Shakespeare, engaged in importing, wholesaling and jobbing in original packages English crockery, in New York city, a move which proved the turning-point not only in his own fortunes, but also in the history of the pottery trade in the United States. Up to that time the monopoly of the market by the English potters had been practically undisputed, but Mr. Laughlin's quick insight soon discerned an unusual opportunity for American intelligence and enterprise to make its mark in competition with the outside world. Accordingly, in 1873, he founded the Homer Laughlin China Works of East Liverpool, O., which straightway set the standard for all American manufacturers of crockery. By 1876 his products had been brought into direct competition with the entire commercial world, particularly England, and at the Centennial exposition in Philadelphia he won a medal and diploma for the "best white granite wares." This honor called forth the accusation of some English manufacturers that the success of the Laughlin ware was due to the counterfeiting of English trade marks, a charge utterly unfounded. Determined, however, to disprove the slander, this intrepid potter adopted a mark for all his products, not only completely distinctive, but entirely un-English: the British lion, prone and helpless, with the American eagle on its belly, rampant and tearing at its vitals. Again at the Cincinnati exposition, in 1879, Mr. Laughlin was awarded the first gold medal ever given in this country for pottery; and at the Columbian exposition, Chicago, in 1893, received the only gold medal and award on ceramics for both plain and decorated white granite. Much of his success has been due to his careful attention to the matter of designs and decorations, and in this work he has shown such a high order of taste as to win the commendation of prominent authorities on the subject. In 1878 Dr. William C. Prime, author of "Pottery and Porcelain of All Nations," wrote to

Homer Laughlin

Homer Laughlin

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him: "I must frankly say that I have seen no product of ceramic art in America that at all approaches your ware. It is the verification of my entire hope for both pottery and decoration." In 1879 Charles Wyllys Elliott, author of "Ceramic Art," wrote: "Your ware must take precedence of any earthenware or of any mezzo-porcelain I have yet seen." Outside his special line of business, Mr. Laughlin has been largely interested in several prominent corporations. For fourteen years he was chairman of the executive committee of the U. S. Potters' Association, and for four years its president. He is a director of the American Cotton Picker Co., of Pittsburgh, Pa., and of the Potters' Mining and Milling Co., of East Liverpool, O. He has been for many years one of the eighteen members of the board of managers of the American Protective Tariff League. A member of the Masonic fraternity in high standing, he was one of the memorable party of forty-two Knights Templar, known as the "First Crusaders," who, in 1871, made a tour of Europe. In 1897 he relinquished most of his outside interests, and removed to Los Angeles, Cal., where he still (1899) resides. In his new home he has also become identified with industrial and public affairs, and has added to its institutions by the erection of the Homer Laughlin building, which is the first office-building ever erected in the United States in which all the floors, including their surface, and all the doors, door frames and trim are fire-proof. Mr. Laughlin was married, June 18, 1874, to Cornelia, daughter of Levi Bottenberg, of Wellsville, O. They have one daughter, Guendolen Virginia, and one son, Homer Laughlin, Jr.

ALLEN, Augustus Chapman, lawyer, was born at Houston, Tex., March 1, 1864, only child of Samuel L. and Margaret E. (Caffrey) Allen, and grandson of Roland and Sarah (Chapman) Allen. His grandparents on his mother's side were Thomas T. and Margaret P. Caffrey, of Yazoo county, Miss. One of his great-grandfathers, Benjamin Chapman, of New England descent, was captain of a company in the Continental army, under a commission from Gov. Clinton, of New York. Augustus C. Allen was named after an uncle, one of the founders of Houston, who, together with another uncle, purchased from the Austins the square league of land on which the city rose. At the time of the purchase wild cattle, buffalo and antelope roamed over the plains, and drank unmolested from the Buffalo bayou. Samuel L. Allen erected the first cotton storage house in Houston, and was the first to carry on a shipping business of large proportions. The family home was a picturesque villa, with gabled roof and long windows opening on a "gallery," after the southern fashion. The grounds were extensive and park-like in their appearance, shaded by oaks of many species, whose branches were draped with long streamers of gray Spanish moss, and ornamented with the fragrant magnolia and sweet-bay, the holly and yupon, studded with crimson berries. The indoor life of the family was as happy as the outlook from the windows was beautiful, and everything that indulgent parents could devise to give their child pleasure was done. Augustus attended the most advanced schools in Houston, and when older entered Lebanon University, Lebanon, Tenn. He was graduated in the law school of that institution in 1886, and returned to his native city. He was admitted to the bar, and began practice in 1887, remaining alone for several years. He then formed a law partnership with Judge Norman G. Kittrell, which continued for over three years; in January, 1896, Mr. Allen became associated with Edgar Watkins, and later with Frank C. Jones, known as Allen, Watkins & Jones. The firm has a high reputation thoughout the state, and the cases it handles grow in importance yearly.

A. C. Allen

McGANNON, Matthew Charles, physician and surgeon, was born at Prescott, Ontario, Canada, Aug 11, 1857, son of John and Harriett McGannon, of Scotch-Irish descent. He attended the public schools of Ontario; spent two years in a French college in Quebec and four years in the University of Ottawa, and then entered the medical department of McGill University, at Montreal, where he studied for four years, and was graduated with very high honors in 1885. Early in his course Dr. McGannon showed a preference for the study of diseases of women, and through the courtesy of Prof. William Gardner, of Montreal, he was given unusual opportunities to pursue this special line. He formed a partnership with his brother, E. A. McGannon, M.D., at Brockville, which lasted for six years, and during that time their office had the largest clientele of any in Eastern Ontario. At the same time, Dr. McGannon continued his studies in gynæcology in a practical way. In 1887 he was appointed surgeon to the St. Vincent de Paul Hospital at Brockville. In 1891 he removed to New York city, and became an interne at the Woman's Hospital. He remained eighteen months, pursuing his special studies under the renowned Thomas Addis Emmett and Drs. Cleveland, Nichol, Bache, Emmett and Hanks. Soon after leaving this hospital, he was appointed independent instructor in diseases of women at the Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital, and not long after was appointed to the Northwestern and Demilt dispensaries. All of these positions he held when he was elected to the chair of diseases of women in the medical department of the University of Nashville in 1895. He is a member of the British Medical Association, American Medical Association, Southern Surgical and Gynæcological Association, Middle Tennessee Medical Society, Tennessee State Medical Society, Tri-State Medical Society, Nashville Academy of Medicine and Woman's Hospital Alumni Association; also of the University and Country clubs. He is editor of the "Medical and Surgical Bulletin of Nashville," which is the official organ of the Alumni Association of the Medical Department of the University of Nashville. He has contributed to medical journals on his special subjects. He conducts a private infirmary, well equipped with the newest appliances for surgical use and with an extensive library. Dr. McGannon was married in New York city, April 30, 1894, to Gertrude, daughter of Noah Snow, of Waterbury, Conn., a lady of decided literary and musical tastes. Dr. McGannon's success in his profession seems to be due in part to inherited ability, for he has three brothers who are prominent physicians; but positions such as he has held and now holds are obtained only by those who have applied themselves unsparingly to work, and have acquired skill in years of practice.

M. C. McGannon

PARRISH, Charles, banker, was born at Dundaff, Susquehanna co., Pa., Aug. 27, 1826, son of

Archippus and Phoebe (Miller) Parrish. He was a descendant of Dr. Thomas Parrish, born in 1620, who emigrated to Massachusetts in 1637, and attained eminence in his profession, but returned to England, and died there. One of his sons, John, an original proprietor of Groton, Mass., an ensign in the militia and a deputy to the general court in 1693, removed to Stonington, Conn., in 1712. Isaiah, son of John, settled in Windham county, and was married to Margaret Smith. He was lieutenant of the first train-band of the county, and served through the French and Indian wars. His son Archippus was married to Abigail, daughter of Jacob and Abigail (Clark) Burnap, of Windham, and granddaughter of Joseph and Rebecca (Huntington) Clark, of Lebanon. Abigail Clark was a granddaughter of William Clark, representative to the general court from Lebanon with Samuel Huntington, and of Hannah, daughter of Elder John Strong, of Windsor, Conn. Charles Parrish received a good education in the grammar school at Wilkes-Barre, and then, at the age of fifteen, entered as a clerk the store of Ziba Bennett. Not many years later he became a partner, and remained in the firm until 1856, when he withdrew to engage in operations in coal and speculations in coal lands. About that time the great value of anthracite coal began to be realized by the public; but Mr. Parrish was almost the first to be concerned in operations of great magnitude, and these were invariably successful. The Wyoming valley, with its advantages, was made not only a source of wealth to himself, but also the centre of a great population and of an industry giving employment to thousands. He organized the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Coal Co., a combination of different companies, mines, railroads and canals, and for twenty years was its president. He induced his employés to allow the entire wages of one day a year to be retained for a fund for the relief of disabled workmen and their families, the company agreeing to set aside the proceeds of the mines for one day yearly for the same purpose. The sum accumulated in this way amounted to $15,000 a year, and a great amount of suffering was thereby alleviated. Other charities for the benefit of the workmen were originated by him, and served their purpose well for a number of years. For seven years Mr. Parrish was president of the borough of Wilkes-Barre, and subsequently was president of the city council. During his incumbency, the streets were for the first time adequately paved and lighted, an efficient police force was organized and the fire department made efficient. Mr. Parrish was president of the First National Bank for twenty years, also president of the Parrish and Annora coal companies; a director of the Northwest Branch railroad, and for thirty years was a director of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. He was a member of the Society of the Sons of Revolution, and in politics a Republican. Mr. Parrish was married at Wilkes-Barre, June 21, 1864, to a lady of old revolutionary stock, Mary, eldest daughter of Hon. John N. and Ruth A. (Butler) Conyngham. Of their family of five children, three daughters survive.

Charles Parrish

NIXON, William Penn, editor, was born at Fountain City, Wayne co., Ind., son of Samuel Nixon and Mrs. Rhoda (Hubbard) Butler, his wife. His parents were Virginians of English descent, and were members of the Society of Friends, of which body his grandfather, Barnaby Nixon, was a highly esteemed preacher, who, becoming convinced that slavery was contrary to the law of God, freed the slaves he owned long before his denomination had begun to give testimony against human bondage. Mrs. Butler, by her marriage to Mr. Nixon, brought a strain of Indian blood into the family, as her grandmother was a daughter of the Cherokee nation. William Penn Nixon, after attending a private school until he was fourteen years of age, spent two years at Turtle Creek Academy, Warren county, O. He then for a year assisted his brother, who was principal of Harveysburg Academy, after which he entered Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., an institution under the care of the Society of Friends. After another year of teaching, he entered Farmer's College, near Cincinnati, O., and was graduated in 1853. He taught for two years in Cincinnati, and then took a post-graduate course of four years in law at the University of Pennsylvania, being graduated in 1859. He was admitted to the bar in Cincinnati, and opened an office in that city; met with flattering success, and continued in practice until 1868. Having taken a vigorous part in politics as a Republican, he was elected to the state legislature in 1864 to fill a vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. Mr. Keck; was re-elected for a full term in 1865, and served through the legislature of 1866–67. In the meantime he had become president of the Cincinnati Mutual Life Insurance Co. In 1868, in connection with his elder brother, Dr. O. W. Nixon, and other friends, he established the "Daily Chronicle," an evening paper, of which he was made commercial editor, but soon became publisher and general manager, and thus acted until a year or two later; but upon the consolidation of his paper with the "Daily Times," sold his interest. He still continued president and manager of the insurance company until 1871, when it was consolidated with the Union Central Life Co., of the same city. In 1872 Mr. Nixon became business manager of the Chicago "Inter-Ocean," founded by J. Y. Scammon. In 1875 the company was forced to dissolve, and a new organization was formed, in which Mr. Nixon and his elder brother obtained a controlling interest. As general manager and editor-in-chief, he carried the newspaper through its critical period, and, pushing it to the front, gave it a high moral tone and a distinct and positive character as a dispenser of political and literary news. In moral and political work and thought it soon became a leader. During the time from 1875 until 1897 Mr. Nixon was editor and general manager, giving personal superintendence to every department. Willis J. Abbot, in "The Review of Reviews" in 1896, in an article entitled "Chicago Newspapers and Their Makers," speaks of Mr. Nixon as follows: "More than any other newspaper in Chicago, 'The Inter-Ocean' has represented the personality and the convictions of one man. . . . One who knows 'The Inter-Ocean' may justly feel that he knows its editor, while he who enjoys the friendship of Mr. Nixon can at all times forecast with almost perfect accuracy the course of the newspaper upon any given public issue. It is this straightforward pursuit of a never-changing ideal; this undeviating progress along the path that never wanders.

Wm Penn Nixon

that gives 'The Inter-Ocean' its character and its strength. . . . It is interesting to consider how much the loyalty of its subscribers to the paper may be due to loyalty of the paper's staff to each other. The periodical shake-ups that unsettle almost every other newspaper in Chicago have no parallel in 'The Inter-Ocean.' Members of the staff have grown gray in its service. . . . The editorial staff in its harmony and good fellowship closely resembles a great family. It would seem that the kindly spirit of the editor-in chief, of whom his bitterest political opponent speaks only words of respect and admiration, has permeated the entire force—as it certainly has fixed the character of the paper." The paper has always advocated the cause of municipal reform, and never hesitates to arraign corruption even in Republicans. In July, 1897, Mr. Nixon sold the controlling interest, but still retains his connection with the company, of which he is secretary and treasurer, as well as publisher. In December, 1897, he was appointed collector of U. S. customs, and took charge of the office in January, 1898. The business has greatly increased, but it has been conducted without an increase in the number of clerks or of expense to the government. He has been a commissioner of Lincoln park since 1895, holding office under Democratic as well as Republican governments. He is a member of the Union League, Marquette and Press clubs, and for several years was president of the Associated Press. He is a director of the Humane Society and a member of the Ohio Society. Mr. Nixon was married in Cincinnati in September, 1861, to Mary, daughter of Hezekiah and Ruth (Ferris) Stites. She died in 1862. He was again married, June 15, 1869, to Elizabeth, daughter of Charles and Sarah E. Duffield, of Chicago, by whom he has three children: Mary Stites, Bertha Duffield and William Penn.

ZETTLER, Louis, merchant and philanthropist, was born at Monsheim, a suburb of Mayence, Germany, Feb 29, 1832, son of Jacob and Cornelia (Spindler) Zettler. His father was an extensive dealer in wines, and also had large milling interests; but, having met with business reverses in 1835–36, he removed to America in August, 1837, and settled at Columbus, O. Louis Zettler was educated at a private school in Columbus, O., and in May, 1844, started in the retail grocery business with his brother, Jacob. In 1856 they went into the pork-packing business, and also in the grain trade, and continued to conduct all three branches until 1861. Then relinquishing the pork-packing department, they continued the trade in grain and the wholesale and retail grocery for another seven years, when the partnership was dissolved, and Mr. Zettler retired from business. In 1870 he again entered the grocery trade, in company with his brother-in-law, James Ryan, and the firm of Zettler & Ryan continued until the death of the latter, in 1875. Thereafter Mr. Zettler continued in this business alone until 1885, when he admitted his son, J. Bernard, as partner; his son Edmund joining them two years later. In 1869 he had established the Zettler Hardware Co., consisting of his sons, Albert, Frederick, Raymond and Robert, to conduct a wholesale and retail hardware business in Columbus. The Zettler Grocery Co. is now managed by his sons, Edmund and Hubert, who are the sole owners. In politics Mr. Zettler has always been a Democrat, but during the civil war was a pronounced sympathizer with the Federal cause. He was a member of the city council and police commissioner of Columbus in the early seventies. A prominent member of the Roman Catholic church, he has contributed generously to all religious and charitable undertakings, regardless of denomination. When St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum was founded, in the early seventies, by Rt. Rev. Sylvester H. Rosecrans, in Mr. Zettler's old homestead, he donated immediately $10,000 toward its support and extension. Mr. Zettler is one of the very few surviving pioneers of Columbus, which he helped to build up from the mere village it was when he first located there to its present proportions and importance. On June 21, 1860, he was married to Catherine Rose, a native of Aachen (Aix-la-Chapelle), Prussia. Ten children—nine boys and one girl—were born to them: J. Bernard, Edmund, Louis, Albert, Frederick, Raymond, Robert, Hubert, Harry and Marie Antoinette. Of these seven survive. Mrs. Zettler died on April 25, 1898.

Louis Zettler

SLATER, Alpheus Brayton, was born at Warwick, R. I., Nov. 26, 1832, son of Brayton and Patience (Millard) Slater. He was educated at the district schools of Newburyport, Mass., and East Killingly, Conn.; at Smithville Seminary, North Scituate, R. I., and the Providence Conference Seminary, at East Greenwich, R. I. On attaining his majority, he became a clerk in the office of the Providence Gas Co., and five years later, in 1858, was made chief clerk. In 1869 he became assistant-treasurer, and in 1870 director, secretary, treasurer and general manager. All these positions he holds at present, being, with one exception, the only official now remaining of the organization as it existed when he entered it. The success of the corporation is largely due to his practical knowledge of the business and his great executive ability. He has devoted much of his time to organizing several associations for the development and improvement of gas lighting. He is a member of the New England Association of Gas Engineers, of which he was president for two years. He is also a member of the New England Guild of Gas Engineers, of which he was secretary from its organization until 1885, when he was elected its president; he held this position two years. Mr. Slater is also a member of the Society of Gas Lighting of New York city, and honorary member of the Western Gas Association; also the American Gas Light Association; has been on its finance and executive committees, and was elected third vice-president in 1885, second vice-president in 1886, first vice-president in 1887, and its president in 1888. Close attention to his own business has prompted him to decline all solicitations to accept public office. Personally, he is an affable and courteous gentleman, popular among all his associates, and possessed of a manly vigor, mental and physical, which makes him a marked figure in all the surroundings of life. He was married, at East Killingly, Conn., June 25, 1855, to Ruth, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Mitchell) Matthews, and has three children.

BALDWIN, Abraham, statesman, founder of the University of Georgia, and its first president (1786–1801), was born at Guilford (north parish), Conn., Nov. 22, 1754, son of Michael and Lucy (Dudley) Baldwin. He was a descendant of Nathaniel Baldwin, of Cholesbury, Buckinghamshire, England, who became one of the founders of Milford, Conn., in 1639. Abraham Baldwin was graduated at Yale in 1772, and was a tutor in that institution in 1775–79. On Feb. 1, 1779, he succeeded Timothy Dwight as chaplain of Parsons' brigade in the Continental army. His brigade, which was attached to the main army along the Hudson, spent the winter of 1779–80 at Morristown, and the two subsequent winters at "Connecticut village," nearly opposite West Point. When, in 1781, the regiments were reduced, he was transferred to the 2d Connecticut brigade, and remained in the service until the war ended. He was one of the original members of the Connecticut Cincinnati Society. At the request of Gen. Greene, Baldwin, in 1784, removed to Savannah, Ga.; was soon admitted to the bar, and in the same year was sent to the legislature. While thus serving he originated the plan of the University of Georgia, and was chiefly instrumental in securing the passage of an act by which 40,000 acres of land were set apart for its endowment. The charter, granted Jan. 27, 1785, was drawn up by him. The intention was to erect buildings at Louisville, Jefferson co.; but the university remained on paper until 1801, when Gov. Milledge made a generous donation of land in Jackson county (which then included Clarke county), and in the same year the institution came into existence at Athens. Baldwin was elected president, Feb. 3, 1786; but in November, 1800, he recommended his old tutor at Yale, Josiah Meigs, for the chair of mathematics, and on the latter's arrival resigned his office. Baldwin was a member of the Continental congress in 1785–88, and of the constitutional convention, May 25–Sept. 17, 1787. At this convention three plans of government were presented. The "Virginia plan," whose chief author was Jefferson, made the national legislature consist of two houses. "In both," says Fiske ("Critical Period of American History"), "the votes were to be votes of individuals and no longer the votes of states. Each state was to have a number of representatives proportionate either to its wealth or to the number of its free inhabitants. To adopt such a plan would overthrow the equality of the states altogether." The "New Jersey plan" proposed a single house, representing states, and these were to vote equally, without regard to wealth or population. "The convention," continues Fiske, "was on the verge of dissolution, when Ellsworth and Sherman proposed a compromise (the 'Connecticut plan'), according to which the national principle was to prevail in the house and the federal principle in the senate. . . . When the question as to allowing equality of suffrage to the states was put to the test, the result was a tie. Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland voted in the affirmative; Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina in the negative." Georgia had supported the Virginia plan, but Baldwin temporarily sided with the advocates of equality, dividing the vote of his state, "and prevented a decision which would in all probability have broken up the convention. His state was the last to vote, and the house was hushed in anxious expectation when this brave and wise young man yielded his private conviction to what he saw to be the paramount necessity of keeping the convention together. All honor to his memory!" Baldwin was otherwise prominent in the convention. He was on the committee of details, and was a member of the grand committee to which the convention referred everything relating to the choice of president. When the question of prohibiting the slave trade came before the convention, he declared that Georgia would not confederate if not allowed to import slaves. He was a representative in congress in 1789–99, and then entered the senate, where he remained until his death, serving as president *pro tempore* in 1801–02. Among the projects supported by him was that to locate the seat of government on the Potomac. In 1802 Baldwin, Milledge and James Jackson negotiated with three U. S. commissioners a treaty by which Georgia ceded most of her western territory to the federal government. In recognition of his public services counties in Georgia and Alabama were named after him. Henry Baldwin, of the U. S. supreme court, was his half-brother, and Mrs. Joel Barlow his half-sister. He died, unmarried, in Washington, D. C., March 4, 1807.

Abr Baldwin

MILLEDGE, John, patron of the University of Georgia. (See Vol. I., p. 221.)

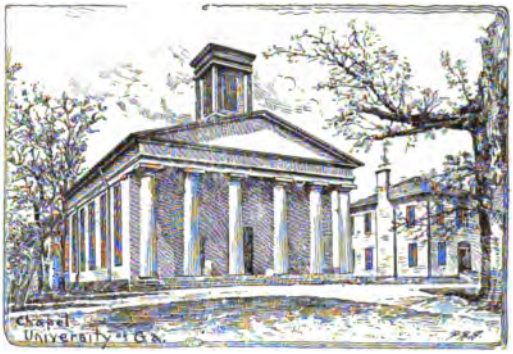
MEIGS, Josiah, second president of the University of Georgia (1801–11), was born at Middletown, Conn., Aug. 21, 1757. He was a son of Return Jonathan Meigs (1784–1823), who served as major in the Continental army during Benedict Arnold's invasion of Canada, and as colonel under Gen. Wayne at the storming of Stony point. He was of Puritan ancestry, tracing his descent from Vincent Meigs, or Meggs, who, with his sons John and Mark, emigrated from England—probably from Dorsetshire—and after living at Weymouth, Mass., settled at New Haven, Conn., about 1644. John Meigs, a direct ancestor of Josiah, removed to Guilford, Conn., about the year 1650. Josiah Meigs was graduated at Yale College, in 1778, in the same class with Noah Webster, Joel Barlow and Oliver Wolcott, Jr. During 1781–84 he was tutor in mathematics, natural philosophy and astronomy in the college, and at the same time studied law. He was admitted to the bar of New Haven in 1783. In 1784, with Daniel Bowen and Eleutheros Dana, he established a printing office, from which, in May, came forth the first number of the New Haven "Gazette," a weekly. Although it had but one rival, and numbered several eminent men among its contributors, it was not successful, and in February, 1786, ceased to exist. Mr. Meigs was city clerk during 1784–89, and then removed to Bermuda to practice law. While there he was involved in difficulties attending his efforts to defend the owners of United States vessels that had been captured by British privateers, and was tried for treason, but acquitted. In 1794 he returned to the United States, and in that same year was called to the chair of mathematics and natural philosophy at Yale, where he remained until 1801, then becoming president of the University of Georgia and professor of mathematics, natural philosophy and chemistry. Although the university had been chartered sixteen years previous, its trustees had been hampered by lack of funds with which to give it vitality. The lands granted by the legislature lay in a region sparsely settled and still infested by Indians, and notwithstanding the almost nominal price at which they were offered, few purchasers

J Meigs

had been found. The first recorded meeting of the academic senate was held in November, 1799, at Louisville, Jefferson co. In 1801, a site having been secured, the trustees determined to put a college in operation, although they had no buildings, and no money to erect them or pay the salaries of a faculty. The salary offered Prof. Meigs—$1,500—was munificent for those times, but the disadvantages under which he was obliged to begin his work were almost disheartening. Athens, in 1801, consisted of but two houses, and for lack of better shelter the first classes of Franklin College, as the nucleus of the university was called, were instructed under an oak tree. In 1803 a three-story brick building, the now historic "old college," was erected; in 1802 the Demosthenian Literary Society was founded; the first commencement exercises were performed in May, 1804, a rustic arbor being constructed for the occasion, and degrees were conferred upon ten young men. During Pres. Meigs' incumbency about fifty students took degrees, and during a part of the time a professor of modern languages was employed (Petit de Clairville), and a tutor (Addin Lewis). In 1806 the trustees were allowed to establish a lottery for the purpose of raising $3,000 to purchase a library. For several years the income was slender and uncertain, for, although a portion of the university lands was sold in 1803, it was for a ridiculously small sum, and but little had been realized from the rental of other portions. In 1811 Pres. Meigs resigned, and for lack of funds the exercises of the college were suspended for a year. In 1812 he was appointed surveyor-general of the United States, and in 1814 commissioner of the general land office at Washington, where he served until his death. He was president of the Columbian Institute at Washington from 1819 until 1821, and then became professor of experimental philosophy in the newly established Columbian University in that city. Pres. Meigs died in Washington, D. C., Sept. 4, 1822.

BROWN, John, third president of the University of Georgia (1811–16), was born in county Antrim, Ireland, June 15, 1768. His parents were among the thousands of Protestants who emigrated to the southern states from the north of Ireland, and by their godliness and strength of character exerted a powerful influence in the communities where they settled. They secured a tract of 160 acres of land in Chester district, S. C., and farmed it, young Brown aiding his father. A short course in a grammar school in the Waxham settlement was all the schooling he obtained, and in 1779 he left home to enter the patriot army as a volunteer and to fight under Gen. Sumter. On leaving the army he went to Thyatira, N. C., where the Rev. Samuel E. McCorkle had a classical school, called by him Zion-Parnassus, and under that clergyman began the study of theology. He was licensed to preach in 1788, and soon after became pastor of the church at Waxham. In 1809 he was elected professor of logic and moral philosophy in the University of South Carolina, and there continued until 1811, when he was elected president of the University of Georgia. In 1813 college exercises were suspended on account of the war with Great Britain; but during the remaining four years of Dr. Brown's incumbency seventeen students received diplomas. In December, 1815, the state legislature passed an act under the provisions of which the university lands were sold, the aggregate amount realized being about $150,000. Of this sum "$100,000 were converted into bank stock, and the balance, it is supposed, was applied to the purpose of reimbursing the state for advances made to the university from time to time." Dr. Brown resigned in 1816, and again took up pastoral duties. Subsequently he removed to Fort Gaines, Ga., where he died, Dec. 11, 1842.

FINLEY, Robert, fourth president of the University of Georgia (1817), was born at Princeton, N. J., in 1772, son of James Finley, an emigrant from Scotland in 1769. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey (Princeton) in 1787, and then became principal of the grammar school connected with the college. Later he had charge of an academy at Allentown, N. J.; but in 1791 removed to Charleston, S. C., where he held a similar position and won an enviable reputation as a teacher. Having decided to enter the ministry, he returned to Princeton to study, and on Sept. 16, 1794, was licensed to preach by the presbytery of New Brunswick; he also served as tutor in the college in 1793–95. He was installed pastor of the Presbyterian church at Baskingridge, Somerset co., N. J., June 16, 1797, and also conducted there a school, which became large and prosperous. During his residence at Baskingridge he suggested to the general assembly of the Presbyterian church the advisability of organizing Bible classes in the local churches, and this proposed innovation was sanctioned by that conservative body. The condition of the free negroes in the United States early excited his sympathy, and he conceived the idea of colonizing them in Africa. He received the coöperation of influential men, and in 1816 visited Washington for the purpose of persuading congress to approve the scheme. On Dec. 21st a public meeting was held, at which addresses were made by Mr. Clay and Mr. Randolph, and on the 28th the American Colonization Society was formed, Judge Washington being chosen president. On his return to New Jersey, Dr. Finley aided in establishing an auxiliary society at Trenton. In July, 1817, he became president of the University of Georgia, having previously resigned the office of trustee of the College of New Jersey, which he had held since 1806. He was a man of strong feelings and of great energy and a preacher of more than usual ability. Had he lived, it is probable that he would have brought the university to a condition of great prosperity. His death was followed by a suspension of the college exercises, and this interregnum lasted two years, from inability to organize the faculty in a manner satisfactory to the board of trustees. Dr. Finley received the degree of D.D. from the College of New Jersey in 1817. He published several sermons and a pamphlet, entitled "Thoughts on the Colonization of the Blacks" (1816). His son, Rev. Robert Smith Finley, also a laborer in behalf of colonization, was for two years principal of the Presbyterian Female Institute at Talladega, Ala. Pres. Finley died at Athens, Ga., Oct. 3, 1817.

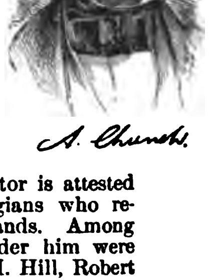


WADDELL, Moses, fifth president of the University of Georgia (1819–29), was born in Rowan county, N. C., July 29, 1770, son of William and Sarah (Morrow) Waddell. His parents came from

M. Waddel.

county Down, Ireland, about the year 1764, with the intention of settling in Georgia, but for some cause landed at Charleston, S. C., where they arrived in the month of January. Early in February inducements of immediate employment caused them to remove to the upper part of North Carolina, and they purchased a small tract of land on the banks of the South Yadkin river. Their son, Moses, entered the neighborhood school at the age of six years. His progress was considered unusual; so much so, that at the age of fourteen he had completed the course offered in such schools in the languages, the sciences and mathematics. Shortly after he had passed his fourteenth year some gentlemen in a neighborhood about fifteen miles distant from his home desired to establish a school in which Latin should be taught, and having heard that young Waddell was proficient in that language, requested his father to allow him to become its principal. The request being granted, it was agreed that his remuneration should be his board and $70 per annum. When the year's work was done his health failed, and he returned to his father's home. The next year his father removed to Greene county, Ga., and there the youth again engaged in teaching. At the age of seventeen he became a communicant of the Presbyterian church, and very soon was convinced that he was called to the ministry. Obeying the call, he set to work to fit himself for the profession, and as he knew of no institution for higher education in the Carolinas or Georgia, applied for advice to his friend, Rev. John Springer, of Abbeville district, S. C. The latter urged him to enter Hampden-Sidney College, in Prince Edward county, Va. Acting upon this advice, he left his home in Georgia and made the trip to the far-distant institution on horseback. He entered the senior class in January, 1791, and was graduated in September; and during his college course also prepared for examination for the ministry, the presbytery meeting two months before he took his academic degree. After graduation he spent a few months in Virginia, and then removed to Abbeville district, S. C., where, at Willington, he organized a classical school for boys, and became known as one of the most successful educators in the South. Among his pupils were John C. Calhoun, Hugh S. Legaré, James L. Petigru and many others who became eminent. Alexander H. Stephens said of him: "In his insight into the character of boys, the construction of their minds, their capacities and aptitudes, and in drawing out and developing their faculties by proper training, discipline and government, he had few, if any superiors in the United States." In 1819 he was called to the presidency of the University of Georgia, and entered upon his duties without professors, students or funds. His remarkable administrative ability soon displayed itself, and one result was the election of the best faculty the institution had ever had, comprising, as it did, Henry Jackson, LL.D., John R. Golding, A.M., and Alonzo Church, A.M., professors; and Ebenezer Newton, A.M., tutor. In 1821 the legislature passed an act "by which the state took into its own keeping the $100,000 of bank stock owned by the university, and secured to the institution the payment of eight per cent. per annum on $100,000." This permanent endowment fund, as it may be called, freed the institution from fear of further financial embarrassment, and it entered upon a career of usefulness that was interrupted only by the civil war. During Dr. Waddell's incumbency Demosthenian Hall was erected (1824) and the Phi Kappa Literary Society was founded (1820). Dr. Waddell preached as well as instructed. He organized the Presbyterian church at Athens in 1820, and was its pastor until he resigned the presidency in 1829. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him in 1807 by South Carolina College. He was twice married: first, to Catherine C., sister of the eminent statesman, John C. Calhoun; second, to Elizabeth Woodson Pleasants, of Virginia. He left six children: James Pleasants Waddell, professor of Latin and Greek in the University of Georgia; Rev. Isaac Watts Waddell, D.D.; William Woodson Waddell, M.D.; Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Atkinson, Mrs. Mary Anna DeVall and Rev. John Newton Waddell, D.D. He died at Athens, Ga., July 21, 1840.

CHURCH, Alonzo, sixth president of the University of Georgia (1829-59), was born in Brattleboro, Vt., April 9, 1793, son of Reuben and Elizabeth (Whipple) Church. His grandfather, Timothy Church, was an officer in the French war, a colonel in the revolutionary army, and was prominent in the controversy between New York and Vermont, in course of which he was imprisoned by Ethan Allen for advocating the claims of New York. His father was a lieutenant in the revolutionary army. Notwithstanding the shortened means of his father, who after the revolution tilled a farm near Brattleboro, Alonzo Church succeeded in acquiring a collegiate education at Middlebury, Vt.; supporting himself, meantime, by teaching, and being graduated with much credit in 1816. At that time, fearing the effect of the severe climate of Vermont upon his weak lungs, he left his native state and went to Georgia, where he became principal of a classical school in the town of Eatonton. His teaching was marked with such success, his reputation as a scholar and educator so well established, that in 1819 he was chosen to the chair of mathematics in the university. In this position he continued until 1829, when on the resignation of Pres. Waddell he was elected president of the university, and so continued for thirty years, resigning in 1859 on account of impaired health and increasing years. Dr. Church was ordained a minister of the Presbyterian church in 1824, and throughout his life was prominent and influential in that denomination. He never had a regular pastoral charge, but gave his services without remuneration to the poorer churches near Athens. Few Sundays passed without seeing him on his way to some log church, sometimes many miles distant, to perform his sacred duties and receive full compensation in the devoted attachment of his humble parishioners. Going to Georgia at a time when the people of the state were just aroused to the importance of higher education, he almost immediately took rank among those who were prominent in its promotion. During his forty years' connection with the university he held its best interests in view, and his success as an instructor is attested by the number of prominent Georgians who received their early training at his hands. Among noted men who were graduated under him were Alexander H. Stephens, Benjamin H. Hill, Robert Toombs, Howell Cobb and Herschel V. Johnson. He excelled in the peculiar tact required in the management of young men, and though a strict disci-



A. Church.

plinarian, he was no martinet. While his kindly heart recognized and made due allowance for the frailty and folly of youth, when occasion required he was stern and unflinching in enforcing discipline, and it is to be remembered that no one ever accused him of injustice. Courteous and urbane to all, high and low, he was called the Chesterfield of Georgia. During his incumbency the number of students increased. In one year (1853) there were thirty-five graduates and in only one year were there as few as twelve. In 1830 one of the main buildings, including the library and a portion of the apparatus, was destroyed by fire. The legislature promptly voted a donation of $6,000 to make good the loss and to aid in meeting current expenses and this was continued annually until 1841. Within a period of four years four buildings were erected: New College (1831), Ivy Building (1832), Chapel (1832), and Phi Kappa Hall (1834), the aggregate cost being $39,000. In 1854 Dr. William Terrell, of Hancock county, bequeathed $20,000 to the university. With this fund, the only benefaction from private sources since Gov. Milledge's gift of land in 1801, a chair of agriculture was established. Dr. Church was the last of the presidents, for in 1860 the title was changed to that of chancellor. Other decided changes occurred after his resignation and during the term of his successor, Dr. Lipscomb; and an advance along various lines was made by the university. Thus, in December, 1859, an act was passed by the legislature abolishing the senatus academicus, which body had been established in 1785 to superintend and regulate the university, and literature in general in the state. This governing body was composed of the governor and council, the speaker of the house of assembly, and the chief justice, constituting a board of visitors; and the thirteen persons who constituted the board of trustees. By the new act the board of trustees was given sole power, subject to the direction of the general assembly. In 1872 the charter was amended so as to allow the Society of the Alumni to elect four of their own number to membership in the board of trustees, In 1859 was established the Lumpkin Law School, named in honor of Judge Joseph H. Lumpkin, who became one of the professors and who, in 1860, declined the chancellorship. On his death, in 1867, the present law department was inaugurated. In 1873 the Medical College of Augusta gave up its independent position and was merged into the university, becoming its medical department, and in the same year the North Georgia Agricultural College at Dahlonega was opened in accordance with the act of congress of July 2, 1862. The Georgia State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts had been organized at Athens in 1872 in accordance with the same act, as a distinct organization yet an integral school of the university. In 1869 an elective course of study, on certain conditions, was given the students, and new courses were added to the curriculum: about 1870 what is termed the university system of instruction was introduced. Dr. Church spent a long life in the service of his adopted state, and, it is safe to say, no man in Georgia was ever more loved and honored. To this day his name is invariably spoken with reverence and affection. Upon his retirement, in 1859, he withdrew to a small homestead in the vicinity of Athens, where he died May 18, 1862. His son, Alonzo W. Church, a graduate of the university in 1847, is librarian of the U. S. senate.

LIPSCOMB, Andrew Adgate, D.D., LL.D., first chancellor of the University of Georgia (1860–74). (See Vol. VI., p. 217.)

TUCKER, Henry Holcombe, D.D., LL.D., second chancellor of the University of Georgia (1874–78). (See Vol. VI., p. 396.)

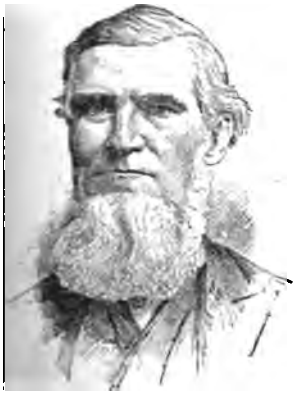
MELL, Patrick Hues, third chancellor of the University of Georgia (1878–87), was born at Walthourville, Liberty co., Ga., July 19, 1814, son of Maj. Benjamin and Cynthia (Sumner) Mell. His parents died before he reached the age of eighteen, and in order to help support his brothers and sisters and repair the family fortunes, he taught school, while studying in preparation for a college course. It had been the desire of his godly mother that he should enter the ministry, and another preparatory step was taken in 1832, when he became a communicant of the Baptist church at North Newport, Liberty co. The Hon. George Walthour became interested in young Mell and enabled him to enter Amherst College, Massachusetts, but his independent spirit having excited the displeasure of the faculty, he voluntarily left the institution, and in 1835 after teaching in West Springfield, Mass., and East Hartford, Conn., he returned to Georgia. From Oct. 1, 1837, to Feb. 14, 1839, he taught school, successively, at Perry's Mill, Tatnall co., and at Ryal's, Montgomery co., Ga., and then became principal of the classical and English school at Oxford. In October, 1839, he was licensed to preach, and in 1840 began ministrations to destitute places in the vicinity of Oxford. On Feb. 17, 1841, he became professor of ancient languages in Mercer University, Penfield, Ga. His labors as a preacher and pastor were coexistent with his labors as a teacher. From 1842, when he was ordained to the ministry, until 1852, he served the Baptist church at Greensboro, Greene co.; in 1848 he also took charge of the church at Bairdstown, and in 1852 of that at Antioch, Oglethorpe co. So powerful was his influence, and so strongly attached to him were his parishioners, that the territory in which these churches were situated was known as "Mell's Kingdom." Prof. Mell and Dr. Crawford, president of the university, became estranged, owing to a disagreement as to their respective duties; the board of trustees summarily ejected Prof. Mell from office, and in October, 1855, he retired, to the regret of the students and the former president, Dr. John L. Dagg, who declared that the prosperity of the institution was attributable to no one more than to him. Declining many flattering calls to universities and colleges throughout the South, Prof. Mell accepted the position of professor of ancient languages in the University of Georgia, to which he was elected Dec. 11, 1856, and entered upon the work in January, 1857. In 1860 the university was reorganized; Dr. Mell—the degree of D.D. had been conferred in 1858 by Furman University—was elected to the chair of ethics and metaphysics and also held the office of vice-chancellor, then created, until it was abolished in 1872. At the opening of the civil war, a company called the Mell volunteers and later the Mell riflemen, was organized in Athens, and Dr. Mell, having been unanimously elected captain, was commissioned by Gov. Brown. Owing, however, to the death of his wife, he was obliged to resign for the sake of his young children. In the spring of 1863, when the northern part of the state was threatened by the Federal army, he was commissioned colonel and instructed to form regiments in different places for home defense. The one organized at Athens was joined by the faculty and nearly all the students, and the university, having been closed, did not reopen until Jan. 1, 1866. Col. Mell was in camp with his regiment, at Rome, Ga., and also at Savannah, and was not mustered out until the war ended. Soon after re-

P. H. Mell

suming his duties, the movement began that ended in transferring Mercer University from Penfield to Macon, and although Dr. Mell was opposed to the change, he did all in his power to aid the institution after the removal was accomplished and gave liberally to its endowment fund. In 1871 he broke down under the pressure of manifold duties and cares, and was compelled to rest for nearly two years, during that period making a trip to Europe, through the generosity of friends. In 1878 he was elected chancellor of the university, and at first declined, since the institution was not in a flourishing condition, and strenuous efforts, which he feared he had not the strength to make, were requisite to regain the lost ground. Resigning his pastorates with sorrow, he devoted his energies to building up the university, and by 1884 the number of students, which had fallen from 344 in 1869 to 116 in 1878, had increased to 203. His course as chancellor was marked by great wisdom. He opposed the introduction of a dormitory system desired by the board of trustees, because it had features that would, in his opinion, result in ruining the morals of the students; yet he caused the law abolishing secret fraternities to be rescinded, believing that these institutions could be made powerful influences for the good of the institution. He advocated workshops in connection with the university years before the Harris bill to that effect was introduced in the legislature, and he used every legitimate influence to have the Technological School located at Athens, in order to complete the organization of the college of agriculture and mechanic arts. The more central position of Atlanta and the liberality of her citizens, however, caused that city to be chosen as its site. While he was chancellor, branches of the state College of Agriculture were established at Thomasville, Cuthbert, and Milledgeville, and tuition became free in all departments except those of law and medicine. The closing years of Dr. Mell's life were saddened by attacks of enemies of the university, made through the religious and secular press, and the labor of replying proved too great a strain after an exhausting college session, and on Dec. 15, 1887, prostrated by fatal illness, he laid aside his duties. As an educator Dr. Mell had few if any equals. He was a strict disciplinarian, but no one complained of his injustice, and he exerted his authority with such gentleness and tact that no one felt driven to obey. His treatment of his pupils was so courteous, so considerate and so sympathetic that they were irresistibly led to return the confidence he reposed in them. He was the embodiment of the culture with which he strove to imbue them, and could invest a study with such interest that it became a privilege rather than a drudgery to undertake it. As a preacher he was eloquent and powerful; now bold and fearless, now tender and persuasive; a true fisher of men, he drew in heavily laden nets; and as a pastor he was faultless. He was not only the spiritual adviser of his parishioners; he was the personal friend of each and every one, and no pastor was ever more beloved. Dr. Mell was ever prominent in the councils and assemblies of his denomination. For thirty years he was moderator of the Baptist association, for seventeen years president of the Southern Baptist convention, and for twenty-six years president of the Georgia Baptist convention. He so excelled as a presiding officer that he was called the "prince of parliamentarians." A "Manual of Parliamentary Practice" by him was published in 1868 for the use of religious bodies. A course of lectures on parliamentary law was organized by him in the university in 1870 and continued up to the time of his death. His principal publications were "Baptism" (1852); "Corrective Church Discipline" (1860); the manual above mentioned; "The Philosophy of Prayer" (1875), and "Church Polity" (1878). The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him in 1869 by Howard College, Alabama. Dr. Mell was twice married: first, on June 29, 1840, to Lurene Howard, daughter of George Cooper, of Montgomery county, who died in 1861, leaving eight children; second, on Dec. 24, 1861, to Eliza E. Cooper, of Scriven county, by whom he had six children. He died at Athens, Ga., Jan. 26, 1888. A "Life," by his son, Patrick H. Mell, was published in 1895.

Wm. E. Boggs.

BOGGS, William Ellison, fourth chancellor of the University of Georgia (1888——), was born at Ahmednuggur, presidency of Bombay, India, May 12, 1838. His family was of Scotch-Irish descent, and his ancestors emigrated to America in 1704, settling in Maryland, whence they scattered southward through Virginia and the Carolinas. His grandfather, Joseph Boggs, born in South Carolina, served under Gen. Sumter during the revolutionary war, and was a famous scout and rifleman. Dr. Boggs' father, Rev. George W. Boggs, was a Presbyterian minister, and was for seven years a missionary in India under the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; the failure of his wife's health compelled him to give up the work. William E. Boggs was a child when his parents returned to South Carolina. Having received his preparatory education at Winnsboro, that state, he entered South Carolina College, Columbia, where he was graduated in 1859. With a view to entering the Presbyterian ministry, he attended the Theological Seminary, Columbia, where he remained until the spring of 1861, then enlisting as a private in the 6th South Carolina regiment. After serving actively for a year, he resumed his studies, was ordained, and returned to his regiment as its chaplain, remaining in that capacity until the surrender at Appomattox. Returning home at the close of the war, he preached for a year in Winnsboro, when he was called to the pastorate of the Presbyterian church at Columbia, S. C. In 1871 he accepted a call to the Second Presbyterian Church in Memphis, Tenn., and was there during the fatal yellow-fever epidemics of 1873 and 1878–79. He removed to Atlanta, Ga., in 1879 as pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, which charge he resigned, in 1882, to accept the chair of church history and government in the theological seminary at Columbia, S. C. When the Woodrow controversy began in that institution, Dr. Boggs, being in sympathy with his colleague, resigned his position, and in 1885 returned to Memphis, where he resumed the charge of his former church. In 1888 he accepted the chancellorship of the University of Georgia. On Aug. 23d of the year following, a change in the charter was made. An amendment in 1879 had given the Georgia State Agricultural Society permission to elect four additional trustees, who should be practical farmers, but this and the amendment of 1872, allowing the alumni representation on the board, were repealed, the appointments of all the trustees were vacated, and provision made for the appointment by the governor of a new board, composed of one trustee from each congressional district, four from the state at large, and two from the city of Athens. The governor of Georgia and the chairman of the boards of directors of the Technological School, the Georgia Normal and Industrial School, and the College for Colored Youths, are ex-officio members of the board. Since Dr. Boggs became chancellor the University has made most gratifying progress, and the attendance has steadily increased. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Southwestern University, Clarksville, Tenn., in 1873, and LL.D. by the Central University of Kentucky in 1889. Dr. Boggs was married, in 1870, to Marion, daughter of Adam L. Alexander, of Washington, Ga., by whom he had six children.



RUTHERFORD, Williams, educator and author, was born at Midway, Meriwether co., Ga., Sept. 3, 1818, son of Williams and Eliza (Boykin) Rutherford. He was descended from Robert Rutherford, of Scotland (1140), and from a later Robert, the first of the name to come to America; the latter settled on Nottaway river, Virginia, and was married to Dorothy Ann Brooks. His grandfather, John Rutherford, was a colonel in the revolutionary war under Gen. Greene, and was distinguished for his bravery, and his maternal grandfather, Maj. Frank Boykin, commanded forces in the same war and also won distinction. Williams Rutherford spent his boyhood on his father's plantation in southern Georgia. In 1836 he entered Franklin College, Athens, the nucleus of the future University of Georgia, and was graduated in 1838. The eighteen years succeeding were spent on his plantation in southern Georgia and at Cowpens, Walton co. In 1856 he was elected to the chair of mathematics in the University of Georgia, and he remained there until his health forced him to resign in 1889. He was then made emeritus professor of mathematics. Prof. Rutherford wrote many articles for newspapers and periodicals, but they were chiefly of a religious character. He published "Church Members' Guide for Baptist Churches," and left in manuscript "The Family Related to Civilization," a treatise on family government. Rev. Benjamin M. Palmer of New Orleans; Prof. Shelton P. Sanford of Macon, and Richard Malcolm Johnston, of Baltimore, were among his life-long friends. Dr. Palmer, in speaking of him, said: "There are men who pass through successive transformations till at the end there is a confused image of several characters blended in one; but nobler spirits are stereotyped from the beginning, the mould in which they are formed being too precious to be broken. Williams Rutherford was cast in that granite mould which cannot change. At nineteen years of age he had the maturity of one at fifty. His character was already crystallized; his moral instincts had been reflectively converted into principles. There was, of course, through the years a constant deepening of the channel through which his life flowed. His habits of thought, feeling and action became more confirmed, his disposition more mellow, his affections more tender, and under the gracious discipline of mingled sorrow and joy he came forth in the victory of faith the Christian hero at his death." Richard Malcolm Johnston said of him: "His absolute fidelity to every trust put upon him, his cheerfulness in discharge of duties of every degree of importance, his freedom from every sort of guile, even from its temptations, the naturalness with which the honor that he was born with, clung to him through all vicissitudes, his unreserve of friendship with friends, all these served to draw me close to him soon after my first acquaintance began." Prof. Rutherford was married, at Athens, Ga., in 1841, to Laura Battaile, daughter of John and Sarah Robinson (Rootes) Cobb, and granddaughter of John Cobb, who was married to Mildred, great-granddaughter of John Lewis, a royal councillor. Howell Lewis, of Virginia, was another of Mrs. Rutherford's ancestors, as was George Reade, a member of the house of burgesses. She was a woman of marked intellectual endowments, and was a sister of Gens. Howell and Thomas R. R. Cobb. She bore her husband eight children, three of whom, one son and two daughters, died in infancy. One son, Col. John Cobb Rutherford, became a lawyer. The daughters who survived are: Mrs. M. A. Lipscomb, principal of Lucy Cobb Institute, Athens, Ga.; Mildred Rutherford, principal of the same institution for fifteen years, and author of several works, including "English Authors" (1889); "American Authors" (1894); "Bible Questions," and "Mannie Brown," a novelette (1897); Mrs. Bessie Mell, founder of Bessie Mell Industrial Home (died, 1894), and Mrs. Laura Cobb Hutchins. Prof. Rutherford died at Athens, Ga., Aug. 21, 1896.

B. F. Riley.

RILEY, Benjamin Franklin, educator, was born at Pineville, Ala., July 16, 1849. His ancestors on the paternal side were Irish, the name being originally O'Reily, and on the maternal side French. His grandfathers were among the earliest immigrants to Alabama. He was reared on a farm, and between intervals of labor was a student in a country school. He would take his books to the field and read and study at noon while others were resting. At the age of eighteen his father yielded to his solicitations to be liberated in order to procure an education, and with one hundred dollars in hand he entered Erskine College, South Carolina. Here, by the most economical practice, he was enabled to defray the expenses of three sessions, and was graduated A. B. A few months later he entered the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, Greenville, S. C., but on account of failing health was forced to discontinue the course. He returned home, and after a year of hard labor on the farm entered the Crozer Theological Seminary, Chester, Pa., where he took an eclectic course. He held pastorates at Carlowville, Opelika and Livingston, Ala., and Albany, Ga., and for one year edited the "Alabama Baptist." In 1888 he was elected to the presidency of Howard College, which had the year before been removed from Marion to Birmingham, Ala. He found the college bankrupt and without buildings. Two other gentlemen had previously declined the office on account of the discouraging outlook and general disaffection. To add to his embarrassments, the yellow fever was prevailing throughout the southwest. When the time came for the session to open, students were put off the trains at quarantine stations, and he himself was arrested in Birmingham for running the blockade. In spite of this the college was opened, and the work conducted in two wooden buildings. The measurable success of the first year restored some confidence among the friends of the college, and little more than a year later two brick buildings were erected and other improvements begun. The patronage of the college has since been doubled, and it has been brought to the front rank of southern schools. In 1885 the University of Alabama conferred on him the degree of D.D., as did Erskine College in 1888. In 1893 Dr. Riley was elected to the chair of English in the University of Georgia. This position he still holds. In 1894 the Society of

Science, Letters and Art of London made him a fellow with the degree of F.S.Sc. He has been a regular contributor to some of the leading journals of the country, and is the author of a "Physical History of Alabama," which was purchased by the authorities and made the official hand-book of the state. He has recently written a history of the Baptists of Alabama, which, because of its value as a contribution to denominational literature, has had an extensive circulation. He has also written a history of the Baptists of the South, being one of a series on the Baptists of the United States. In July, 1898, he read a learned paper before the Society of Letters and Art on the "Difficulties of Pursuing Pure English in the United States."

JONES, William Louis, scientist and educator, was born in Liberty county, Ga., March 27, 1827, son of William and Mary Jane (Robarts) Jones. His father, a planter and botanist, was the great-grandson of Samuel Jones, who emigrated either from Wales or Devonshire, England, to Massachusetts, and settled at Dorchester, now a part of Boston. A colony from that place settled Dorchester, now Summerville, S. C., and a portion of this colony, including Samuel Jones, removed to Georgia and settled in St. John's parish, now Liberty county, about the year 1754. Mr. Jones' mother was also a native of Liberty county, her ancestors on her mother's side, the Quartermans, having come into Georgia with the Dorchester colony, as did the Ways, ancestors of Prof. Jones on his father's side. John Robarts, grandfather of Prof. Jones, was descended from Pierre Robert, a Huguenot minister, who after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685, accompanied a colony that fled to South Carolina and settled on the Santee river, some twenty miles from Charleston. The Robert family trace back to Wales and to the year 1285. Prof. Jones' great-grandfathers, Moses Way and John Robarts, were appointed captains in the Georgia army in the revolutionary war and were granted lands by the state for their services. All his ancestors were planters of rice and cotton on the seaboards of South Carolina and Georgia. Prof. Jones was graduated at the University of Georgia in 1845 with first honor and then attended lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, receiving the degree of M.D. from the latter in 1848. In 1850–51 he attended the Lawrence Scientific School, Harvard University, and at the same time was a private pupil of Louis Agassiz, receiving the degree of B.S. in 1851. He practiced medicine for a year and a half, meanwhile (1851) having been elected professor of natural sciences in the University of Georgia. This position he held twenty-one years (1851–72), and again after an interregnum of nine years during 1886-91. Besides filling this chair, he was professor of agriculture after the endowment of agricultural colleges by the general government and was also director of the Georgia agricultural experiment station as long as it remained connected with the University of Georgia. During 1867-99 he edited and contributed to agricultural magazines, especially the "Southern Cultivator," the leading paper of its kind in the South. For a short time during the civil war he served as a private in the state troops, but was in no engagement. He was also chemist in charge of powder making at the Confederate mills at Augusta, Ga. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and at times has been a member of the Lyceum of Natural History, New York city, and corresponding member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia. He was married at Athens, Ga., in July, 1852, to Mary, daughter of William and Rebecca (Harvey) Williams, who died Dec. 6, 1896, leaving four sons and one daughter. Her father, a native of North Carolina, was a banker and cotton manufacturer in Georgia. Her mother's family was from Virginia.

WHITE, Henry Clay, educator and chemist, was born at Baltimore, Md., Dec. 30, 1850, son of Levi S. and Louise E. (Brown) White. He was graduated at the University of Virginia in 1870; received the degree of Ph. D. from the same institution in 1887; was professor of chemistry at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore (1870–71), and at the same time lecturer at Peabody Institute; professor of chemistry, St. John's College, Annapolis, Md. (1871–72), and has held the same position at the University of Georgia since 1872; he was state chemist of Georgia (1880-90); has been president of Georgia State College since 1890, and vice-director and chemist, Georgia experiment station, since 1888. He was president of the National Association of Official Chemists (1881–82); and of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experiment Stations (1897–98), and was vice-president of the National Education Association (1898–99). He is a member of the American Chemical Society; fellow of the Chemical Society (London); fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and corresponding member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science (1885). He has published "Complete Chemistry of the Cotton Plant" (1873); "Elementary Geology of Tennessee" (1874); "Lectures" (1880), and "Addresses" (1885). He was married, Dec. 19, 1872, to Ella Frances, daughter of Leonard and Rachael (DeWees) Roberts, of Chester county, Pa.

Henry Clay White

WADDELL, William Henry, educator, was born at Williston, Barnwell co., S. C., April 28, 1834, son of James P. and Frances Winsfield (Hull) Waddell. His mother, a native of Washington, Ga., was the daughter of Rev. Hope Hull, a pioneer Methodist preacher of Georgia. His paternal grandfather, Moses Waddell, D.D., was president of the University of Georgia, and his father was professor of Greek and Latin in the same institution. Naturally William Henry Waddell inherited a love for study, and with this was combined a singular aptness for teaching. He was graduated with the valedictory at the University of Georgia in 1852, and then taught for a year in a Mississippi school. He was elected tutor to his alma mater in 1853, and remained a member of the faculty until his death. Prof. Waddell was a close student and a finished scholar; he had, moreover, the power of awakening the enthusiasm of his pupils. Cordial in manner, strict without severity, honest and just, in his hands the student felt safe, and it is doubtful if he ever made an enemy among all who came under his instruction. He published Greek and Latin grammars in 1870. During the Atlanta campaign he served as a private in the Confederate army. Prof. Waddell was tall and moved rapidly. He strode as he walked, swinging his arms at length. He was a deeply religious man, a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church, and toward the end of his life was licensed to preach. Prof. Waddell was married at Atlanta, Ga., in 1871, to Mrs. Mary (Brumby) Tew, a daughter of Col. A. V. Brumby of that city. He died at Milford, Va., while returning from a visit to Baltimore, in September, 1878. His loss to the college, the church and the community was felt to be irreparable.

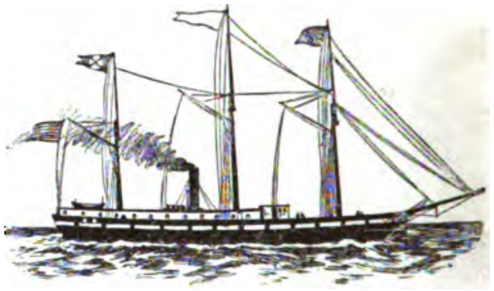
CAMP, William Augustus, financier, was born in Durham, Conn., Sept. 23, 1822, son of William Smithson and Margaret (Cook) Camp. His father was a merchant, and then for many years cashier of the Bank of Middletown; his mother was a daughter of Augustus Cook, of Wallingford, Conn. He was of English ancestry on both sides, his first paternal ancestor in America having been Nicholas Camp, of Nasing, county Essex, England, who came to this country in 1630, and his maternal ancestor was Francis Cooke, one of the Mayflower pilgrims. Mr. Camp received a liberal education, and began his career in the dry-goods business at home. Being afterwards employed in New York city, until 1855, he accepted a situation as note teller in the Importers' and Traders' Bank, then newly organized, and subsequently obtained a better position as paying teller of the Artisans' Bank. His duties occasionally took him to the clearing-house, then in its infancy, and one day he assisted the manager, in the absence of his assistant, in making up the proof-sheet. The work was done so quickly and accurately that when the assistant manager resigned, two years afterwards, in June, 1857, his position was given to Mr. Camp. In 1864 he was appointed manager, and for over a quarter of a century was the presiding genius of the clearing-house, successfully, independently and incorruptibly directing the vast machinery of that great financial institution. Meeting daily with many of the foremost financiers of our day—men of sound judgment, experience and sterling integrity—he acquired an experience that placed him in the front rank of the ablest financiers of this country. Few men were more familiar than he with the principles on which the finances of the country are grounded, and fewer still possessed a more critical knowledge of the varied financial interests of the nation. His services in floating the war loan in 1863 won him wide distinction, and his career in the New York Clearing-house is signalized by the great success of that institution, which has proven itself one of the most valuable financial auxiliaries ever originated. At the time of his death there had passed through this institution exchanges aggregating a sum exceeding $900,000,000,000, without an error or deficit of one cent. He was for years a prominent member of the Union League Club, and served on its art and auditing committees. He was also chairman of the art committee of the Palette Club, an association composed principally of artists and those interested in the advancement of American art. Mr. Camp was a member of the New England Society, and for four years one of its board of officers; was likewise a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Lawyers' Club, a trustee of the American Institute, besides being connected with a number of charitable institutions in New York city, and deeply interested in all that pertained to its moral and material prosperity. In 1848 Mr. Camp was married to Harriet B., daughter of Stephen Taylor, of Midletown, Conn., by whom he had one son. He died in New York city, Dec. 10, 1895.

SHERER, William, financier, was born in Brandenburg, Mead co., Ky., Sept. 3, 1837, son of William and Susan Helen (Alfriend) Sherer. At the age of fourteen he removed to Brooklyn, where he received a good school education. In 1855 he obtained employment in the Metropolitan Bank of New York, where he remained for eight years, becoming an expert teller and giving satisfaction to the directors. In 1863 he was offered a position in the New York sub-treasury which he accepted and there he remained twenty-five years, distinguishing himself as a faithful official, exact in the performance of his duties and esteemed by all his associates. At the close of that long period he was invited to become assistant manager of the New York Clearing-house, a position for which his long experience and exactness of method had well fitted him, and continued in its duties until he became the manager in 1892. This organization, which is the most important piece of financial mechanism in the United States, if not in the world, is a voluntary association of seventy banks of New York city and the assistant treasurer of the United States for effecting in one place the daily exchanges between the subscribers and the payment of the balances resulting from them. Every morning at ten o'clock the clearing clerks of the various banks take their assigned places behind a circular desk in the hall of the clearing-house. Their assistants stand outside the desk carrying trays containing the drafts on other banks. At a given signal the assistant clerks commence the circuit of the room, stopping at each settling clerk in rotation, and handing in the exchanges on each bank, until they have completed the circle. In a few minutes the balances are struck between the credit items and the debits or the exchanges of the other banks on their own. The presiding official then announces which banks are debtors and which are creditors, and by 1:30 P. M. amounts in cash are paid over to balance. A vast amount of business is thus transacted without friction, delay or unnecessary waste of any kind. As manager of the New York clearing-house, Mr. Sherer has won the respect of the heads of all the largest banking institutions in the metropolis. He was a member of the Mercantile Library Association, afterwards the Brooklyn Library, for many years; during two of which he acted as director. He is a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity; having been initiated into Anglo-Saxon lodge in 1868, receiving the third degree the same year and working up to the office of master, which he held five years. In 1872 he was exalted in Constellation chapter, No. 209, Royal Arch Masons, and became high priest the same year. He was a member of the grand chapter, and held the offices of grand royal arch captain one year, grand lecturer two years, grand captain of the host four years, deputy grand high priest one year and grand high priest. He was a member of Clinton commandery No.

Wm Sherer

14, Knights Templar, and took the 32d degree in the Scottish Rite; he is also a member of Aurora Grata lodge of Perfection of Brooklyn. He belonged to Brooklyn Council No. 4, Royal and Select Masters, of which he was thrice illustrious master. In 1878 he served as district deputy grand master of the third district of Brooklyn; for ten years has been a member of the commission of appeals of the Grand Lodge of New York state; and was grand master of the state (1890–91). He is a member of the New York chamber of commerce and the Harlem board of trade; a member of the Union League Club of New York and the Union League Club of Brooklyn.

HUNTER, Charles, naval officer, was born in Newport, R. I., in 1813, son of William and Mary (Robinson) Hunter. His father (1774–1849) was a lawyer of Newport; a member of the state legislature (1799–1811); U. S. senator (1811–21); U. S. chargé d'affaires in Brazil (1834–41), and minister plenipotentiary (1841–42); his mother was a daughter of William and Sarah (Franklin) Robinson, of New York city. His grandfather, Dr. William Hunter, (d. Jan. 30, 1777), a native of Scotland and first cousin to Dr. John Hunter (1728–93), the celebrated surgeon and anatomist, went to Newport, R. I., in 1753, and there delivered the first courses in anatomy offered in America. He was surgeon-general to the Rhode Island troops in the French and revolutionary wars, and widely celebrated for his skill and erudition; his wife was Deborah, daughter of Godfrey Malbone, a wealthy merchant of Newport, and a descendant of Edward Wanton, progenitor of the Wanton family in Rhode Island. Charles Hunter was educated in his native city, and received appointment as midshipman in the U. S. navy, April 25, 1835. He became passed midshipman, June 15, 1837, and was commissioned lieutenant in September, 1841. When, in 1846, the government purchased the iron steamer Bangor, which was converted into a cruiser, with the name Scourge, he was placed in command. This vessel, propelled by double screws, and capable of a speed of fourteen knots, was built in 1844, at Wilmington, Del., for the Bangor Steam Navigating Co. of Maine, to ply between Bangor and Boston. On her second trip, in August, 1845, she was burned in Penobscot bay, nothing but her iron hull being saved, and after being rebuilt at Buckport she was sold to the navy for $30,000. Immediately her refitting as a warship was completed she was attached to the fleet operating against the coast cities of Mexico, and there performed a service worthy to rank with other distinguished achievements of American naval power. Shortly after the fall of Vera Cruz she appeared off the fortress of Alvarado, which had withstood two successive attempts of the American fleet, and by the simple exhibition of her strength compelled surrender, without the firing of a gun. On this occasion the Scourge had been dispatched as an advance guard of a powerful naval force under Com. M. C. Perry, acting in concert with an army under Gen. Quitman. Lieut. Hunter's action in receiving the surrender of the Mexicans before the arrival of his commanding officer gave serious affront, and, probably as much from jealousy as any other motive, he was courtmartialed for exceeding his authority and not consulting his superiors. This unjust course and frivolous charge excited indignant protests all over the country against reprimanding a gallant officer, who merely took advantage of the opportunity to make a conquest that would not have been made had he delayed to communicate with his commander. A leading paper of the day remarked caustically: "Without doubt military and naval discipline would be greatly injured were every officer thus to assume responsibility. But all officers are not alike; and where one energetic officer, like Hunter, feels disposed to capture a port on his own responsibility, he is pretty certain to accomplish it; and such men should be allowed more margin than those of less ability. We think, therefore, he should have been rewarded in some manner as well as censured." As in the case of Com. David Porter, who was courtmartialed for demanding apology for an insult to the American flag, the result with Capt. Hunter was a virtual dismissal from the service. He was placed on the retired list, at his own request, in 1854. On the outbreak of the civil war he again volunteered for service, and on April 21, 1861, was commissioned commander, being assigned to the steamer Montgomery, western gulf squadron, which he commanded during 1861–62. In this connection also his zeal seems to have led him into indiscretion, for, having pursued a British blockade runner into Cuban waters, he fired on her; and this breach of neutrality, having been investigated by a special commission, resulted in his retirement for a second time. Howbeit, on July 25, 1866, he was raised to the rank of captain by a special act of congress. His last years were spent in Newport, R. I. He was lost at sea, with his wife and daughter, in the wreck of the Ville du Havre, Nov. 22, 1873.



EVERETT, Henry Sidney, engineer and diplomat, was born in Charlestown, Mass., Dec. 31, 1834, second son of Edward and Charlotte Gray (Brooks) Everett. He was graduated A.B. at Harvard College in 1855 and A.M. in 1862; studied engineering at the Lawrence Scientific School, and in Paris; was for a short time, in 1865, on the staff of Brig.-Gen. Rufus Saxton. In 1877 he was appointed secretary of the U. S. legation to Prussia, but resigned in 1884, having four times acted as chargé d'affaires during vacancies in the legation. He was chief of the diplomatic bureau in the department of state (1885–89), and was also actively interested in the charitable organizations of the city of Washington, D. C. He died at Brighton, England, Oct. 4, 1898.

ALLEN, Charles, jurist, was born in Worcester, Mass., Aug. 9, 1797. He was graduated at Harvard College, and admitted to the bar in 1821. From 1829–39 he was almost consecutively a member of the state senate. He was a commissioner to negotiate the Ashburton treaty in 1842, and the same year was appointed a judge of the court of common pleas. In 1859 he became chief justice of the superior court of the state, which office he held until he resigned in 1867. He was active in the free-soil movement, and was elected to congress in 1848 and again in 1850. In 1849 he edited the Boston "Whig," afterwards the "Republican." His legal decisions were regarded as very able, and he held a high rank among jurists. Judge Allen died in Worcester, Mass., Aug. 6, 1869.

William A. Norton

NORTON, William Augustus, scientist, was born at East Bloomfield, Ontario co., N. Y., Oct. 25, 1810, son of Herman and Julia (Strong) Norton, who were natives of Connecticut. Two qualities that distinguished him through life were strongly evident in his childhood: a sunny temperament and a devotion to study. He was graduated at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point with high honors in 1831, and was assigned to the 4th artillery, but was immediately ordered to the military academy to act as assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy. During the Black Hawk war of 1832 he accompanied an expedition to the West, but returned to the academy and taught until the following year, when he resigned from the army to accept a call to the chair of natural philosophy and astronomy in the University of the City of New York. In November, 1839, he was called to Delaware College, Newark, Del., to occupy the chair of mathematics and philosophy, and this position he held for eleven years, serving the last year as president of the institution. In 1850 he removed to Brown University, to conduct the departments of natural philosophy and civil engineering. Two years later he was elected professor of civil engineering in Yale College, and in the autumn of that year removed to New Haven, followed by twenty-six of his pupils. There, as elsewhere, he was more than a mere teacher. His colleague in the Sheffield Scientific School, Prof. A. Jay Dubois, who had also been his pupil, wrote of him: "With a manner peculiarly genial and endearing in the class-room, frank and manly always, and sometimes almost jovial, he made every student feel that his instructor was also his personal friend. Ever ready with suggestions, advice and encouragement, always young at heart himself, and believing thoroughly in the young men he taught, he was much more to them than the subjects he taught, and his personal influence was better than books." Another old pupil praised him not less highly by saying: "No student, however trying or dull, ever heard from him an impatient or sarcastic word." Prof. Norton's first contribution to scientific literature was "An Elementary Treatise on Astronomy" (1839). In the fourth edition (1881) the tables were revised, corrected and enlarged, and some of the chapters were entirely rewritten. In 1858 he published a "First Book of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy." His other publications consist of memoirs contributed to the "American Journal of Science" and other scientific journals between 1852 and 1876. Among the first was one on "Ericsson's Caloric Engine" (1853). The inventor of this engine had planned a ship to be propelled by heated air instead of steam; but Prof. Norton's investigations "established truths in regard to hot-air engines unfavorable to their use, which have become universally settled convictions." Several memoirs discussed the probable cause of action which produces the tails of comets, arguing that a force similar to terrestrial magnetism exists in the body of the sun and in the structure of comets. Prof. Richard A. Proctor stated in a lecture in New Haven that this theory is generally accepted as the true one. Three papers related to experiments upon the set and transverse strength and deflection of bars of wood, iron and steel, and were of great permanent value. The most earnest study of his life was devoted to molecular physics, and he hoped to put forth a complete work on this subject; but the manuscripts he left were not sufficient to enable anyone else to finish the books. In 1859 he did the state good service by representing it on a commission to determine a long-standing dispute over the boundary with New York. In an address delivered at his funeral, Pres. Porter said: "In all his investigations, Mr. Norton was animated by the faith and strong in the assurance that scientific conclusions more than admit, that they demand the assumption that man the thinker and God the creator are spiritual forces, superior to the material creation which they interpret and explain. His Christian faith was like himself—firm, unostentatious, peaceful, charitable and sweet." Prof. Norton was married at Exeter, N. H., Jan. 15, 1839, to Elizabeth Emery, daughter of Samuel B. and Joanna Stevens, who survived him. Prof. Norton died at New Haven, Conn., Sept. 21, 1883.

G. H. Yeaman

YEAMAN, George Helm, jurist and congressman, was born in Hardin county, Ky., Nov. 1, 1829, second son of Stephen Minor and Lucretia (Helm) Yeaman. His father was the eldest son of Samuel Cortland Yeaman, and a grandson of Moses Yeaman, who was married to a Miss Clark, of New Jersey, and removed to Pennsylvania toward the end of the eighteenth century. Mr. Yeaman's mother was a daughter of George Helm, of Hardin county, Ky., and a granddaughter of Thomas Helm, of Virginia, who was wounded in the revolutionary war, and later removed to Kentucky, where he built the usual "stockade" fort for the protection of his family. Mr. Yeaman profited to the utmost by his few early advantages; studied law at home without a preceptor, and after admission to the bar settled, in 1852, at Owensboro, Ky. Here he was elected judge of the county court of Daviess county in 1854; to the legislature of Kentucky in 1861; to congress from the second district of Kentucky in 1862 to fill a vacancy, and again in 1863 for a full term. While in congress he voted for the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, and was defeated for a third term in 1865 because of his vote on that question. Together with six other border-state members, he voted for the passage of the measure in the face of the fact that he knew it meant his retirement from congress. Representative Ashley, on whose motion the measure was put upon its final passage, said of this act: "It would be difficult in any age or country to find grander or more unselfish and patriotic men than Henry Winter Davis and Governor Francis Thomas, of Maryland, or James S. Rollins, Frank P. Blair and Governor King, of Missouri, or George H. Yeaman, of Kentucky, or N. P. Smithers, of Delaware. All had defied their party discipline, and deliberately and with unfaltering faith marched to their political death." In October of that year (1865) he was made minister resident at Copenhagen, where he spent five years, and, under the direction of Mr. Seward, negotiated a treaty with Denmark for the purchase of the islands of St. Thomas and Santa Cruz, which failed of ratification. In 1870 he resigned and settled in New York, where he has since practiced his profession. He is the author of "The Study of Government" (1870) and of articles and pamphlets on various subjects, among them: "Allegiance and Naturalization" (1866); "Privateering" (1867); "The Alabama Question" (1868); "Labor and Money" (1879), an attack on "fiat money"; "A Currency Primer" (1896); "The Silver Standard" (1896), and an article in the "American Supplement to the Encyclopædia Britannica" on the "Legal Aspects of Insanity" He was for several years president of the Medico-Legal Society of New York; for some years a lecturer on constitutional law in Columbia College Law School; and, in a report adopted by the Bar Association of the City of New York, outlined the abolition of the superior court and court of common pleas of New York city, proposing to merge them in the supreme court, many years before the adoption of that reform in the constitution of 1894. Mr. Yeaman was married, in 1855, to Lelia Pegram, daughter of Robert Triplett, of Owensboro, Ky.

Linus Yale Jr.

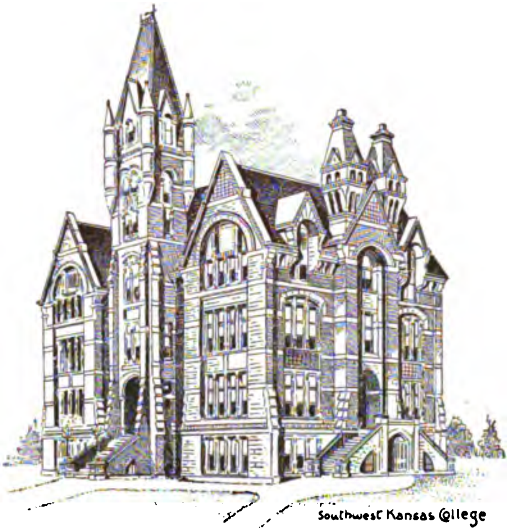
YALE, Linus, Jr., inventor and manufacturer, was born at Salisbury, N. Y., April 4, 1821, son of Linus and Chlotilda Yale, and his remotest ancestors were of the same family as Elihu Yale, for whom Yale College was named. Linus Yale began his career as a portrait painter; but he possessed mechanical genius of a high order, which later on asserted itself and gained him a wide reputation as an inventor, whose ideas revolutionized the manufacture of locks. His father was engaged in the making of locks for bankers' vaults and safes, his factory being at Newport, N. Y.; and it was at that place, in 1851, that the younger Mr. Yale brought out his first important invention, the so-called "Magic Lock." This was a bank lock, designed to afford, by the following arrangement, security against picking—that is, against unlocking by other means than the use of the proper key. The key was constructed in two parts, which separated during the operation of unlocking. The shank, by means of which the hand communicated the power required to actuate the mechanism of the lock, remained in the outer portion of the keyhole; while the web, carrying the bits which engaged with the tumblers of the lock in order to release the bolt, was carried away to another part of the lock, and there accomplished its work. As soon as the web separated from the shank, a hardened steel curtain interposed itself beneath the end of the shank, and cut off access to the interior of the lock by closing entirely the deeper portion of the keyhole, through which the web had made its entrance. The cycle of operations was completed by the pulling back of the bolt, the withdrawal of the curtain, and the return and re-attachment of the web to the shank of the key. The process of locking was simply the converse of that just described; but it should be noted that the bits of the key were separable, and could be rearranged among themselves at the will of the owner, subject to the condition that they must occupy the same relative positions, in order to unlock the safe, which they occupied during the operation of locking. This gave an immense number of different combinations, among which the owner might make a new choice as often as he pleased. At the time the "Magic Lock" was invented, the keys of important locks were ordinarily made very large and heavy, often weighing a pound or more It was therefore a material advantage possessed by this lock, in addition to its security, that the banker need carry only the web of the key away with him after locking his vault; the cumbersome shank, useless by itself, being left behind. The "Magic Lock" was followed by an improvement, upon similar lines, known as the "Treasury Lock." Still later, Mr. Yale devised keyless dial-locks, operated by setting a knob according to certain serial combinations of figures, which combination could be altered at will; also clock locks, or time-locks, so constructed that a clock, contained within the safe to be protected, set free the bolt at a certain hour predetermined at the time of locking, the safe being secured against even the owner himself during the interval. He also invented a principle of double locking, by means of which either of two different keys, or of two different combinations, could unlock the same vault or safe. This was devised to meet the contingency of a lost key or a forgotten combination—as the dial and time-locks were developed to defeat the introduction of explosives into the safe—for which process an open keyhole seemed to offer too much facility. But it is unquestionably through a much simpler invention than any of these already mentioned that Mr. Yale's name is best known to the world at large; namely, the type of lock, operated by a small, flat key, which he devised for the protection of ordinary house-doors. Adaptations of this lock have been used for drawers, cabinets, etc., and even in the form of padlocks. So widely, indeed, has the type been introduced that the name, "Yale Lock," has come to be applied indiscriminately to any lock operated by a flat key. Another devise of Mr. Yale's, which has attained almost world-wide adoption, is a form of lock-box for post-offices. The scope of this article, however, does not permit of further description, or even of an enumeration of his many inventions, which were by no means confined to the field of lock-making. Mr. Yale began the manufacture of locks at Newport, N. Y., in 1851; in 1856 he removed his business to Philadelphia, and in 1861 to Shelburne Falls, Mass. In 1868 he formed a partnership with Henry R. Towne, under whose direction the business has been most successfully continued at Stamford, Conn., since Mr. Yale's death in the same year. The value of Mr. Yale's improvements in locks was attested by many first prize medals, awarded to him at various international expositions, and has been emphasized by their almost universal adoption since his death. Revolutionary as were his inventions, however, it is not upon them alone that any just estimate of his contribution to progress in mechanical matters must be based. Quite as important, although less conspicuous, was his influence in showing the possibility of accomplishing by machinery many of the more delicate manufacturing operations which previously had been regarded as peculiarly the province of hand labor. Mr. Yale was singularly modest, reserved and unassuming in manner; and it has rarely happened that the personality of a man of real genius has been so little known outside the circle of his immediate friends. Few men, on the other hand, have been so highly esteemed and so deeply beloved as he was by those who were acquainted with his great gifts and his rare character. He was married, Sept. 14, 1844, at Trenton Falls, N. Y., to Catherine, daughter of Dr. John Brooks. His death occurred in the city of New York, Dec. 24, 1868.

TASKER, Benjamin, acting-governor of Maryland (1753), was a native of England, son of Benjamin Tasker and Anne Bladen, niece of Gov. Bladen. His sister, Elizabeth, was married to Christopher Lowndes, of "Blenheim," and another sister became the wife of Daniel Dulany, Jr. Benjamin Tasker, Sr., who, like his son, bore the title of colonel, was president of the council for a long period before his death, in 1767; and, further, was commissary-general in an interval between the administrations of the Dulanys, father and son. Benjamin Tasker, Jr., appears to have settled in Maryland prior to 1718. In that year he had lots surveyed in Annapolis, and in 1720 "Prospect to Annapolis" was laid off and resurveyed for him. He was chosen president of the council in June, 1744, and while in office prepared a digest of the provincial laws. By virtue of office, he succeeded his son-in-law, Gov. Ogle, on the latter's death, and served until the arrival of Gov. Sharpe (August, 1753), when he retired to his country seat, "Belair," near Collington, Prince George co. This he had laid out in English manorial style, with a driveway 140 feet in width, lined with tulip-poplars, and had filled its park of natural trees with deer. Benjamin Tasker, Jr., was appointed by Gov. Sharpe commissioner to secure the fidelity and aid of the Six Nations who had before placed themselves under the English crown, with a view of making a treaty with them; to hear their complaints and redress their grievances. Out of that commission grew a convention which drafted the constitution of the confederacy of 1754, just twenty years before the confederacy which brought forth the Declaration of Independence. By its terms the general government was to be administered by a president appointed by the crown and a council chosen by the representatives of the several colonies. This confederacy met with no favor either in the colonies or in the board of trade in England. The former thought it contained "too much prerogative; the latter looked upon it as too democratic." Benjamin Tasker was also one of the commissioners in settling the boundary known as the Mason and Dixon line. He died in 1760, being outlived by his father.

RICHINGS, Caroline Mary, singer, was born in England in 1827; was adopted by Peter Richings, the popular actor and singer, and was brought to this country when an infant. She made her first appearance on the stage in Philadelphia, in 1847, and soon became a favorite comedienne and pianist. In 1852 she appeared in opera, and for several seasons was prima donna of the Richings English opera troupe, which during its existence was one of the most profitable organizations of its kind. Her voice was soprano. In 1867 she became the wife of Pierre Bernard, and about 1874 retired from the stage, becoming a teacher of music in Baltimore and Richmond, Va. After her retirement she appeared occasionally in public. She died, in Richmond, Jan. 14, 1884.

C. A. Place

PLACE, Chester Allen, educator, was born near Earlville, Ill., Nov. 7, 1862, son of William Simmons and Elizabeth (Kenaston) Place. His great-grandfather, Chauncey Place, was a revolutionary soldier, and his mother's uncle, David Kenaston, was the last surviving member of the "Boston Tea Party." Pres. Place was reared on his father's farm, and received his early education in the public schools of his native town. At the age of eighteen he entered Jenning's Seminary at Aurora, Ill., where he earned the reputation of a diligent worker, and completed the course in 1883. After teaching a few months in Will county, Ill., he entered Northwestern University at Evanston, Ill., and such was his untiring application to study that he was duly graduated in the spring of 1886. Mr. Place then turned toward the West, but after preaching for two years in Kansas, entered the Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill., where he was graduated in 1890 with the degree of B.D. In the same year his alma mater conferred upon him the degree of M.A. From 1892 until 1894 he pursued post-graduate work in philosophy at Northwestern University. Mr. Place was licensed to preach in the Methodist Episcopal church while in college, and regularly supplied pulpits from that time. He went to Southwest Kansas College, Jan. 1, 1895, as vice-president and professor of ancient languages, and was elected president in June, 1895, upon the resignation of Rev. Granville Lowther. His administration has been characterized by a strict business management, the equipment of every department of instruction with thoroughly prepared teachers, and the establishment of a higher standard of scholarship and revised and advanced courses of study. Pres. Place is a modest, gentle, unassuming man, patient and sympathetic, but firm and resolute. His scholarship is broad and accurate, and he is an untiring worker, with a mind of a sturdy, logical type, which grasps a given subject in all its relations. Essentially a teacher, he carries the methods of the class-room into the pulpit and upon the platform, and being an advanced thinker, a close student, a logical reasoner and a polished linguist, his addresses are remarkable specimens of ripe scholarship and brilliant oratory. As an ardent lover of everything that is good, he is optimistic in faith and devout in spirit, and opens his soul to every inspiration that enriches life and incites to service. Pres. Place was married, in 1885, to Estelle May, daughter of Henry Wilbur Beedle, of Wilton Center, Ill. They have two children, June Estelle and Chester Arthur Place.



Southwest Kansas College

WARREN, Henry White, M. E. bishop, was born at Williamsburg, Mass., Jan. 4, 1831, son of Mather and Anne (Fairfield) Warren. The name "Mather" has been a family name; for seven generations being borne by the oldest son. Bishop Warren's first American ancestor, William Warren, emigrated from the south of England in 1673, and located in Massachusetts. His maternal great-grandfather, Samuel Fairfield, fought in the revolutionary war. Bishop Warren attended the district school and worked on his father's farm and in the sawmill during his boyhood. He was prepared for college at Wilbraham Academy, Massachusetts, where he was converted when seventeen years old. He was graduated at the Wesleyan University in 1853. While in college he taught natural science in Amenia, N. Y., and there acquired a fondness for that department of study that has made him a popular lecturer and writer on those matters ever since. He has lectured thousands of times on some phase of science, notably astronomy. During the two years following his graduation he was professor of Latin and Greek in Wilbraham Academy. While teaching he fitted himself for the ministry, and in 1855 was made a member of the New England conference of the Methodist Episcopal church. Between 1855 and 1880 he served as pastor of churches in Boston, Worcester, Lynn, Westfield, Cambridgeport and Charlestown, Mass.; Brooklyn, N. Y., and Philadelphia, Pa., and established a high reputation as a pulpit orator. In 1861 and 1862 he served in the Massachusetts house of representatives, and was elected by the senate to preach the election sermon before the legislature of that state in 1863. In 1880 he was elected and consecrated a bishop in the Methodist Episcopal church, being one of the few ministers who have been taken directly from the pastorate to the episcopal office. On being consecrated bishop, he chose his residence in Atlanta, Ga., so that he might work especially for the colored people of the South. Here he founded and sustained a trade school and others, and was instrumental in the inauguration of a theological seminary, which was endowed by Mr. Gammon, of Chicago, with $750,000. In 1883 he officially visited Mexico; in 1887, Japan, Corea and China, and in 1890 he held the nine conferences of his church in Europe, and was a delegate of his church to the British and Irish conferences of the Wesleyan body. In 1898 he made an official tour through South America, from Darien to Patagonia, and in 1899 repeated the journey. In the latter year he was elected president of the commission on the organic law of the Methodist church. He has published more than a thousand newspaper articles, numerous pamphlets and several important books. His best known books are "Sights and Insights" (1874), a book of travels; "Studies of the Stars" (1878); "Recreations in Astronomy, with Directions for Practical Experiments and Telescopic Work" (1879), and "The Bible in the World's Education" (1894). Bishop Warren has been a wide traveler, and has climbed such difficult mountains as the Matterhorn and Popocatepetl. In 1872 the degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Dickinson College, and in 1893 that of LL.D. by the Ohio Wesleyan University. Bishop Warren was married, in 1883, to Mrs. Elizabeth Iliff, who has founded and endowed the Iliff School of Theology. Since 1884 Bishop Warren has resided in Denver, Col. He has been prominently identified with the development of the University of Denver.

H. W. Warren

BUTLER, James Davie, clergyman, educator and author, was born in Rutland, Vt., March 15, 1815. His family have been established in Boston since 1635. The ancestors of his grandmother, Mary Sigourney, were Huguenots who, fleeing from France in 1681, shared about a decade afterward in the first settlement of Oxford, Mass. Mr. Butler was graduated at Middlebury College in 1836, and at Andover in 1840, having meanwhile served as tutor and acting professor in his alma mater, where he was made LL.D. in 1862. He was elected an Abbott resident in Andover, but in 1842 sailed for Europe. He remained abroad a year and a half, partly at German universities, but chiefly on a leisurely tour through Austria, Italy, Switzerland, France and Great Britain. A course of lectures on Europe which he had prepared was often delivered in New England and other parts of the Union. From 1845 until 1847 he held a professorship in Norwich University, Vermont, preaching also in the neighborhood, as he had before done for half a year in Burlington, Vt. He was three times settled as a Congregational pastor: in 1847, at Wells River, Vt.; in 1851, at South Danvers (now Peabody); and in 1852, at Cincinnati. On leaving this last pulpit, he served as professor of Greek in Wabash College, Indiana, about four years, when he took a similar position in the University of Wisconsin. He taught there nine years. This professorship he left in 1867, with a view of repeating and extending the foreign travel which he had begun twenty-five years before. Among the new scenes into which this second journey of fifteen months led him were St. Petersburg, Moscow, Stamboul, Damascus,—thirty days in Palestine, forty on the Nile, and as many in Greece and Spain. In 1869 he was among the first to reach the Pacific slope by the first transcontinental road. He explored the Yosemite, and when lost on Mount Broderick was found by his former university pupil, John Muir, who was the discoverer of our grandest glacier. From San Francisco he passed on to Honolulu by a sailing-ship, made the interinsular voyage in a sloop, and spent a day in the crater of Kilauea. In 1878 and 1884 he made other trips, across the Atlantic, and in 1890, having seen every one of the United States, started westward on a world-circling tour. In Japan he traversed many unbeaten paths; in China went 1,400 miles up the Yang-tse; traversed India from Tuticorin to the Himalayas, and from east to west via the cities of the Great Moguls. This expedition ended with a voyage to the North Cape and seven weeks in rural Britain. Since 1858 Mr. Butler has resided at Madison, Wis., where he has been for the most part a recluse student. His favorite studies have been linguistic,—chiefly Greek and Italian. In 1842 Mr. Butler was foreign correspondent of the New York "Observer," and on all his tours has written for some paper. Articles from his pen have appeared in the "Riverside," "American Historical Review," "Lippincott's," "Magazine of American History," "Bibliotheca Sacra" and other periodicals. More than 200 of his papers have been published in the New York "Nation." Among his published sermons, one was his farewell to the church in Danvers, and another was delivered at the home burial of Col. Ransom, killed at the storming of Chapultepec. His "Prehistoric Wisconsin" (1876) gave birth to much investigation of our copper age. His "Mental Culture Among Teachers" was delivered before the American Institute in 1852, at Troy, N. Y., and 5,000 copies were printed by its order for gratuitous distribution. His address, "How Dead Languages Make Live Men," in Detroit, in 1874, before the National Education Association, was repeated elsewhere fifty times, and awakened new interest in classical studies. His "Shakespearian Hapax Legomena; or, Words Used Once for All by Shakespeare," printed by the Shakespeare Society of New York and elsewhere, was thought by Halliwell-Phillipps to mark a new departure in verbal criticism of the great dramatist. His "Architecture of St. Peter's" was well received by a hundred audiences, one of them in Rome itself. His "Mnemonics; or, Commonplace Books," was called for still oftener. His "Butleriana" is a volume

James D. Butler

on the lineage of his family and others with which it has intermarried. Mr. Butler's two addresses before the Vermont Historical Society (1846, 1848), were the first publications of that association. One was on "Deficiencies in Vermont Histories," another was on the "Battle of Bennington," where his mother's father, Israel Harris, had served as a lieutenant. At the centennial of Rutland, his native town, in 1870, he delivered the historical address. At the Marietta centennial of Ohio, in 1888, he spoke as a commissioner from the state of Wisconsin. For many years an officer in the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, and latterly its first vice-president, he has contributed many papers to its published collections. A full hundred friends, gathering under his roof as he began his eighty-fifth year (1899) and was serving as a chaplain of the legislature, declared that he still had the dew of his youth. He was married, in 1845, to Anna, daughter of Joshua Bates, president of Middlebury College (1818–1840). She died in 1892. Four of their children survive.

HUSE, William L., business man, was born at Danville, Caledonia co., Vt., March 9, 1835, son of John H. Huse. His maternal grandfather, Thomas Colby, took part in the capture of Fort Ticonderoga under Ethan Allen. When William L. Huse was seven years of age his parents removed to Chicago, where he attended the public schools, and was graduated at Bell's Commercial College, and at the age of seventeen entered the grocery establishment of H. G. Loomis as clerk. One year later his ability and industry commended him to the forwarding and commission firm of I. D. Harmon & Co., whose headquarters were in Peru, Ill. This firm offered him a position of trust, which was accepted, and he entered his new field of labor with manifest zeal. In the following year he was entrusted with a steamer running on the Illinois river, and given entire charge of the boat. In 1858 he bought a steamer, and entered upon the transportation business on the Illinois and Mississippi. In 1860 he owned three steamers, and was able to sell out his business at a good profit. The following year he organized the firm of Huse, Loomis & Co., in St. Louis, and began business in ice and transportation on a larger scale, with his old employer as a partner, For twenty years this firm continued as at first organized, and its efforts were crowned with marked success. In 1880 the firm was merged into the Huse and Loomis Ice and Transportation Co., with Mr. Huse as president. The company's capital is $550,000, Mr. Huse owning a controlling interest. Half a dozen steamers and sixty barges comprise the floating stock, and carry on an annual ice traffic of 250,000 tons. The company owns enormous storehouses at various desirable points on the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, whence its ice is taken to St. Louis and other places on the Mississippi. The company gives employment to some 3,000 men. During the seventeen years Mr. Huse resided in Peru, Ill., he served two years as mayor. He is also president of the Union Dairy Co. and the Creve Cœur Lake Ice Co., and a director and stockholder in the Crystal Plate Glass Co., the Boatmen's Bank, the St. Louis Trust Co., and the Peru City Plow and Wheel Co.; in 1892 was president of the Commercial Club, of St. Louis; in 1893 was president of the Paducah, Tennessee and Alabama Railroad Co. and Tennessee Midland Railroad Co.; in 1895 he helped to build, and was made president of the Chicago, Peoria and Memphis Railroad Co., all of which lines have been disposed of to other companies. He was one of the organizers of the St. Louis and Oklahoma City railroad, and was elected its president, holding this office to date (1899). Mr. Huse is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was married, in 1865, to Martha E., daughter of Rev. Harvey Brown, of Harlem, New York city, previously prominent as a preacher of the Methodist church in early days in Illinois.

Wm L Huse

BARRETT, Thomas, financier, was born in Ireland, Dec. 22, 1829, son of Edmund and Mary (Ford) Barrett. His parents removed in 1848 to New Orleans, where his father died in 1855. The son was educated in private schools of his native country. In 1856, prompted by the ambition and resistless energy that have always characterized him, he went to California, and there engaged in mining. During five years of residence he achieved a degree of success worthy of his industry and enterprise; but then removing to St. Louis, he accepted the position of assistant quartermaster. He resigned a few months later to become secretary to the military commission appointed under Gen. P. H. Sheridan to examine war claims. When, however, Gen. Sheridan was transferred to other duties, Capt. Barrett resigned. He located permanently in Memphis in 1862, and at once took an active part in the real estate, commercial and railroad interests of the city. Largely through his enterprise, the Citizens' Street Railroad Co. was enabled to complete its lines throughout the city. Of this company he was vice-president, general manager, and the largest stockholder. He is president of the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Consolidated railroad and of the Security Bank of Memphis, and is interested in numerous other corporations; has been a member of the New York Cotton Exchange for several years. Mr. Barrett is in politics a stanch Democrat, and, although never an office-seeker, he was for a short time member of the city council. He it was who introduced in this body the resolution to terminate the old city government, so as to vacate all offices preparatory to the inauguration of the new order, known as the Shelby county taxing district. He was married, in 1876, to Maria J. Frost, of Memphis, and has three sons. Mr. Barrett has been a cool-headed, energetic pushing man under all circumstances. He owns many plantations in Mississippi, and has found this a fair investment for the past thirty years and annually adds to his holdings—and is one of the most solid and successful financiers of Memphis.

Thomas Barrett

STEARNS, Oliver, educator and clergyman, was born at Lunenburg, Worcester co., Mass., June 3, 1807, son of Thomas and Priscilla (Cushing) Stearns. His uncle, Asahel Stearns, was professor of law at Harvard (1817–29). He was educated in a district school in his native town, and supplemented the course there by studying with the local clergyman and other teachers and by a single quarter in the academy at New Ipswich. In his early years he worked on his father's farm during the summers, and while a student at Harvard met

Oliver Stearns

his expenses by teaching school in winter vacations; he was also monitor in junior year. His standing in scholarship was high, and he was accorded an oration at the exhibition of the senior class and at his graduation, in 1826. He was also a member of the Hasty Pudding Club, the Institute of 1770 and the Phi Beta Kappa Society. After graduation he was for a year usher at a private school at Jamaica Plain, and then, under the influence of Dr. Channing, entered the Cambridge Divinity School to prepare for the ministry. During two years of his theological course he was tutor in mathematics in Harvard College. Being graduated in 1830, he was ordained and installed pastor of the Second Church (Unitarian) of Northampton, Mass., on Nov. 9, 1831, and continued incumbent until April 1, 1839, when ill health caused his resignation. At the end of a year he became pastor of the Third Church (Unitarian)of Hingham, where he continued for seventeen years. During 1856–63 he was president of the Meadville Theological School, Pennsylvania, and then returned to Cambridge to accept the Parkman professorship of pulpit eloquence and pastoral care, succeeding Convers Francis, deceased; and as lecturer on Christian theology, succeeding George E. Ellis. In 1870 the title of his chair was changed to the Parkman professorship of theology, and later he gave regular instruction in systematic theology and ethics. He held the chair of theology until 1878, and meantime, for eight years (1870–78), was dean of the Divinity School. Prof. Stearns published numerous articles in the current magazines and reviews, also several pamphlets on theological topics. The degrees of A.M. and D.D. were conferred on him by Harvard University. He was twice married: first, in 1832, to Mary Blood Sterling; second, in 1872, to Mrs. Augusta Hannah Bayley. He died in Cambridge, Mass., July 18, 1885.

ALEXANDER, John Henry, scientist, was born in Annapolis, Md., June 26, 1812, youngest child of William and Mary (Stockett) Alexander. His father, one of a Scotch-Irish family, born in Belfast, emigrated to the United States at the close of the revolutionary war, and established himself as a merchant in Annapolis. The Stockett family, into which he married, settled in Maryland in 1642, and still hold the estates originally granted them. The son received his classical education at St. John's College, Annapolis, taking his degree at the age of fourteen, and then studied law for several years; but he gradually became interested in applied science, and took up work in connection with surveys for the Susquehanna railroad. He soon projected a topographical map of Maryland, in conjunction with a geological survey, and, under commission from the legislature, began a preliminary survey, together with Prof. Julius T. Ducatel, who had charge of the geology. In February, 1834, the two scientists were appointed topographical engineer and geologist, respectively. They published annual reports (1838–39–40), and in 1841 were prepared to begin the trigonometrical survey and a general scientific report on the geology of Maryland, when the state, partly in consequence of its depressed financial condition, withdrew its support, and their work ended. From 1837 until 1841 Mr. Alexander drew no part of the salary attached to his office. During these years he devoted considerable time to the opening of bituminous coal beds in Allegany county, and founded the George's Creek Coal and Iron Co., of which he was president in 1836–45. In 1840 he published "Contributions to a History of the Metallurgy of Iron," and in 1842 a supplement to the same. He aided Prof. Hassler, of the coast survey, in his attempt to secure a uniform standard of weights and measures throughout the United States, and in 1845, under commission from the legislature of Maryland, made a report "On the Standards of Weights and Measures for the State of Maryland," a work of great research. He also collected data for a volume entitled "A Universal Dictionary of Weights and Measures, Ancient and Modern" (1850), which still has high rank as a work of reference. In 1855 he published, as a basis of action by congress, a pamphlet entitled "International Coinage for Great Britain and the United States," and in it proposed equalization of the pound sterling and the half-eagle. It was reprinted at Oxford, in 1857, the year in which a commission, having in view the unification of coinage, met in England. Dr. Alexander represented the U. S. government on this commission, and his answers to the questions of the British commission on decimal coinage were printed by that body. Although he failed to accomplish anything, his efforts were highly appreciated at home. During the opening year of the civil war he served as an engineer officer in planning and constructing the defenses of Baltimore. Further, he gave liberally toward the raising and equipment of a field battery commanded by his eldest son. At the request of the U. S. lighthouse board, he made reports on Babbage's numerical system of lighthouses, on steam whistles as fog signals, and, in connection with the chemist, C. Morfit, on illuminating oils. He was about to be appointed director of the mint in Philadelphia, in 1867, when his career was ended by death. Dr. Alexander was deeply versed in Greek and Latin, had no slight command of Hebrew, and was familiar with most modern tongues of the civilized world. He was a poet, and left works of a high order. His acquaintance with theology and church history was thorough and extended. His published works not already mentioned include eleven essays contributed to the "American Journal of Science," and other scientific periodicals, among which are "On a New Form of Mountain or Other Barometer" and "Hassler's Experiments on the Expansion of Water at Various Temperatures." He edited editions of Simms' "Treatise on Mathematical Instruments Used in Surveying, Leveling and Astronomy" (1835, 1839, 1848), and the same author's "Treatise on Leveling" (1838). His published books of verse are: "Introits; or, Ante-Communion Psalms for the Sundays and Holy-Days Throughout the Year" (1844), and "Catena Dominica" (1854). Among his unpublished manuscripts are a "Dictionary of English Surnames" (12 vols.), which has been described as a "monument of learning bearing the impress of a strong and original genius"; "Ancient Roman Surnames"; "Dictionary of the Language of the Lenni-Lenape, or Delaware Indians"; "Concordance and Analytical Index of the Book of Common Prayer" (2 vols.), and "Suspiria Sanctorum: A Series of Sonnets for Holy-Days." Dr. Alexander occupied the chair of physics at St. James' College, Maryland, for over two years, and from that institution received the degree of LL.D. He occupied a similar position in the University of Pennsylvania, and subsequently in the University of Maryland. He was a member of the Maryland Historical Society; of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia; of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; and was one of the corporate members of the National Academy of Sciences. Dr. Alexander was married, in Baltimore, in June, 1836, to Margaret, daughter of Frederick and Margaret

Hammer. She survived him, with five sons and a daughter. Dr. Alexander died in Baltimore, Md., March 2, 1867.

BREVOORT, James Carson, civil engineer and author, was born in New York city, July 10, 1818. He inherited a valuable estate on Manhattan island from his father, Henry Brevoort, a wealthy merchant and descendant of Elias Brevoort, one of the early Dutch land proprietors of Manhattan island. After a preliminary education in his native city, he went to school near Berne, Switzerland, and then for three years to the Central School of Arts and Manufactures in Paris, where he obtained a diploma as civil engineer. On returning to America he assisted his uncle, James Renwick, in the northeastern boundary survey. In 1838 he became private secretary to Washington Irving, and accompanied him on his political mission to Spain. After a year in Madrid, he spent five years in travel throughout Europe, returning home in 1844. Having been married, in 1845, to a daughter of Leffert Lefferts, of Bedford, L. I., he resided from that time at the Lefferts homestead, employed in the management of his late father-in-law's estate, as well as of property which he purchased for himself in the same neighborhood. He also identified himself with the progress and the institutions of Brooklyn, being a member of its board of education for a number of years; one of the constructing board of water commissioners, and during 1863-73 president of the Long Island Historical Society. He was one of the original trustees of the Astor Library, New York, appointed by John Jacob Astor, and in 1875 became superintendent of that institution, holding the position two years, when he resigned. In 1861 Mr. Brevoort was made a regent of the University of the State of New York, and at the time of his death was the third eldest member of that distinguished body. He was also a member of the New York Historical Society; the American Geographical Society; the historical societies of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania; the American Academy of Natural Sciences; the New England Genealogico-Historical Society; and the numismatical societies of New York, Washington and Philadelphia. In 1863 the honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Williams College. Mr. Brevoort was a recognized authority in natural history, particularly in ichthyology and entomology. His knowledge of fish was hardly exceeded by any naturalist, and his collection of books and specimens was magnificent and valuable. This collection he presented to Eugene G. Blackford, New York state fish commissioner, who incorporated it with the other articles in his museum at Fulton market. He was also one of the first authorities on American history and antiquities in his day, and his library of Americana, originated in the collection of his father, which numbered 5,000 or 6,000 volumes, was more than doubled in number and quadrupled in value in his hands. His collections of coins, medals and manuscripts were also very extensive and valuable. Mr. Brevoort wrote occasionally on topics connected with his studies, and always in such cases fully, accurately and with the purpose of supplying new and important information. He contributed to the "American Journal of Numismatics" a series of illustrated papers on "Early Spanish and Portuguese Coinage in America," and to the "Historical Magazine" a paper on the "Discovery of the Remains of Columbus." In 1874 he published a work entitled "Verrazano the Navigator; or, Notes on Giovanni de Verrazano, and on a Planisphere of 1529, Illustrating his American Voyage in 1524." He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 7, 1887.

LATHROP, George Parsons, author, was born at Honolulu, island of Oahu, Hawaii, Aug. 25, 1851, son of George A. Lathrop, M.D., of Carthage, N. Y., and was of New England ancestry on both sides of the house. On the paternal side he descended from Rev. John Lothrop, or Lathrop, who emigrated from England to Boston, Mass., as early as 1634. He was a representative in the general court, and aided in founding Scituate, and died in 1653. The Lathrops aided in settling a number of noted towns in New England, including New London, which was one of the author's homes. Mr. Lathrop's father was sent to Hawaii, a few months before the son's birth, to take charge of the marine hospital established by the U. S. government. He also served as U. S. consul at Honolulu. In 1859 George Parsons Lathrop was brought to the United States, and in New York city obtained part of his early education. Later he went with his mother and elder brother, Francis, now a well-known artist, to Dresden, Germany, where he continued his studies. Returning to New York city, he became a student in Columbia Law School, spending about a year there (1870-71). He then entered a law office, but gave up that profession for authorship almost immediately, and was one of the few Americans who have followed what may be called the purely literary life. Like many other literary men, he found the editorial desk an experience and help, having been assistant editor of the "Atlantic Monthly" from 1875 until 1877, and editor of the Boston "Sunday Courier" from 1877 until 1879. For several years he lived at Concord, Mass., in the "Wayside," the former home of Nathaniel Hawthorne, to whose daughter, Rose, he was married in 1871. From Concord they removed to New London, Conn., and from New London to New York city in 1883. There Mr. Lathrop engaged in miscellaneous literary work, and founded the American Copyright League, of which he was president until the summer of 1885. His first work, a volume of poems, entitled "Rose and Rooftree," appeared in 1875, and was followed by "Gettysburg: A Battle Ode," read before the Society of the Army of the Potomac, on the famous battlefield, July 3, 1888, and published in that same year, and by "Dreams and Days" (1892). Many poems not yet collected were contributed to magazines and other periodicals. In novels and stories Mr. Lathrop was more prolific. Beginning with "After-glow," a novel published in the "No Name" series, in 1876, his work in this branch of literature includes "Somebody Else," novelette (1878); "An Echo of Passion," novelette (1882); "In the Distance," novel (1882); "Newport," novel (1884); "True," novelette, and stories (1884); "Behind Time" (1888); "Two Sides of a Story," short stories (1889); and "Would You Kill Him?" novel (1889). In miscellaneous prose, Mr. Lathrop published "A Study of Hawthorne" (1876); "Spanish Vistas" (1883); and "A History of the Union League of Philadelphia" (1883). He also edited "The Masque of Poets," in the "No Name" series (1878); an edition of Hawthorne's works, with biography (1883); and, with his wife, wrote "A Story of Courage: Annals of the Georgetown Convent." A dramatization of Tennyson's "Elaine" was performed with success, in 1887, in New York, Boston and Chicago. Mr. Lathrop's success was the result of persistent effort and careful work, for no matter what path of literature he followed, it is not too high praise to say that he honored it by so doing. His prose style is strong, nervous and careful, possessing a directness that is

George Parsons Lathrop

pleasing in this period of bewildering rhetoric. His poetry is rushing and vigorous, though not deficient in that subtle work which leaves the reader at the boundary of some elevating thought, which the soul grasps readily under the influence of the poet's leading. There are few finer battle pieces than Mr. Lathrop's "Keenan's Charge," and, in fact, his work in all directions is inspiriting and helpful. Mr. Lathrop was a member of the Thames Club, a social organization of New London, and at one time was its president. He also was a member of the Players', Authors' and Reform clubs, of New York city, and of the Sons of the Revolution. Soon after settling in New York he and his wife were received into the Roman Catholic church. He was a zealous layman until his death, frequently defending the church in the public press. Mr. Lathrop died in New York city, April 19, 1898.

LATHROP, Rose (Hawthorne), author and artist, was born at Lenox, Mass., May 20, 1851, second daughter and youngest child of Nathaniel Hawthorne, America's greatest novelist, and Sophia Peabody, his wife. The years of her life from 1853 until 1860 were spent in England and Portugal. In 1870 she studied art in Dresden, Germany, and in London, where, in 1871, she was married to George Parsons Lathrop, the author. While her talent for painting is of no mean order, her literary predilections, developed at an early age, have overshadowed it. Her first book, a collection of poems, called "Along the Shore," appeared in 1888; her next, "Memories of Hawthorne," in 1897. Her other work is comprised in stories and sketches, published in the Princeton "Review," "Scribner's Magazine," and like journals, and daintily flavored sketches for the little folks, printed in "St. Nicholas" and "Wide Awake." The characteristic of Mrs. Lathrop's poetry is strength of thought; its charm, a subtle rendering of nature's moods. It is more given to that fine suggestiveness so conspicuous in the work of Mrs. Jackson and Mrs. Whitney than to an elaboration of detail. In prose, Mrs. Lathrop's work is very pleasing, having a flow and music that show the poet's soul. It is not yet known what her talent could give in an extended work. Since 1896 Mrs. Lathrop has devoted her time and energies to conducting a home for destitute cancer sufferers, on the plan of the widespread European charity, inaugurated at Lyons, France, about 100 years since by Mme. Garnier, who began her benevolent work by receiving a patient into her own humble lodging and nursing her with great gentleness. Mrs. Lathrop has secured to her assistance in this noble work three women devoted for life to the cause, and it is her aim to enlarge the sphere of usefulness until no abject suffering shall exist in this disease without proper attention. She hopes to engage the fervent co-operation of the best women, who will give their services free of charge, in the spirit of true Catholic consecration to God in His poor, so frequent in the Middle Ages. Her own charitable effort is peculiar in one point, that she believes it necessary to live among the poor in doing this work, and in homes without the formality of the usual hospital institution, in order that a familiarity with the lives of the poorest class may aid in bettering their condition; that the sharing of the many inconveniences of poverty may keep sympathy alive and active, and that the most abject poor may have easy access to the nurses in the hospital homes. The work has been supported entirely by popular contributions in response to the generous advertisement given by the daily press, which has constantly printed explanations of the charity and appeals for funds.

ALMY, William, colonist, was born in England, in 1601. He settled at Lynn, Mass., in 1631, and there resided for a few years; later returning to England. In 1635 he emigrated again, in the ship Abigail, with his wife, Audrey, and children, Annis and Christopher. He was one of the ten men of Lynn, grantees of the town of Sandwich, by the Plymouth court, in 1637, whose names are given by Barber in his "Historical Collections," but whether he ever removed to Sandwich, and assisted in founding that town, is not known. In 1644 he was at Portsmouth, R. I., and was granted lands at "the Wading brook," the scene of the hard-fought battle, under Sullivan and Greene, in August, 1778. Portsmouth has ever since been the seat of the oldest branch of his family. He soon rose to distinction in the infant colony, then so much in need of good and capable men. In 1648, the year after the formation of the government, under the charter of 1643, he was assistant for Portsmouth and commissioner in 1656–57 and 1663, the last session under the old charter. The office of assistant corresponded to senator and commissioner to representative. William Almy's will, dated February, 1676, mentions his children, Christopher, John, Job, Ann and Catherine, from whom the numerous and widely represented Almy family is descended. He probably died in the year that his will was executed.

John Nesmit

NESMITH, John, manufacturer, was born at Londonderry, Rockingham co., N. H., Aug. 3, 1793, fourth child of John Nesmith. His earliest known ancestors removed from Scotland to Ireland in 1690, settling on the river Bann, which divides the counties of Londonderry and Antrim. In 1718 James Nesmith, with his wife and infant son, emigrated to America with a company of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians, and became one of the proprietors and founders of Londonderry, N. H. His eighth child, Thomas, was the father of John, of Windham, N. H., and grandfather of Thomas and John, of Lowell. John Nesmith, Sr., a prosperous merchant of Windham, died in 1806, leaving a widow and nine children. Mrs. Nesmith, with the aid of her elder sons, continued the business; but seven years later she became the wife of Deacon Daniel McKeen, of Derry, and removed to that place. John, soon after his father's death, became a clerk in the store of John Dow, of Haverhill, Mass.; but in 1812 joined his brother Thomas in conducting a store at Windham. Ten years later they removed to the neighboring town of Derry, where they remained for about eight years. After spending a short time in New York city as commission merchants, they took up the real estate business, and in 1831 settled in Lowell, Mass. There they bought the well-known Gedney estate, of 150 acres, situated in that part of the town called Belvidere; divided it into building lots, and laid out streets, one of which perpetuates their name; disposing of the property to great advantage. The care of his real estate was John's chief occupation, but he carried on philosophical and mechanical studies at the same time. He invented several machines, including one for making wire fences and one for making shawl fringe. As agent or owner, he was interested in mills in Lowell, Dracut, Chelmsford, Hooksett and other places, and engaged in the manufacture of blankets, flannels, printing cloths, sheetings and other fabrics. Foreseeing the fitness of Lawrence for manufacturing purposes, he bought large tracts of land on both sides of the Merrimac, and it was he who suggested the purchase of Lake

Winnipisiogee as a water supply for the mills upon that river. Mr. Nesmith was a presidential elector on the Republican ticket in 1860 and 1864; was lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts in 1862, and would have been renominated in 1863 if his consent could have been obtained. In 1863 he was appointed collector of internal revenue for his district, and held the office until within a few days of his death. He gave liberally to the anti-slavery and temperance causes, and in his will left property for the maintenance of the indigent blind of New Hampshire and for a public park in Franklin, in that state. Mr. Nesmith was thrice married: first, in June, 1825, to Mary, daughter of Samuel Bell, of Chester, N. H., U. S. senator and governor of the state in 1819–23. She died six years later, and he was married to her cousin, Eliza T., daughter of John Bell, governor of New Hampshire in 1829–30. She died in 1836, leaving two children, one of whom survives. His third wife was Harriet R., daughter of Aaron Mansur, of Lowell, who died Jan. 8, 1893. Mr. Nesmith had a large family of children, seven of whom survived him: Eliza Bell, wife of John Bell Bouton, author and journalist; Harriet Bell (deceased), who was married to Horace B. Coburn, of Lowell; Isabel, wife of Hon. Frederic T. Greenhalge, governor of Massachusetts in 1893–96; Joseph A., of Lowell; Julia D., wife of Thomas P. Ivy, and one unmarried daughter. Thomas Nesmith, brother of John, was a colonel of militia in 1820, a director of the Merchants' Bank of Lowell, founder of a public library at Windham, N. H., and giver of $25,000 toward the benefit of the poor of Lowell. John Nesmith died at Lowell, Mass., Oct. 15, 1869.

WALKER, John Brisben, editor, author and founder of Cosmopolitan University, was born on the Monongahela river, in Pennsylvania, Sept. 10, 1847, son of John and Anna (Krepps) Walker. His father was a son of Maj. John Walker, one of the first commissioners for the improvement of western rivers; and his mother was a daughter of Gen. S. G. Krepps, chairman of the committee of the Pennsylvania senate which, in 1827, reported the resolution asking for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. Mr. Walker is also great-great-grandson of Carl Christopher Springer, prominent as a founder of the Swedish colony at Wilmington, on the Delaware river. He was educated at the Gonzaga Classical School, Washington, D. C., and entered Georgetown University in 1863, remaining until his appointment to the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, in 1865. While a cadet, he invented an improved rammer for the guns of monitors, which was approved by Ericsson, and favorably reported by the navy department. In 1868 he resigned from West Point, and accompanied the U. S. minister, J. Ross Brown, to Peking, where he entered the Chinese military service. He returned in 1870, and became actively interested in manufacturing and other enterprises connected with the development of Kanawha valley. Meantime, having become active in public affairs, in 1872 he was nominated for congress on the Republican ticket, but was defeated; in 1873 he represented West Virginia in the immigration convention at Indianapolis, and in 1874 was chairman of the committee on resolutions of the first Ohio river improvement convention. His entire fortune having been swept away in the panic of 1873-74, he was offered an opportunity to prepare a series of articles on economic questions for the Cincinnati "Commercial," and was recommended as managing editor to the proprietors of the Pittsburgh "Telegraph" by Murat Halstead. Shortly afterwards he accepted the managing editorship of the Washington (D. C.) "Chronicle," which he held three years. In 1879 he began a systematic inspection of the arid sections of the West, with a view to their reclamation by irrigation; and becoming interested in an extensive tract on the outskirts of Denver, became a pioneer in the cultivation of alfalfa, which in the course of nine years yielded him large profits. He was also actively instrumental in a series of engineering operations for recovering bottom lands in Denver, thus adding over 550 lots to the area of the most valuable portion of the city. In 1889 he removed to New York city, and purchased the "Cosmopolitan Magazine," which he has since continued to edit. In 1895 the entire plant was removed to Irvington-on-Hudson, where was erected an extensive building to accommodate all departments of his business. Mr. Walker has ever been an earnest advocate of social, economic and educational reform. He has devised several notable schemes along these lines; notably a plan for a national clearing-house for banks, which has been highly recommended by several leading authorities on banking; and a proposition for an interconvertible bond, the result of twenty-five years' study and research, which has been endorsed by leaders in both political parties. In 1891 he delivered an address before the Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C., on "The Church and Poverty," which has turned the thoughts of many prominent churchmen into the direction of social reform movements and the scientific treatment of poverty and its problems. The crowning work of his life, however, was the foundation of the Cosmopolitan University, in 1896. It is the result of years of earnest thought in the direction of providing suitable educational advantages for those whom lack of means or time has kept from the usual institutions of learning. Any person over sixteen years of age may be admitted as a student, free of expense, except when able to afford the nominal sum of $5 per term. The government and management is vested in a president and board of trustees, while Mr. Walker himself has guaranteed sums sufficient to meet all needs for a term of years. Instruction is entirely by correspondence, and students are encouraged in every way to personal investigation and independent reading on subjects under treatment. At first it was thought that only a very limited number of students would avail themselves of the advantages offered, but the idea has proved so acceptable throughout the country that over 21,000 names are now enrolled, and each autumn an increasing number of applications is received. When Mr. Walker first launched the scheme into practical operation he invited Pres. Andrews, of Brown University, to assume the executive office, but on his subsequent decision to retain his old office, Rev. Eliphalet Nott Potter, former president of Union and Hobart colleges, accepted the charge. In the midst of his manifold activities, Mr. Walker has written considerably on economic and financial questions. He has recently brought to light and proved the authenticity of the "Autobiography of Napoleon Bonaparte" for his magazine (1898). His intimate acquaintance with the bibliography of Napoleon, his knowledge of military affairs and military men, here and abroad, especially fitted him for this search fraught with such important results. He is a member of the Century Association of New York city, the University Club of Chicago, and the Casino, at Ardsley-on-Hudson, N. Y. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him by Georgetown University at

its centenary celebration, in 1890. He was married, in 1870, to Emily, daughter of Gen. David Hunter Strother ("Porte Crayon"), soldier, author, poet and artist. They have seven sons and one daughter.

WARD, Geneviève (Countess de Guerbel), tragedienne, was born in New York city, March 27, 1838, daughter of Samuel and Lucy (Lee) Ward. Her father, a native of Massachusetts and for many years a prosperous planter and business man of Texas, served at one time as U. S. consul at Bristol, England; her mother, a woman of rare artistic and intellectual gifts, was a daughter of Gideon Lee, mayor of New York city (1833) and congressman (1835–37). Part of Miss Ward's childhood was passed in European countries, where she was the constant companion of her mother in extensive travels, and early became thoroughly conversant with several continental languages. At the age of nine she began to study the piano under the tuition of the organist of St. Peter's, in Rome, and at thirteen, by a special effort of Rossini, who foresaw the great possibilities of her voice, she began regular lessons in singing under Ronzi, then director of the opera in Florence. Early in 1854 she made the acquaintance of Constantine de Guerbel, a Russian nobleman of remarkably fascinating personality. He proposed marriage, and, after an apparently thorough investigation into his record, the ceremony was performed at the American consulate in Nice. Almost immediately suspicions of the bridegroom's character were aroused in several directions, and on his failure to arrange for the ceremony at the Greek chapel in Paris, which alone could validate the marriage in Russia, Mrs. Ward laid the matter before the czar. The result was that the recreant bridegroom was summoned home by a special ukase, and their wedding being celebrated by Archbishop Novitski in the cathedral of Warsaw, the bride and her family immediately left the country. She never again saw her husband, who died a few years later as the result of his unbridled excesses. On returning to Milan she resumed singing lessons under San Giovanni; entered on the study of dramatic declamation with the poet Uberti, and at the same time devoted considerable attention to other branches of artistic accomplishment. Desiring an unbiased judgment of her voice before essaying the stage, she adopted the novel method of disguising herself as a poor Italian girl and going to the rooms of the celebrated Lamperti to solicit instruction as a means to earning her livelihood. The maestro, charmed with the power and purity of her vocalization, encouraged her ambition, and she made such rapid progress under his tuition that he readily forgave the innocent ruse. In 1857 she made her début in opera under the name of Madame Guerrabella at La Scala, Milan, in the title rôle of "Lucrezia Borgia," her triumph there being duplicated at Bergamo in "Stella di Napoli." The next year she appeared at the Theatre des Italiens, Paris, in "Don Giovanni," winning the highest encomiums from the French press. After a year's study with Martha Groom, the celebrated oratorio singer, she made her début in English opera as Maid Marian in MacFarren's "Robin Hood" at the Covent Garden Theatre, London, where she achieved another famous success. During the Lenten season of 1862 she sang in "The Messiah" at Exeter Hall, and was the first person ever allowed the honor of an encore, in "Rejoice Greatly," which to that time had been precluded by the rules of the house. Later in the spring she appeared in Italian opera at Her Majesty's Theatre, and in the autumn entered on a tour in the United States. In Havana, in 1863, she made her final appearance on the operatic stage, a subsequent attack of diphtheria resulting in the total loss of her singing voice. After her return to New York city she taught singing for several years in a young ladies' school, and then, on advice of her friends, began systematic study for the stage with Fanny Morant. By dint of extraordinary application, she in six months' time completely mastered fourteen parts, and on Oct. 1, 1873, made her début as Lady Macbeth at the Theatre Royal, Manchester, where during the engagement of several weeks she also appeared as Queen Constance in "King John." In November she presented Hugo's "Lucrezia Borgia" in Dublin, and early in 1874 she attained so great success at the Adelphi Theatre, London, in the part of Unarita in "The Prayer in the Storm," that the piece was continued for six months. Later in the same year she played Rebecca in "Ivanhoe" at Drury Lane; then toured successfully as Julia in the "Hunchback," Portia, Lucrezia Borgia, Lady Macbeth, Medea and other parts. Early in 1875 she appeared as Countess Thecla in Lewis Wingfield's "Despite the World" and in William G. Wills' "Sappho," both written expressly for her; and in December presented "Antigone" at the Crystal Palace, London. In the fall of 1876 she began a period of study under Regnier, the great dramatic teacher and critic, and at the end of the winter made her French début at the Porte St. Martin Théâtre, Paris, presenting scenes from "Macbeth" in French and English. Favorable proposals for professional engagements came to her from all parts of the continent; but, preferring to confine herself to English drama, she, in September, 1877, accepted an invitation to play Queen Katherine at the Theatre Royal, Manchester. In March, 1878, she appeared as Emilia in "Othello" at the Queen's Theatre, London, being declared by all critics "the best Emilia of our generation," and then entered on a tour of the provinces as Portia and Queen Katharine. She made her first appearance in America at Booth's theatre, New York, Sept. 2, 1878, in the rôles of Jane Shore and Queen Katharine, and thereafter made an extensive tour of the continent. On her return to London, in April, 1879, she leased the Lyceum Theatre, where she produced "Zillah," "Lucrezia Borgia" and "Forget-Me-Not"; and in 1880 she appeared as Clorinde in Angier's "L'Aventurière" at the Prince of Wales Theatre. In 1881–82 she again toured through the United States and Canada with "Forget-Me-Not," and in 1883–85 through India and Australia. In 1891 she made a tour in South Africa with "Forget-Me-Not" and various Shakespearean plays, obtaining new laurels. In 1893, with Sir Henry Irving, she played Queen Eleanor in "Becket" at the Lyceum Theatre, and later helped to increase her reputation by a superb rendering of Queen Margaret in "Richard III." Miss Ward is widely noted as one of the most impassioned and intelligent interpreters of tragic characters known in modern times. Her elegant appearance, powerful voice and unfailing devotion to her work have contributed to her exalted position in the profession. Two biographies of her have appeared: "Memoir of Ginevra Guerrabella," by Henry Wikoff (1863) and "Geneviève Ward" by Zadel B. Gustafson (1881).

Genevieve Ward

DANE, Nathan, lawyer, was born at Ipswich, Mass., Dec. 29, 1752. He was one of the family of six sons and six daughters of a farmer in good circumstances, and was descended from one of three brothers who were among the first settlers of Gloucester, Andover and Ipswich. Until after attaining his majority he worked on his father's farm, and to this circumstance he attributed the physical vigor and power of long-continued application to study for which he became so remarkable. He, meantime, attended a common school, devoting his leisure to general reading and the study of mathematics. Having prepared himself for college in eight months, he entered Harvard, and was graduated in 1778 with a high reputation for industry and scholarship. He then began the study of law under Judge Wetmore, of Salem, while teaching school at Beverly, Mass., where, in 1782, he began practice, and soon became prominent. During the three years following his admission to the bar he was a representative in the general court of Massachusetts, and is said to have distinguished himself by his ability in debate, knowledge of and capacity for public business and the uprightness and directness of his views. In 1785 he was a delegate to the Continental congress, was re-elected in 1786 and 1787, and did excellent service on many important committees. It was while in this body that he drafted the celebrated ordinance passed in 1787 for the government of the territory northwest of the Ohio river. Just on the eve of its passage, it occurred to him to insert the clause by which slavery was forever excluded from the states north of the Ohio; the clause reading, "That there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said territory." Another clause declares "That religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and to the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." The ordinance also contained a prohibitory clause against all laws impairing the obligation of contracts, which was made a part of the constitution of the United States a few months later. This ordinance was adopted without a single alteration; and in 1830, in the U. S. senate, Daniel Webster said of it: "We are accustomed to praise the lawgivers of antiquity; we help to perpetuate the fame of Solon and Lycurgus; but I doubt whether one single law of any lawgiver, ancient or modern, has produced effects of a more distinct and marked and lasting character than the ordinance of '87." In 1790 Mr. Dane was a member of the Massachusetts senate; was re-elected in 1794, and again in 1796, 1797, 1798. In 1794 he was appointed a judge in the court of common pleas for Essex county, but resigned soon after taking the oath of office; and in 1795 he was appointed on a committee to revise the laws of the state. He was appointed, in 1811, to revise and publish the charters that had been granted in Massachusetts, and in 1812 was delegated to make a publication of the statutes. He was a presidential elector in 1812, a member of the Hartford convention in 1814, and in 1820 was chosen a member of the convention for revising the state constitution, but on account of increasing deafness did not take his seat. Mr. Dane took an active interest in many objects of general improvement and benevolence. He gave $15,000 to found the Harvard Law School, which resulted in the establishment of the Dane professorship of law, the chair being filled by Judge Joseph Story until his death, according to Mr. Dane's request. Mr. Dane was a member of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society, the Massachusetts and Essex historical societies, the American Antiquarian Society; an honorary member of the Indiana and Michigan societies and of the Dane Law Library of Ohio, as a tribute to his service in drawing the famous ordinance. He was one of the founders of the Massachusetts Temperance Society, the first established society of the kind; was its president for several years, and contributed largely to its support. Mr. Dane was a religious man, believing firmly in the doctrines of Christianity, and during fifty years of his life devoted a part of every Sunday, after attending divine service, to reading the Scriptures, very often in the original languages. In his habits and manners Mr. Dane was rigidly simple. He went straight forward to whatever object he had in view, without parade in either the preparation or execution. He was uniformly prompt and systematic, and his whole life was one of constant and wonderful diligence. The qualities of his intellect were of the solid kind. By his cast of mind, as well as by habit, he was inclined to the severer and graver studies. His judgment was singularly discriminating and well balanced, unbiased by passion or prejudice. In the management of public affairs he was cautious, firm, wise and able. He possessed great goodness of heart; in his domestic life was always kind, and enjoyed a married life of fifty-five years, his wife surviving him five years. He was a man of strong attachments, benevolent, amiable, and with a fund of humor and anecdotes. His works are: "A General Abridgment and Digest of American Law' and an "Appendix." He died of paralysis, at Beverly, Mass., Feb. 15, 1835.

PHILLIPS, Morris, journalist, was born in London, England, May 9, 1834, son of a merchant. At an early age he commenced to earn his own living, but obtained a liberal education. He connected himself with the firm of Brown, Hall & Vanderpool, New York city, and turned his attention to the study of law. For some time he remained unsettled in his life's vocation, wavering between law and commerce, until 1854, when he was offered the position of private secretary to George P. Morris, the veteran editor. From that time, with the exception of a brief intermission, the name of Morris Phillips has been indissolubly connected with the "Home Journal." In 1864–66 he was co-editor with Nathaniel P. Willis. He has reached his present position by hard labor and close attention to his duties, and, above all, by giving to the cultured world, to which he caters, the most suitable literature. As a manager and editor, he shows rare taste and skill, and may aptly be called "the father of society news in this country." Commencing on a salary of $5 a week on the "Home Journal," he is now (1899) sole owner of that publication. Scandal finds no place in the pages of his paper, whose cheery open columns have brought joy and entertainment to many households; and, under his able management, it is in the prime of a vigorous success. He was married, in New York city, in 1865. His wife died in 1877, leaving two daughters and a son, who is associated with him in business.

Morris Phillips

CLARK, Henry James, naturalist, was born at Easton, Bristol co., Mass., June 22, 1826, son of Rev. Henry Porter and Abigail Jackson (Orton) Clark. His parents having removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., he entered the University of the City of New York, was graduated in 1848, and at once began teaching at White Plains, N. Y., a locality where he gratified his fondness for taking long walks. Finding a flower that was not described in Gray's "Botany," he corresponded with the author, who urged the young man to become his pupil at Cambridge, and thither Clark removed in 1850. While a student at the botanic garden, he taught in the academy at Westfield, Mass., for one term. Soon after this he entered the Lawrence Scientific School, making a special study of zoölogy under Agassiz, and in 1854 was graduated. In 1856-63 he was associated with Agassiz in preparing the anatomical and embryological portions of the "Contributions to the Natural History of the United States," and was praised by him as "the most accurate observer in the country." He had become accomplished in the use of the pencil as well as of the scalpel, and made nearly all the drawings for the plates in the "Contributions," illustrating the embryology and histology of the turtles and acalephs. In the use of the microscope he was surpassed by few, either in America or Europe, and he suggested improvements which were commended by Agassiz, and were adopted by Spencer, the instrument maker, of Canastota, N.Y. The result was a microscope with three kinds of objectives, and this, which was ready for use in 1859, was equal to any made at that time in Europe. In June, 1860, he became professor of zoölogy in the Lawrence Scientific School, and in the spring and summer he gave a course of lectures on histology at the museum of comparative zoölogy. In the spring of 1863 he severed his connection with the museum. In 1864 he delivered a course of lectures before the Lowell Institute in Boston, and these were published in the same year, with the title, "Mind in Nature; or, the Origin of Life, and the Mode of Development of Animals." In the biography of Prof. Clark, contributed to the "Memoirs of the National Academy of Science," by Prof. A. S. Packard, the latter says of the volume just mentioned: "This is, in all respects, for its usually sound and clear thinking, its breadth of view, and the amount of original work it contains, perhaps the most remarkable general zoölogical work as yet produced in this country. It anticipated certain points in histology, and the structure of the protozoa and sponges especially, which have made the succeeding labors of some European observers notable." In December, 1866, Prof. Clark took the chair of botany, zoölogy and geology in the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, and remained there until April, 1869, when he removed to Lexington, Ky., having been appointed professor of natural history in the University of Kentucky. In February, 1872, he was called to the chair of veterinary science in the Massachusetts Agricultural College at Amherst, and there spent the remainder of his days. Throughout life Prof. Clark kept up his interest in botany, studying it from the side of vegetable histology and morphology. "The influence of his knowledge of botany was marked," says Packard. "It prepared him for his studies on spontaneous generation, on the theory of the cell, on the structure of the protozoa and the nature of protoplasm." After leaving Cambridge, he studied the infusoria and lower plants, and planned an extensive work on the former subject, making for it a number of drawings of great delicacy and beauty. His publications were chiefly in the form of papers contributed to periodicals, his first being "The Peculiar Growth of Rings in the Trunk of Rhus Toxicodendron" (1856); his last, "The American Spongilla, a Craspedote, Flagellate Infusorian" (1871). He left an extended "Monograph of the Lucernariæ," which was published after his death by the Smithsonian Institution. "He adopted," says Packard, "and strongly urged the doctrine of spontaneous generation, from the facts afforded by the experiments of Prof. Wyman, and on the question of evolution adopted views resembling those of Prof. Owen." He battled with disease for a number of years, therefore the amount of work he performed is all the more to his credit. In 1856 he was elected a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and in 1870 an associate fellow of the same. In 1857 he became a member of the Boston Society of Natural History. In 1865 he was chosen a corresponding member of the American Philosophical Society, in 1866 corresponding member of the Essex Institute, and in 1868 correspondent of the Philadelphia Academy of Sciences. In 1872 he was elected a member of the National Academy of Sciences, at that time limited to fifty. His writings were recognized and referred to by some of the leading zoölogists in Europe. Prof. Clark was married, in Boston, Mass., Sept. 29, 1854, to Mary Young Holbrook, who bore him eight children, seven of whom survived their father. He died at Amherst, Mass., July 1, 1873.

H. James-Clark.

TURNER, William Wadden, philologist, was born in London, Oct. 23, 1810, son of Robert Wadden and Elizabeth (Jamison) Turner. His father had been a prosperous contractor in London, but having met with financial reverses, came to New York city when William was seven years of age, and engaged in the lumber business. William's love of languages was early manifested by his determination at the age of six that he would some time study Hebrew, to which resolve he held fast. After his father's death, in 1828, he selected the printer's trade, and, hand-presses being still in use, he employed a German boy as "roller," to whom he paid a trifle extra for the opportunity of getting through him a fair command of that language. When he was about seventeen years of age, after his mother's death, the family removed from New York city to Brooklyn. He worked with stern perseverance, mastering Latin, Greek, Hebrew and cognate Oriental languages, later having the assistance of Dr. Isaac Nordheimer, then professor of Hebrew at Columbia College, who also taught him Arabic. He was collaborator with Dr. Nordheimer on his "Hebrew Grammar, Chrestomathy and Concordance," published in 1838. Mr. Turner was engaged in printing this work at New Haven, Yale College having the only Hebrew font in the country. Later he assisted Prof. Moore in the library of Columbia; and in 1842, when Prof. Moore became president of the college, Mr. Turner was elected to the chair of Oriental literature in Union Theological Seminary. This position he held until 1852, when he was called to Washington to organize the library of the patent office; and it was to his untiring assiduity that that office owed the most complete technical library in the world. He was secretary of the National Institute; contributed to the transactions of the American-Oriental and Ethnological societies, and did considerable work for the Smithsonian Institution. He translated Van Raumer's "America" (1845); vol. 1 of Mackeldey's "Civil Laws" (1845); and Freund's "German-Latin Lexicon" (1851); also prepared a vocabulary of the jargon or trade language of Oregon (1851) and a grammar and dictionary of the Yoruba language (1858), with one of the Dakota. He had few equals as a philologist, and he was most upright, conscientious and punctilious as a public officer. His closest friends seem to have been Hon. Mr. Ewbank, the commissioner of patents, who called Prof. Turner to Washington; the celebrated Albert Gallatin, noted for his knowledge of aboriginal dialects, and John R. Bartlett, one of the commissioners appointed to determine the boundary between Mexico and the United States. Prof. Turner was married, Sept. 13, 1855, to Mary Meade, daughter of Col.

William B. Randolph, of the old Virginia family. He died in Washington, D. C., Nov. 29, 1859.

MUHLENBERG, William Augustus, clergyman, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept 16, 1796, son of Henry William Muhlenberg. He was a descendant of Rev. Henry Melchior Muhlenberg, of an ancient family of Eimbeck, Hanover, Germany, who, in 1741, emigrated to North America to do missionary work among the scattered Lutherans, and became the founder of the Lutheran church in the new world. William Augustus was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1814, and began to prepare himself for the ministry of the Episcopal church, in which he was ordained deacon in 1817, and three years afterwards priest, by Bishop White. On his first ordination he became assistant to the rector, Bishop White, of the united parishes of Christ Church, St. Peter's and St. James', Philadelphia, in which position he remained three years. In 1821 he went to Lancaster, Pa., where he became rector of St. James Church, and here he was chiefly instrumental in establishing the first public school in the state outside of Philadelphia. In 1828 he went to Flushing, L. I., and founded a Christian high school, which afterwards became St. Paul's College. Of these institutions he was principal and rector until 1846, some eighteen years. In 1846 he became rector of the Church of the Holy Communion in the city of New York, which had been erected by his sister, Mrs. A. C. Rogers, as a memorial to her deceased husband. On St. Luke's Day, 1846, Dr. Muhlenberg took occasion to call the attention of his congregation to the want of a church hospital in the city of New York, and half of the morning collection was laid aside for this purpose. Out of this contribution, which amounted to only $30, gradually grew a fund of $100,000, and then a second hundred thousand, and the edifice of St. Luke's Hospital was built on Fifty-fourth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues. The corner-stone was laid by Bishop Wainwright in May, 1854. The chapel was opened for divine service on Ascension Day 1857, and the hospital was opened for the reception of patients on Ascension Day, May 13, 1858. In 1857 Dr. Muhlenberg became the first pastor and superintendent of St. Luke's Hospital, a position which he held to the time of his death. He also retained the nominal rectorship of the Church of the Holy Communion. In 1843 he organized the first Protestant sisterhood in the United States. These sisters have in charge St. Luke's Hospital and also a day school connected with the Church of the Holy Communion. The concluding work of his life was the founding of a Christian industrial community known as St. Johnland, located on the North shore of Long Island, in Suffolk county, about forty-five miles from the city of New York, and consisting of a property of nearly 500 acres, the objects being to provide cheap and comfortable homes, with the means of social and moral improvement for deserving families from among the working classes, to maintain a home for aged men in destitute circumstances, to care for friendless children and youth, especially cripples, and to assist indigent boys and young men who desire literary education with a view to the Gospel ministry. Here have been erected, as the gifts of three individuals: a home for crippled and destitute children, costing over $7,000; an old men's home, costing $30,000, and a church edifice costing $11,000. Dr. Muhlenberg was the writer of several well-known hymns, including those beginning: "I Would Not Live Alway;" "Like Noah's Weary Dove," and "Shout the Glad Tidings." Among his published works were: "Christian Education" (1831); "Letters on Protestant Sisterhoods" (1853); "Family Prayers" (1861); "St. Johnland: Ideal and Actual" (1867); "Evangelical Catholic Papers, Addresses, Lectures and Sermons" (2 vols., 1875–77). The degree of S.T.D. was conferred on him by Columbia College in 1834. Among his many contributions to periodical literature were articles on evangelical union, of which he was an ardent advocate. The life of Dr. Muhlenberg was one of practical service in behalf of his fellow men. He was a most happy illustration of the truly Christian and practical benevolent character. He was never married. Suitably enough, he died in St. Luke's Hospital, and was buried at St. Johnland. The date of his death was April 8, 1877. A volume by Sister Anne Ayres, entitled "Life and Work of William Augustus Muhlenberg," was published in 1880.

m Aug. Muhlenberg

ARMITAGE, Thomas, clergyman, was born at Pontefract, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, Aug. 2, 1819, son of John and Mary (Barratt) Armitage. His ancestor, John Armitage, of Bemsley, was, in 1640, created a baronet by Charles I. His mother was a granddaughter of Rev. Thomas Barratt, a well-known Wesleyan minister, and under her pious influence he early developed a marked interest in religion. In 1835, when a little more than fifteen years of age, he delivered his first sermon at Attercliffe common, near Sheffield, and immediately received several urgent invitations to enter the Methodist ministry. He, however, confined his efforts to occasional lay-sermonizing and evangelizing, with great acceptance, for the next few years. In 1838 he sailed from Hull for New York, landing on Sept. 5th, and having been ordained a deacon by Bishop Waugh, and elder by Bishop Morris, he labored in the Methodist ministry, his pastorates being on Long Island, and afterward at Fort Plain, Gloversville and Waterford, and at the Washington Street Methodist Church, Albany. While in the latter city, his close association with Baptists led him to revise his views on the nature and use of baptism, and in 1848 he embraced the doctrines of the denomination, and was immersed by Rev. Bartholomew T. Welch, D.D. Being immediately after received into the Baptist ministry, three separate churches urged him to become their pastor, one of these being in Albany and two in New York. The first of these which he visited with a view to accepting the pastorate, was the Norfolk Street Church, and here he preached three sermons. The next day the church took fire and the building was burned to the ground. This was on June 12, 1848. On the 19th of the month Mr. Armitage was named as the successor of the Rev. Mr. Benedict, who, being enfeebled with sickness, had asked to be relieved. The church in 1859 purchased its present site at Fifth avenue and Forty-sixth street for $27,000, and adopted the name Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, with Mr. Armitage as pastor. He rapidly obtained prominence in New York as one of the leading writers and pulpit orators of the denomination, and as a rare leader in benevolent and missionary work. He was, in 1850, one of the founders of the American Bible Union, of which he became president in 1856. The degree of D.D. was

Thomas Armitage

conferred on him, in 1858, by Georgetown College, Kentucky, and LL.D. by the University of the City of New York. He wrote two books: "A History of the Baptists" (1880), and "Lectures on Preaching: Its Ideal and Inner Life" (1886). On April 22, 1888, at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church he celebrated the fortieth anniversary of his pastoral settlement over that church. There were three services, and the church was crowded on each occasion. Dr. Armitage delivered a sermon which was very much of the nature of an autobiography, giving reminiscences of his early life and religious history. He resigned from active work in 1890, and thereafter preached irregularly as supply to vacant pulpits. He was twice married. He second wife, whom he wedded in 1846, was Nancy Diefendorf, of Montgomery county, N. Y. He had four daughters and two sons. He died in Yonkers, N. Y., Jan. 21, 1896.

Richard T. Ely

ELY, Richard Theodore, economist, was born at Ripley, Chautauqua co., N. Y., April 13, 1854, son of Ezra Sterling and Harriet Gardner (Mason) Ely. His father, a native of Gravel Run, Pa., was for many years a well-known civil engineer; his mother, a daughter of George Mason, of Ripley, N. Y., was a landscape artist of great ability. The original American representative of the family was Richard Ely, of Plymouth, England, who settled at Lyme, Conn., in 1660, and from him the line of descent runs through his son, Richard Ely, 2d, and his wife, Mary Marvin; through their son, Richard Ely, 3d, and his wife, Elizabeth Peck; through their son, Ezra Ely, captain of the coast guard in Connecticut during the revolution, and his wife, Anne Sterling; through their son, Israel Ely, and his wife, Eunice Noyes; and through their son, Rev. Judah Ely, and his wife, Irene Stetson, parents of Ezra Sterling Ely. Through his paternal grandmother, Prof. Ely also descends from Sarah, daughter of Rev. Thomas Hooker, founder of Hartford, and wife of Rev. John Wilson, of Medfield, Mass., whose father, of the same name, was first pastor of Boston; through his paternal great-grandmother, he descends direct from Elder William Brewster, of Plymouth colony. Among other notable families represented in his genealogy are those of Picket, Selden, Rawson, Dorr and Taft. Richard T. Ely passed his early years on his father's farm; being educated in the public schools of his native village and at Fredonia, and meantime having some experience in a civil engineering corps with his father in laying out a railroad in Pennsylvania. He entered Dartmouth College, but at the end of his freshman year was transferred to Columbia, where he was graduated in 1876; receiving appointment to the fellowship in letters. This advantage enabled him to continue his studies abroad, and in 1879 he received the degree of Ph.D., *summa cum laude*, from Heidelberg University. He returned to the United States in the following year, and in 1881 was appointed to the chair of political economy at Johns Hopkins University. In the fall of 1892 he assumed the position of professor of political economy and director of the school of economics, political science and history in the University of Wisconsin, an event which was looked on as marking the beginning of a new era in the history of that institution. Dr. Ely's influence has been strongly felt in the development of economic science in the United States and also in quickening the churches to their duty with regard to the various social problems of the day. In April, 1891, he helped to organize the Christian Social Union in the United States, and was elected its secretary. The aim of the society is the application of Christianity to social problems. Dr. Ely was one of the originators of the American Economic Association, which was founded in 1885. He was secretary of the organization from that time until 1892. While in Germany Dr. Ely prepared for the U. S. department of state a paper on German railroads. In Baltimore he was for one year a member of the city tax commission, and for two years a member of the tax commission of the state of Maryland. In 1892 he received the degree of LL.D. from Hobart College. He has made frequent and valuable contributions to the "North American Review," "The Forum," "Harper's," "The Century," and other magazines, and is the editor of "Crowell's Library of Economics and Politics." His most valuable contributions to sociology are included in his several able and popular volumes: "French and German Socialism in Modern Times" (1883); "Past and Present of Political Economy" (1884); "Recent American Socialism" (1885); "The Labor Movement in America" (1886) and "Taxation in American States and Cities" (1888), both pioneer works in their respective fields; "Problems of To-Day" (1888); "Social Aspects of Christianity" (1889); "Introduction to Political Economy" (1889); "Outlines of Economics" (Chautauqua and College editions, 1893); "Socialism and Social Reform" (1894); "The Social Law of Service" (1896). The "Past and Present of Political Economy," "Introduction to Political Economy," and "Taxation in American States and Cities," have been translated into Japanese. "The Introduction to Political Economy" has recently appeared in a Dutch translation, published under the auspices of Prof. Treub, who uses it in his classes in the University of Amsterdam. The "Outlines of Economics" has been printed in raised characters for the blind. Dr. Ely is distinguished, not only for his writings on special subjects in political economy, but also for the spirit he has infused into the science in this country for the development of theory along various lines, for the many well-known American economists trained by him—he has probably trained more than any other one teacher—and for the remarkable revival of popular interest in the science, with which he is doubtless more to be credited than any other one man. In 1884 Prof. Ely was married to Anna Morris, daughter of Joseph W. Anderson, of Richmond, Va. They have three children.

NOAH, Mordecai Manuel, journalist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 19, 1785. He was brought up in his native city, a clever, bright-eyed Jewish boy of intellectual tastes, but equally fond of fun. Theatrical performances especially appealed to him, and not only did he seldom miss a night at the theatre during the season, but even had a small playhouse of his own, where he and his companions gave frequent performances. The adapting and sometimes writing of plays for this purpose generally fell to young Noah's share, and although he seems never to have contemplated making play-writing a profession, he never ceased amusing himself by this occupation. His first ambitious work of this kind, "The Fortress of Sorrento," he elaborated in the course of a youth spent partly as an apprentice to a trade he disliked and afterwards in the study of law and various small beginnings in literature and politics. He took it to New York on his first visit there, but it never progressed further than a manager's desk. While still in early manhood he went to Charleston, S. C., and there his irresistibly

M M Noah

genial and active disposition made him prominent in legal, political and social circles. For the benefit of a Charleston actress he wrote a second play, "Paul and Alexis, or, the Orphans on the Rhine," which was not only then produced successfully, but years afterwards its author chanced to witness its performance under a different title in New York. In 1811 Noah declined an appointment as consul at Riga, Russia, but two years later accepted a similar one at Tunis, Morocco. On the voyage over his vessel was captured by an English frigate, and he was held prisoner in England for several weeks. As consul Mr. Noah exercised his usual versatile, comprehensive energy, and not only improved the governmental relations, but succeeded also in freeing several Americans who were held as slaves in the Barbary states. Returning to America in 1819, he settled in New York city, where he resided for the rest of his life, in the enjoyment of many honors and of great popularity. Although always engaged in a dozen different projects, he was primarily a journalist, editing in succession the "National Advocate," "New York Enquirer," "Evening Star," "Commercial Advertiser," "Union" and "The Times and Messenger," and he gained the reputation of being the best paragraphist of his day. Soon after his return to America he published an account of his "Travels in England, France, Spain, and the Barbary States" (1819). Later, becoming interested in an English actress who came to America on the same ship with him, he wrote for her a play called "She Would be a Soldier; or, the Battle of the Chippewa." Through it he became, as he says, "domiciliated in the green room," and was often solicited for plays. He therefore wrote "Marion; or, the Hero of Lake George" and "The Grecian Captive," both for the benefit of friends. His last play, "The Siege of Tripoli," realized at the first performance nearly $2,000; but the theatre was burned that same night, and "the major," as he was always called, distributed the whole sum among those who suffered by the fire. This was but one instance of his liberality, for he was a man of impulsive generosity. One of his favorite schemes was to gather all the Jews of the world on Grand Island, in the Niagara river, where they were to build the New Jerusalem, with Maj. Noah as "Judge of Israel." He even went so far as to erect a monument on the site of the projected city, but the undertaking was too impracticable to progress further. In 1845 he delivered "A Discourse on the Restoration of the Jews," which was afterwards published. In the course of his life in New York he filled the offices of sheriff and judge. In the words of a writer in "Lippincott's Magazine": "His versatility was wonderful—sometimes, perhaps, audacious. He could lecture on the origin of the American Indians with a complaisant assurance that set the venerable Albert Gallatin and all the other American ethnologists aghast. But he was a man of the world, and knew the world well; sheriff, judge, consul, politician, dramatist (or rather playwright) and journalist, with a style racy, easy, genial and humorous." Duyckinck says: "There was no man better known in his day than Major Noah. His easy manners, fund of anecdote, fondness for biographical and historical memoirs, acquaintance with the public characters, political and social, of half a century, with whom his newspaper writings had brought him in contact; his sympathy with the amusements of the town of all descriptions, actors, singers, and every class of performers, all of which were severally promoted by his benevolent disposition, made his company much sought and appreciated." In 1845 Maj. Noah published a volume of his newspaper essays, entitled "Gleanings from a Gathered Harvest." He died in New York city, May 22, 1851.

FULTON, Justin Dewey, clergyman, was born in Sherburne, Madison co., N. Y., March 1, 1828, son of John I. and Clarissa (Dewey) Fulton. His father, a descendant of North of Ireland stock, was a Baptist clergyman, and pastor of several important churches in the Empire state, and in 1836 went to Michigan, where he became identified with the educational and religious institutions. At the age of eleven Justin D. Fulton united with the First Baptist Church of Brooklyn, Mich. He attended an academy in Tecumseh, Mich., and studied in a desultory way when not employed on the parental farm. At the age of eighteen he determined to enter college, and in the fall of 1847 was matriculated at the University of Michigan, where he remained three years, paying his way by working at various occupations. In his senior year he was transferred to the University of Rochester, especially for the study of Hebrew, and being graduated in 1851, entered the theological seminary. About this time he was requested to take charge of a Bible Union paper in St. Louis, and going there in December, 1853, at once pushed it into large circulation. He resigned from this connection on account of his views on slavery; having delivered the first free-state sermon ever preached in St. Louis, in the church founded by himself in Biddle Market hall, and afterwards known as the Tabernacle Baptist Church. He was now invited to enter one of the most successful law firms in St. Louis, and also to become literary editor of one of the brightest daily newspapers in the city; but he had become devoted to his church and the cause of the slave, and though almost penniless, declined both offers. His new church, however, could not support him and he went to Toledo, O., and resided with his brother. Here he wrote "The Roman Catholic Element in American History," and while engaged in this work was invited to supply a pulpit in Sandusky. The result was that he was called by this society, and during a five years' incumbency gained a reputation as a hard worker, reviving six churches in the Huron association, while the church in Sandusky grew strong in his hands. He, however, lost his voice, and being obliged to move to a different climate, settled in Albany, N.Y. In 1859 he became pastor of the Tabernacle Church in that city, and remained there four years. In December, 1863, he was invited to take charge of the Tremont Temple congregation in Boston, Mass., and there labored with great success during nearly ten years, becoming a universally recognized force in the ministry. In 1873 he was called to the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., where he remained for two years, but then, finding a lack of sympathy among his parishioners, went to the Clinton Avenue Chapel. There, on Dec. 14th of that year, the Centennial Baptist Church was organized; but later, his congregation having purchased the Brooklyn Rink for $50,000, Dr. Fulton rapidly created a church second in importance and Christian work to no other in the city of Brooklyn.

Justin D. Fulton

He resigned from this pastorate in 1887, and announced his intention of thenceforth endeavoring to convert Roman Catholics to Protestantism. In 1871 the degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the University of Rochester. As a lecturer, he made for himself an extended and deserved fame, being a brilliant, magnetic and forcible speaker, especially on temperance and other reforms. Among his works are: "Life of Timothy Gilbert" (1864); "Woman as God Made Her" (1867); "The Way Out" (1870); "The Fight with Rome" (1870); "Show Your Colors" (1881); "Rome in America" (1884); "Why Priests Should Wed" (1888), and "Washington in the Lap of Rome" (1889). Dr. Fulton was married, in 1856, to Sarah E. Norcross, of Sandusky, O., by whom he has had four children. In 1884 he was married to Mrs. Laura K. Whipple, and in 1897 to Jennie A. Chapman.

Edwards A. Park

PARK, Edwards Amasa, theologian, was born in Providence, R. I., Dec. 29, 1808, son of Calvin and Abigail (Ware) Park and grandson of Nathan and Ruth (Bannister) Park, of Wrentham, Mass. His mother, a native of Wrentham, was a descendant of Rev. Samuel Ware, first minister of the town. His father, born at Northbridge, Mass., was graduated at Brown University in 1797, was a member of the faculty in 1800–25, and pastor of the Evangelical Congregational Church at Stoughton, Mass., in 1826–40. Edwards A. Park and his two brothers were graduated at Brown University, and all three became Congregational ministers. On leaving the university in 1826, he entered Andover Theological Seminary; in 1831 was graduated, and in 1831–33 was pastor of the Orthodox Congregational church at Braintree, Mass. In 1835 he accepted the chair of moral and intellectual philosophy and of Hebrew literature at Amherst College, and in 1836 that of sacred rhetoric in Andover Seminary. In 1847 he was made professor of Christian theology, resigning the other chair to Prof. Austin Phelps, and continued to instruct until 1881, when he was retired as emeritus professor. He held without deviation the doctrines set forth in the creed of Andover Seminary, which are often called the New England system of theology, being a modified form of Calvinism. In later years his life was saddened by a controversy that arose over the teaching of several of his brother professors of beliefs inconsistent with the seminary's creed, a controversy that was carried into the courts with the board of visitors as complainants and the trustees of the seminary and a majority of the faculty on the other side. With his friend Dr. Phelps, he opposed this "new theology" with all the force of his great intellect, only to remain on the losing side. Prof. Park inherited from his father nice discrimination and cultivated taste, and his style as a writer was both vigorous and graceful. He began to contribute to periodicals when only twenty years of age, and thereafter published numerous articles, including reviews, especially to the "American Quarterly Register," the "Spirit of the Pilgrims," the "Congregational Quarterly" and the "Bibliotheca Sacra." The last named was founded by him in 1844, in connection with Prof. Bela B. Edwards. He was associate editor until 1851 and was editor-in-chief in 1851–84. He contributed to the American edition of Smith's "Dictionary of the Bible," McClintock & Strong's "Cyclopedia of Biblical Literature" and the "Schaff-Herzog Encyclopædia." He published in pamphlet form memoirs of Profs. Moses Stuart and Bela B. Edwards of Andover Seminary; Rev. Dr. Leonard Woods, president of Bowdoin College; Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, of Braintree, Mass., and other eminent divines. He wrote a "Memoir of the Life and Character of Samuel Hopkins, D.D." (1852) to accompany an edition of Hopkins' works; a memoir to accompany the "Writings of Prof. Bela B. Edwards" (1853), and a "Memoir of Nathaniel Emmons" (1861), published in Vol. I. of an edition of Dr. Emmons' works. The last named memoir was republished in separate form. He edited the writings of Rev. William Bradford Homer (1842) and wrote an introductory essay for the second edition (1849); also "The Atonement" (1860), discourses and treatises by distinguished American clergymen, to which he prefixed an essay on the "Rise of the Edwardean Theory of the Atonement." He was one of the translators and editors of "Selections from German Literature" (Andover, 1839). Among other publications were a sermon, "Theology of the Intellect and of the Feelings" (1850); an "Election Sermon" (1883); a pamphlet on "The Associate Creed of Andover Theological Seminary" (1883), and a volume entitled "Discourses on Some Theological Doctrines as Related to the Religious Character" (1885). With Dr. Austin Phelps and Lowell Mason he compiled "The Sabbath Hymn-Book" (1858), which had a large sale, and with Dr. Phelps and Dr. Daniel L. Furber published "Hymns and Choirs" (1860), to which he prefixed an essay on the "Text of Hymns." Dr. Park was an impressive speaker and very stimulating as an instructor. He was married at Hunter, N. Y., in 1836, to Ann Maria Edwards, daughter of William and Rebecca (Tappan) Edwards. She bore him one son and one daughter. Mrs. Park was a great-granddaughter of Pres. Jonathan Edwards.

WARE, Eugene F., lawyer and statesman, was born at Hartford, Conn., May 29, 1841, son of Hiram B. and Amanda M. Ware. His parents, as well as his four grandparents, all lived to celebrate their golden weddings. He is a lineal descendant of Robert Ware, one of the early settlers of Massachusetts. He was educated in the public schools of that city, and when a lad removed with his parents to Burlington, Ia., there continuing his education in the public schools. At the outbreak of the civil war, in 1861, he enlisted in the 1st Iowa volunteer infantry, April 13th, the same day Fort Sumter was fired upon. He served throughout the entire war, and was mustered out of service June 1, 1866, with the rank of captain of cavalry; being at the time an aide-de-camp of Maj.-Gen. G. M. Dodge, theretofore one of Gen. Sherman's corps commanders. Mr. Ware removed to Fort Scott, Kan., in 1867, studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1871. He was a member of the state senate of Kansas two terms, was commissioner for Kansas at the celebration of the Yorktown centennial and commissioner-at-large to the Washington centennial in New York city. Gov. St. John made him major-general of the Kansas state militia, his appointment being confirmed by the senate, but he declined to accept the honor. He has an extensive law practice. In 1888 he was presidential elector-at-large for Kansas, elected by over 80,000 plurality. He was a member of, and delegate to, two national Republican conventions. He is devoted to literary studies, and as a poet has made considerable reputation. His "Rhymes of Ironquill" met with favor, and in 1889 he delivered the Memorial Day poem at the national cemetery, Arlington, Va., in the presence of a large audience, including the president and cabinet and many other public officials. He was married Oct. 22, 1874, to Nettie P., daughter of George Huntington, of Rochester, N. Y., and a granddaughter of Gov. Galusha, of Vermont. They have four children.

Jonas G. Clark

CLARK, Jonas Gilman, founder of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., was born at Hubbardston, Worcester co., Mass., Feb. 1, 1815, son of William Smith and Elizabeth (Clark) Clark, and descendant of Hugh Clark, who came to Massachusetts in the seventeenth century. John Clark, great-grandfather of Jonas and first of the name in Hubbardston, held a high position in the town, and was captain of its militia. He was a delegate to the first and second provincial congresses of Massachusetts (1774, 1775), and during the revolutionary war furnished by contract large supplies of beef to the patriot army. His son, William, whose wife, Hannah Smith, was a native of Rutland, Mass., was one of a company that marched to Boston on receipt of news of the battle of Lexington, and later served in Col. Doolittle's regiment as a member of Capt. Wheeler's company. The maternal grandfather of Jonas Clark, Samuel Clark, served in the Continental army as first lieutenant in Capt. Oliver Root's company in Col. Jonathan Smith's regiment, and in 1779 was commissioned first lieutenant in the 5th Middlesex regiment, Capt. Thomas Mellen, under Col. Perry. Jonas Clark worked on his father's farm until he was eighteen years of age, and then was apprenticed to a carriage-maker. His apprenticeship ended, he engaged in the manufacture of carriages himself, and gradually became connected with other enterprises, removing to Boston, where he remained until 1853. By that time he had accumulated considerable wealth, and having increased it by the sale of his interest in various business concerns, he went to California. He remained in that state until 1858, concerned in a number of transactions that were very profitable, and then settled in New York city, where greater prosperity attended him. Frequent trips to Europe were made, and, in all, eight years were spent in travel, one of his objects being the study of the rise and development of universities, with a view to founding an institution of learning in his own country. Says a writer in "Education" for December, 1889: "Looking around at the facilities obtainable in this country for the prosecution of original research, he was struck with the meagerness and the inadequacy. Colleges and professional schools we have in abundance, but there appeared to be no one grand inclusive institution, unsaddled by an academic department, where students might pursue as far as possible their investigations of any and every branch of science. . . . Mr. Clark visited the institutions of learning in almost every country of Europe. He studied into their history and observed their present working. He sought out the ancient shrines of scholarship and informed himself respecting the very beginnings of educational movements. Indeed, he had prepared in manuscript for his own use accounts of the various methods of instructing and educating the human mind in vogue from the time when learning began to be disseminated through the world." Worcester was chosen as the seat of the new foundation, because its location is central among the best colleges of the East, and because it already had a number of educational and literary institutions, and a cultivated and wealthy class of citizens, who would be likely to give the university their sympathy and pecuniary support. Further, Mr. Clark hoped that the older colleges and universities would regard the new foundation as an auxiliary, supplementing their work, rather than as a rival. Having formed a board of trustees, eight in number, graduates of Harvard, Bowdoin, Dartmouth and Amherst, Mr. Clark gave an endowment fund of $2,000,000, and in the same year, 1887, a charter was secured, land and other property was transferred to the board, and the erection of a central building, bearing the founder's name, was begun. Prof. G. Stanley Hall, a professor in Johns Hopkins University, was called to the presidency, and in October, 1889, work was begun in five departments, with fourteen instructors and forty students. Seven years later the "Outlook" published a summary of the work accomplished, and in commenting thereon, said of the university: "Though it has but a small endowment, though its faculty is not large, and though its number of students is quite limited, yet it has made an impression on thought and life, and in the few years of its existence, which places it alongside any institution of learning in the country. It has created the science of paidology, or child study; it has done more than any other university or body of men to make psychology a genuine science; and it has made important contributions to physics, chemistry and biology. Such a history ought to secure for it the support which is necessary to make it the centre of post-graduate training in this country." In addition to his gifts to the university, which included funds for fellowships and scholarships, Mr. Clark erected in his native town of Hubbardston a building for a library and town hall, endowing the same and adding a fine collection of books. Mr. Clark was married, at Hubbardston, Oct. 6, 1836, to Susan Wright.

G. Stanley Hall.

HALL, Granville Stanley, first president of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., was born at Ashfield, Franklin co., Mass., Feb. 1, 1845, son of Granville Bascom and Abigail (Beals) Hall. His branch of the Hall family has flourished in Massachusetts for more than two centuries and is of English origin. His mother's family, originally Scotch, has been settled in Massachusetts for nearly the same length of time, and among her ancestors was John Alden of Plymouth. Both parents had been school teachers, therefore he was predestined, one may say, to the same occupation. His formal schooling was begun at Sanderson Academy, Ashfield, and was continued at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, preparatory to Williams College, which he entered in 1863. He became editor of the "Williams Quarterly," a periodical conducted by the students, was chosen class poet, and at his graduation in 1867 was ranked fifth in his class. After a year spent in Union Theological Seminary, New York city, where he was stimulated by the eminent theologian, Prof. Henry Boynton Smith, he went to Germany, and spent two years in the study of philosophy at Berlin and Heidelberg, under Zeller, Kuno Fischer, Dorner, Trendelenburg, and men of like stamp. He then returned to Union Seminary and, in 1871, was graduated, but was not ordained to the ministry. In 1872 he accepted a professorship in Antioch College, Ohio, that formerly held by Horace Mann, and there spent four years, occasionally preaching, and at times acting as chorister and organist of the college. The year 1876–77 was passed at Harvard as an instructor in literature and during that period he decided to devote more attention to comparative psychology. Accordingly, he resigned his professorship and returned to Europe to give three years to study, including laboratory work. The list of his instructors at Berlin, Paris and other seats of learning is a long one, and includes the names of Helmholtz, Dubois-Reymond, Ludwig, Kolbe, Wundt, Brown-Sequard, Exner and Charcot. In 1880 he was appointed lecturer on comparative psychology at Harvard, but a year later was called to Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., as full professor of psychology and pedagogy, and while there founded the "American Journal of Psychology." In 1888 he was chosen by the board of trustees of Clark University, Worcester, Mass., to become the head of that newly-founded institution, the first in the United States to be devoted exclusively to post-graduate work. It was felt that his executive ability, learning, and his sympathy with Mr. Clark's aims fitted him, in a remarkable degree, for the position. After his appointment he was given a year's leave of absence with full salary and visited the universities of Europe for the purpose of acquainting himself with the latest methods of instruction and work, and with the results of modern architecture applied to buildings for educational purposes. On the opening of the university he became professor of psychology as well as president. Under him Clark University has had a vigorous life, has broadened in its departments and has contributed a large number of men to the faculties of other institutions. It has been said that to Dr. Hall more than to anyone else is due the credit of having aroused teachers to a sense of the value of experimental psychology as a part of their professional equipment. Through his efforts a national association for child-study, composed of teachers, was formed, and, in addition, local or state societies have arisen, so that an immense amount of material, scientifically collected, has been brought to bear upon the problems of psychology. In 1893 a congress of experimental psychology, presided over by Dr. Hall, was held at Chicago, and few, if any, of the department congresses held at that time had larger or more enthusiastic audiences. Dr. Hall's first published volume was a translation of Rosenkrong's "Hegel as the National Philosopher of Germany" (1874); his next, "Aspects of German Culture," appeared in 1881, and was dedicated to his first teacher in psychology and philosophy, Pres. Hopkins, of Williams. His next wholly original work was "How to Teach Reading and What to Read in Schools" (1887). He edited "Methods of Teaching History" (1885), and with J. M. Mansfield compiled a "Bibliography of Education" (1886). He still edits the "American Journal of Psychology" and the "Pedagogical Seminary," a quarterly review founded by him. His minor works include: "The Perception of Color," in "Proceedings" of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences (1875); "The Muscular Perception of Space," in "Mind" (1879); "Hegel; His Followers and Critics," in "Journal of Speculative Philosophy" (1880); "Contents of Children's Minds," in "Princeton Review" (1883); "Studies of Rhythm," in "Mind" (vol. XI.); "Philosophy in the United States," in "Popular Science Monthly" Supplement (1879); "Moral and Religious Training of Children," in "Princeton Review" (1888); and "Scheme of Classification for Child-study," in the "Andover Review" (vol. II.). He received the degree of A.M. from Williams in 1870, that of Ph.D. from Harvard in 1878, that of LL.D. from the University of Michigan in 1888 and the same from Williams in 1889. Dr. Hall was married in Berlin, Germany, in 1880, to Cornelia M., daughter of James and Julia (Brigham) Fisher, of Cincinnati, O. She, with a daughter, died in 1890. A son, Robert, survives.

EYERMAN, John, author, was born at Easton, Pa., Jan. 15, 1867, son of Edward H. and Alice S. (Heller) Eyerman. Among his many distinguished ancestors may be mentioned Jean Jacques Eyerman, captain-lieutenant, "*officier supérieur*" of Preuschdorf, Alsace, 1590; Judge Jean Henri Eyerman, of Preuschdorf, and Col. Peter Kachlein. of His Majesty's colonial forces in Pennsylvania (1762); high sheriff (1763–73); first chief magistrate of Easton, and lieutenant-colonel in the revolutionary army. He had five other ancestors in the revolution, and three in the colonial wars, and is grandson of Capt. John Eyerman, of Easton, Pa., a descendant of Butz, of Germany, A. D. 473. After receiving a preparatory education at public and private schools, and by tutors, he studied three years at Lafayette College, three months at the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy at Harvard University, and later spent some time at both Columbia and Princeton universities. He has published many papers on mineralogy, geology, palæontology and genealogy, such as: "The Mineralogy of Pennsylvania"; "Mineralogy of the French Creek Mines"; "Mineralogy at the Columbian Exposition"; "A Course in Determinative Mineralogy" text-book; "The Bibliography of North American Vertebrate Palæontology" (extending over several years); "On a Collection of Tertiary Mammals from Southern France and Italy"; "On the Genus Temnocyon, and a New Species Thereof, and the New Genus Hypotemnodon from the John Day Miocene of Oregon"; "The Ancestors of Marguerite Eyerman"; "A Genealogical Index of the Wills of Northampton County," and "The Old Graveyards of Northampton," a genealogical study, 200 pp. Mr. Eyerman is secretary to the Society of Colonial Wars in the state of New Jersey; is sometime associate editor of the "Journal of Analytical Chemistry;" lecturer on Determinative Mineralogy in Lafayette College, and, since 1890, has been editor of the "American Geologist." He is a life member of the British Association; a member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society; of the Genealogical Society; the Society of Colonial Wars; the Sons of the Revolution; the Sons of the American Revolution; also a fellow of the Zoölogical Society of London; of the Geological Society of America; the American Geographical Society; the Academy of Natural Sciences, of Philadelphia; New York Academy of Sciences; the American Institute of Mining Engineers; the Geologists' Association of London, and others. He was married, April 21, 1888, to Lucy E., daughter of the late Judge H. D. Maxwell, and descendant of Anlaf, King of Northumbria (949 A.D.). They have one child, Marguerite Eyerman.

de KAY, James Ellsworth, physician and naturalist, was born in Lisbon, Portugal, in 1792, eldest son of George and Catherine (Coleman) de Kay. His father, Capt. George de Kay, was sent to Europe in 1775, while still a very young man, and took no part in the revolution. Having lost both parents at an early age, James E. de Kay attended school in

Connecticut, and then studied medicine in New York city and Edinburgh, Scotland, receiving his degree in the latter city. On his return to New York, he devoted himself unceasingly to the study of natural history. He was also one of the founders of the Academy of Medicine. Having formed a close friendship with Henry Eckford, the eminent shipbuilder, whose daughter he wedded, he sailed with him as surgeon in the frigate built for the Sultan's navy; his brother, Com. George C. de Kay, being in command of the vessel. In 1833 he published his impressions of Turkey in a volume called "Sketches of Turkey by an American," which gave so favorable a view of the country and its institutions that the Hellenists of the day were incensed that an American should appear as a defender of the oppressors of Greece. At that time the state of New York was publishing valuable works under the department of geology and Dr. de Kay was selected to contribute a book on the zoölogy of the state, a work of great difficulty, owing to the lack of printed material. Like his friends, Audubon and Holbrook, the herpetologist, he had to travel about collecting facts and materials from farmers, hunters and fishermen. The result of his work was embodied in five quarto volumes. Various wild creatures have been named for him, he having first described them. Dr. de Kay was also interested in place-names; he was the first to send printed requests to county clerks and noted persons in the state asking for the Indian names of places, rivers and lakes. In order to work at his zoölogy, he left the city for "The Locusts," a country place at Oyster Bay, L. I., where he resided until his death. Dr. de Kay had pronounced tastes for literature and the fine arts, as well as science, and was a very close friend to Drake and Halleck. Of a very lively disposition, he was a great social favorite in New York. He left three children, a son and two daughters: James de Kay, now of Marion, Mass.; Marion, wife of Rev. Dr. Harwood, rector of Trinity Church, New Haven, and Janet, deceased, wife of Col. Cornelius L. King of New York. He died at Oyster Bay, L. I., Nov. 21, 1851.

de KAY, George Coleman, Argentine naval officer, was born in New York city in 1802, second son of George and Catherine (Coleman) de Kay. His father, a native of Wawayanda, near Warwick, Orange co., N. Y., was a sea captain; his mother was a daughter of James Coleman, of county Cork, Ireland, whom Capt. George de Kay met, wooed and married in Lisbon, Portugal. Com. de Kay was a grandson of Maj. George de Kay of the Orange county horse guards, and great-grandson of Col. Thomas de Kay of the same regiment, both of whom served in the "Old French" war against Canada, and died from hardships in the field. The Kai family, whose name has been variously spelled Cay, Caix, Qué, Queux, Quay and Key, is a very ancient one, and was widely spread in the middle ages through Flanders, Normandy, Brittany and Poitou, several of its representatives being in the crusades. Under King John, Johan de Kai was lord high sheriff of London in 1201. In 1580, when the "Spanish fury" decimated Flanders, members of the family in Ghent and other Flemish cities were forced to fly to England and Holland on account of their Protestantism. William de Kay, born of a Flemish father, in Haarlem, Holland, was the first of the name to reach New Amsterdam, and by the year 1641 he had become the "fiscal" or treasurer of the colony. Various scions of the American branch were aldermen of New York in the seventeenth century. The Catholic branch in Europe is still represented by the Counts de Caix de St. Aymour of France, the Belgian and French lines having early given up the old Norman-French spelling, Kai or Kaij, for the later fashion of using the initial C. This change was occasioned by the grammarians, who rejected the letter K, as one not properly found in pure Latin. Kay is the same in root as the Latin Caius, Caia; as early as the twelfth century the Norman-French de Kai is found Latinized as de Cajo. On leaving school George Coleman de Kay, then an orphan, found that his guardian intended to article him to a commercial business, contrary to his wishes. Consequently, without asking leave, he shipped as a sailor before the mast, and, learning seamanship in the best of schools, soon made his mark. Reaching Buenos Ayres in 1826, he found the Argentine Republic engaged in war with the empire of Brazil, and forthwith tendered his services to Adm. Brown, who offered him the rank of captain. This the young man declined, requesting instead that he might enter the Argentine navy as midshipman and earn whatever distinctions he received. In command of the armed brig General Brandzen, young de Kay ran the blockade of the Rio Plata, and on the way up the South American coast successfully engaged many Brazilian schooners and brigs of war and took several prizes. He sailed into the harbor of Rio de Janeiro, flaunting the white and blue flag of the Argentine Republic before the batteries of the astonished Brazilians. Capt. Manson, an English lieutenant under Lord Cochran, in the Brazilian service, being then dispatched in pursuit of him in the brig-of-war Cacique, overhauled the General Brandzen off Pernambuco, retook the last prize and proceeded to attack the audacious Argentine. Although de Kay's men were reduced by drafts for prize crews to forty-one sailors, and his ship was very inferior to the Brazilian in size and weight of metal, he did not hesitate to give fight, and by superior seamanship and gunnery took the Cacique in one hour and ten minutes. It was this victory which won him the rank of commodore. Shifting his flag to the Cacique he cruised through the West India waters and even had the boldness to sail up to New York. At the close of the war Com. de Kay, then commanding the vanguard of Adm. Brown's fleet in the Rio Plata, applied for furlough, promising that he would return if his services were again needed. He was never recalled. In 1830 he took out to Turkey a frigate built in Brooklyn for the Sultan's navy by Henry Eckford, on which that eminent naval constructor went as passenger. After cruising about the Mediterranean in a yacht and traveling through Syria in Arab costume, he was recalled to Constantinople by the sudden death of Henry Eckford, who had accepted the position of chief of the Turkish arsenal. He brought Eckford's body home. In 1846 he succeeded in persuading congress to lend two frigates to take supplies to the starving people in Ireland; the Macedonian was allotted to New York and the Jamestown to Boston. The Macedonian and her temporary commander were received with great cordiality throughout the United Kingdom; Com. de Kay and his wife being presented to the Queen. For a number of years he lived at Slonga, now Guttenburg, N. J., where his memory is still preserved by the name de Kay's Point, designating a small cape jutting out into the Hudson river. Here he was justice of the peace and did much to improve the roads about the Palisades. He was interested in various inven-

tions to save life at sea. He was married to Janet Halleck, only child of Joseph Rodman Drake, the poet, and granddaughter of Henry Eckford. Of his seven children four survive, one son and three daughters. Brevet Lieut.-Col. Joseph Rodman Drake de Kay, captain of the 14th U. S. infantry and aide-de-camp to various generals throughout the civil war, died in 1886; Lieut. George Coleman de Kay, fatally wounded during the ascent of the Mississippi after the taking of New Orleans, died in 1862; Brevet Maj. Sidney Brooks de Kay, brevetted for gallantry at Fort Fisher, died in 1890; Mrs. Arthur Bronson, to whom Robert Browning dedicated his last book, "Asolando," now lives in Asolo and Venice, Italy; Julia de Kay, translator and occasional writer for the press, lives in New York, as also do Mrs. Richard Watson Gilder (Helena de Kay) and Charles de Kay, author and critic, late U. S. consul-general at Berlin. Com. de Kay died in Washington, D. C., Jan. 31, 1849.

de KAY, Joseph Rodman Drake, merchant and soldier, was born in New York city, Oct. 21, 1836, eldest son of George Coleman and Janet Halleck (Drake) de Kay. His father, a native of New York city, was a seaman who, before twenty-five, rose to the rank of commodore in the navy of the Argentine Republic; his mother was the only child of the poet, Joseph Rodman Drake. Losing his father while still very young, he left the school at West Point and engaged in the West India trade in New York city. At the firing on Fort Sumter he closed his office, pinning on the door, "Return at the end of the war," and took the train for Washington. Having been appointed to the staff of Gen. Mansfield, he acted as provost of Washington with such ready talent that he was thereafter retained on the staffs of Gens. Pope and Hooker, who successively commanded the army of the Potomac. Later on he was appointed by Pres. Lincoln to a position in the regular army, and served as captain of the 14th infantry, obtaining brevets of major and lieutenant-colonel for gallantry in battle. During the Wilderness battles he was felled to the ground by a tree broken off by a shell. Hardly convalescent when the war was near its close, he resigned and resumed his business in New York. In politics, Drake de Kay, as he was always called, was an ardent Republican; he founded the "Boys in Blue" and reorganized them again and again for presidential campaigns, never asking political reward for his efforts. Although in fair health for many years, the shock to his system resulting from the injury in the Wilderness campaign was never entirely overcome, and at last undermined a naturally powerful constitution. He was a figure well known in the business, social and club life of New York; his ready wit and inexhaustible flow of spirits endeared him to a host of friends, notwithstanding a somewhat hasty temper. In the civil war he was idolized by the rank and file of his regiment. He had a talent for language and often wrote comic verses for the amusement of his friends. He died in New York city, June 9, 1886.

de KAY, Charles, poet and U. S. consul-general, was born in Washington, D. C., July 25, 1848, son of George Coleman and Janet Halleck (Drake) de Kay. His father won fame by his brilliant exploits as officer in the Argentine navy, in which he rose to the rank of commodore; his mother was the only child of Joseph Rodman Drake, the poet, and Sarah, daughter of Henry Eckford, the noted naval architect. He was educated in the schools of Dresden, Saxony, Newburgh, N. Y., and New Haven, Conn., and was graduated at Yale College in 1868. Mr. de Kay early discovered talent as a verse-writer. He adopted the profession of journalism, and in 1877 was appointed literary and art critic of the New York "Times." Meanwhile, having gained distinction as an author, he constantly contributed poems and short sketches to most of the leading magazines and periodicals. His published collections of verse and other books include: "The Bohemian: A Tragedy of Modern Life" (1878); "Hesperus and Other Poems" (1880); "The Vision of Nimrod: An Oriental Romance" (1881); "The Vision of Esther" (1882); "The Love Poems of Louis Barnaval" (1883); "Barye: His Life and Work" (1889); "Familiar Letters of Heinrich Heine" (1890), translated from the German; and "Bird-Gods" (1898), and translations of books by and about Alphonse Daudet (1898). Probably the "Louis Barnaval" attracted more attention than any other of his works, both from the merit of the poems included and from the alleged authorship by a certain mysterious personage just discovered by the enterprising editor. The New York "Nation" said of it: "This remarkable volume takes a stride so far in advance of anything yet done by Mr. de Kay that we can hardly wonder at the acceptance by the public of the Louis Barnaval authorship." Edmund C. Stedman accorded Mr. de Kay full notice in his "Poets of America," criticizing his claim to a permanent place in literature in the following terms: "Charles de Kay is conspicuous for height of aim, and certainly for most resolute purpose. . . . 'Hesperus' and the 'Poems of Barnaval' show his impassioned and more subjective moods, and his resources for a prodigal display of varied, uneven, but often strongly effective lyrical work." In 1894 Mr. de Kay was appointed by Pres. Cleveland U. S. consul-general at Berlin, where he remained three years. Upon his return, he resumed journalistic work on the New York daily and weekly press. He suggested and started the Authors' Club (1881); was one of the founders of the Fencers' Club (1882) and City Club (1892), and suggested and started the National Sculpture Society (1892) and National Arts Club (1898): while he was in Berlin (1895) he established the Berliner Fecht Klub, devoted to fencing. He is a member of the Authors', Century, City, Fencers', Aldine, National Arts and Yale clubs, the National Sculpture and other societies. He is now (1899) first vice-president of the National Sculpture Society and director-general of the Artist-Artisans' Institute of New York. Mr. de Kay was married, June 4, 1888, to Edwalyn, daughter of the late Maj. Edward Lees Coffey, of New York city, formerly of Her Majesty's army in the East Indies. They have six children.

Charles de Kay

de KAY, Sidney Brooks, lawyer and soldier, was born in New York city, March 7, 1845, second son of George Coleman and Janet Halleck (Drake) de Kay. He was educated at the Highland Cadets' Academy, Newburgh, N. Y., and at the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, leaving college in the second year of the war to enlist as private in a Connecticut regiment. For gallantry under fire he received a second lieutenancy and was appointed to the staff of Maj.-Gen. Benjamin F. Butler, and having again distinguished himself at Fort Fisher and Petersburg, he received brevets of captain and major. At the close of the war he volunteered to fight the Turks in Crete and was badly wounded. After ten days' exposure in an open boat, he was picked up by a Russian frigate and taken to Athens, where he received the greatest attention from the King of Greece. On his return to New York he entered the Columbia College Law School, and being admitted to the bar, practiced his profession for many years; serving at one time as assistant U. S. district attorney. He was military secretary to Gen. John A. Dix during his term as governor of New York; but, beyond these two offices, never sought or accepted public preferment of any kind. He was an ardent Republican. He was married to Minna, daughter of Alfred W. Craven, of the Croton aqueduct board, by whom he had two sons and one daughter. He died in New York city in 1890.

WILCOX, Horace Cornwall, manufacturer, was born at Middletown, Middlesex co., Conn., Jan. 26, 1824, son of Elisha B. and Hepsibah (Cornwall) Wilcox. The founder of the American branch of the family, John Wilcox, was one of the original proprietors of the town of Hartford, Conn., in 1636. Horace Wilcox had the usual schooling and experience of a farmer's son, remaining at home until he reached his majority, when he began business life by selling tinware with a capital of three dollars. He soon became a seller of the goods made by James Frary of Meriden, eventually taking all that Mr. Frary produced and also supplying him with stock for manufacturing. His operations became more and more extensive, and about 1848 he took his brother, Dennis, into partnership, under the name of H. C. Wilcox & Co. The partnership lasted until 1852, when the Meriden Britannia Co. was formed and he was chosen secretary and treasurer, and, on the retirement of Isaac C. Lewis, in 1866, president. He retained his position as head of this great concern until his death, and his administration was marked by a success that is not often paralleled in the business world. The single frame building used in 1852 gave way to a number of immense brick structures, which now have a floor space of more than ten acres (425,000 square feet), and the original capital of $50,000 has been increased to $1,100,000, while the invested funds amount to $20,000,000. This factory is the largest of its kind in the world, and that it has this position is due, mainly, to the business talent of Mr. Wilcox. Another great industry of Meriden was developed by him and inaugurated in 1876, when, in association with Henry K. White, he began the manufacture of organs, under the name of the Wilcox & White Organ Co. In 1876 a joint stock company was organized, and of this Mr. Wilcox was president until the time of his death. The extension of Meriden's railroad facilities was largely due to him, and it was through his exertions that the Meriden and Cromwell railroad was built, a road by which Meriden gained direct communication with tide-water. Later, the road was extended to Waterbury, and its name became, as at present, Meriden, Waterbury and Connecticut railroad. Mr. Wilcox was the first president of this corporation and held the office until his death, and the city owes him a heavy debt of gratitude for his work in this connection. Mr. Wilcox gave liberally to sustain the government, from the beginning of the civil war until its close, and to equip the soldiers who went from Meriden, many of whom were his own employés. The business enterprises developed and expanded by him are so many monuments to his energy, perseverance and broadmindedness, and his position as a manufacturer was well indicated by a business paper which announced his decease in the words, "The king of the silver ware trade is dead." Mr. Wilcox was married, Aug. 9, 1849, to Charlotte A., daughter of Jabez Smith, of Middletown, Conn. She died May 6, 1864, and in 1865 he was married to Ellen M., daughter of Edmund Parker, of Meriden. Mr. Wilcox died at Cottage City, Martha's Vineyard, Mass., Aug. 27, 1890, leaving a widow and four children.

H. C. Wilcox

HEALY, Jeremiah James, R. C. priest, was born near Bantry, county Cork, Ireland, Jan. 30, 1835, son of Daniel and Catharine Healy. In 1850 he came to the United States, and locating at New Braintree, Mass., lived for many years in the old homestead which is now in possession of his only surviving brother, Dennis Healy, trial justice of Worcester county. Another brother, Rev. D. S. Healy, pastor at East Weymouth, Mass., died July 5, 1892. After a thorough education in the schools of Ireland and Massachusetts and a classical course in Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass., Jeremiah J. Healy was ordained priest in St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, Md., June 30, 1868. On Sept. 5, 1871, he was appointed pastor of St. Ann's Church, Gloucester, Mass., by Rt. Rev. John J. Williams, now archbishop of Boston. In 1876 he built and dedicated with imposing ceremonies his present granite church at a cost of $100,000, thus transferring his congregation of humble fishermen from the poorest church in the town to one of the grandest in the whole archdiocese of Boston. It was consecrated free of debt in 1886. In the meantime a school and convent were erected and also a parochial residence of brick and granite, one of the finest in the whole state. In recognition of all this, Father Healy was made permanent rector by the archbishop of Boston, Dec. 27, 1888. His last work is a brick and granite city library, his personal gift to Gloucester, to be free to all citizens of whatever creed or nationality. With this building, dedicated with imposing ceremonies, he presented 5,000 books of his own selection on religion, science, art, biography, fiction and general literature, thus securing for his fellow citizens the choicest and most precious reading, otherwise inaccessible to many of them. Thus he showed forth his faith in the precious fruits of good reading. Shortly after his appointment as pastor he bought a Sunday-school library of 500 volumes for his own people, and, with this and the other library for all denominations, he hopes that his divine mission among men may continue and be of benefit even after his mortal life is ended.

J. J. Healy

WENDELL, Barrett, educator and author, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 23, 1855, son of Jacob and Mary Bertodi (Barrett) Wendell. His father (1826–98), a native of Portsmouth, N. H., was a merchant, first in Boston, then in New York; his mother was a daughter of Nathaniel Augustus Barrett, a merchant of Boston. The family is of Dutch extraction, and traces its descent from Evert Jansen Wendell, who settled at New Amsterdam about 1640, and later removed to Albany. From him the line of descent runs through his son, John Wendell, of Albany; through his son, Abraham Wendell, of New York; through his son, John Wendell, of Boston; through his son, John Wendell, of Portsmouth, N. H., and through his son, Jacob Wendell, of

Portsmouth, grandfather of the present representative. Barrett Wendell was educated in private schools in New York city, whither his parents had removed in 1863; and then entering Harvard College, was graduated in the class of 1877. In 1877–78 he studied in the Harvard Law School; in 1878–79 he was a student with the firm of Anderson & Howland, New York city; and in 1879–80, with Shattuck, Holmes & Monroe, Boston. While in college he had written for the college papers, and the reputation, then founded, resulted in his appointment as instructor in composition and rhetoric at Harvard in 1880. His teaching has been mostly concerned with English composition, on which subject he gave eight lectures at the Lowell Institute, Boston, in November and December, 1890. These lectures, published during the ensuing year, attempt to systematize his theory of style. In 1888 he was made assistant professor, and in 1898 professor of English. Besides his lectures on English composition, Prof Wendell has published "The Duchess Emilia" (1885); "Rankell's Remains" (1887); "Cotton Mather" ("Makers of America" series, 1891); "Stelligeri and Other Essays Concerning America" (1893); and "William Shakspere" (1894). His "Ralegh in Guiana," a play in the Elizabethan manner, was, by invitation of the department of English of Harvard College, presented at Sanders Theatre, Cambridge, on March 22, 1897. Prof. Wendell is a trustee of the Boston Athenæum; a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society; and of the Somerset and Tavern clubs of Boston, and the Colonial Club of Cambridge. On June 1, 1880, he was married, at Quincy, Mass., to Edith, daughter of William Whitwell Greenough, of Boston. They have two sons and two daughters.

MILLER, Harriet (Mann) ("Olive Thorne Miller"), author, was born at Auburn, N. Y., June 25, 1831, daughter of Seth H. and Mary Field (Holbrook) Mann. Her father was a banker; her grandfather, James Mann, an importing merchant of Boston. Her great-grandfather, Capt. Benjamin Mann, organized a company during the revolution, and was in command of it at Bunker Hill and throughout the war for independence. In her eleventh year she accompanied her family to Ohio, where she received her education in private schools. After her marriage she resided for a number of years in Chicago, Ill., and subsequently made her home in Brooklyn, N. Y. Her literary work was not begun until comparatively late in life; but she speedily attained a recognized position, especially as a writer on birds and their habits. Besides numerous magazine articles on that subject, she has published the following works, the first four of them for children: "Little Folks in Feathers and Fur, and Others in Neither" (1879); "Nimpo's Troubles" (1879); "Queer Pets at Marcy's" (1880); "Little People of Asia" (1880); "Bird Ways" (1885); "In Nesting Time" (1888); "Little Brothers of the Air" (1889); "A Bird Lover in the West" (1891); "Four-handed Folk"; "Upon the Tree Tops" and "Our Home Pets." The "Nation" said of the work entitled "Bird Ways"; "It does not pretend to be scientific, yet all who read its delightful pages will be impressed with its truthfulness—the best of science." Mrs. Miller is an acute and patient observer of the birds and animals she describes, and an industrious writer. She is a member of several organizations composed of women, and is the author of "The Woman's Club" (1891). She was married, at Rock Island, Ill., in 1854, to Watts T. Miller.

Olive Thorne Miller

WAGNER, Webster, senator, inventor and founder of the Wagner Palace Car Co., was born at Palatine Bridge, Montgomery co., N. Y., Oct. 2, 1817, son of John and Elizabeth (Strayer) Wagner. His parents, who were of German descent, were among the early settlers of the Mohawk valley. Being in moderate circumstances, they were unable to afford their children more than limited opportunities in the way of schooling, but by virtue of energy and industry Webster Wagner began to earn his living better equipped than many a youth more highly favored by fortune. He learned the wagon maker's trade under his elder brother, James, and became so skillful that he was taken into partnership. In spite, however, of the industrious efforts of the brothers, the prevailing hard times were against them, and before the age of thirty Mr. Wagner was apparently a ruined man. He then began selling tickets in a railroad office at Palatine Bridge, his efficiency causing other duties to be added, and in 1845 was appointed station agent for the Utica and Schenectady railroad. It was while filling these positions that his ingenious mind devised the sleeping-car. The benches in the caboose on which the railroad employees so often slept while off duty suggested the idea which lay germinant in his brain for years. In time the idea was brought into tangible shape, and the result was the traveler's convenience and comfort—the sleeping-car. Having succeeded in interesting several wealthy neighbors, he built four sleeping-cars, which began running on the New York Central railroad in 1858, and after this invention had proved a success, turned his attention to the drawing-room car, which was introduced to the public in 1867. He also invented and patented the oval-shaped car roof and elevated panel for ventilation, which every railway car now uses throughout the land. Unlike many inventors, he had a genius for business, and manifested a remarkable executive ability, which enabled him to build up a private corporation with a capital of many millions of dollars for the manufacture and control of the luxurious cars that bear his name. A great deal of diplomacy was required to introduce these cars throughout the country; but they soon became popular and profitable to such an extent that Mr. Wagner was able to organize the Wagner Sleeping Car Co., including many men of standing and wealth, its offices being first in Albany and later in New York. As president of this corporation, Mr. Wagner from that time forward devoted his energies to pushing and developing the business. The first sleeping-car which he constructed cost only $3,000, but those built later by the company cost from $15,000 to $20,000. In 1870 Mr. Wagner was elected by the Republican party a member of the New York state assembly from Montgomery county. He served on the committee on banks, and became very popular among his constituents. The following year he was elected a member of the state senate by a majority of 3,222, and remained in that body until his death, being re-elected five times by large majorities. He was chairman of the senate committees on public ex-

W Wagner

penditures, on printing, on railroads and on villages. During his senatorial career he greatly interested himself in the promotion of railroad legislation, being especially active in behalf of the Saratoga Lake railroad, obtaining the passage through the senate of a bill favoring the enterprise. While his business ability made him prominent in the legislature, he was no less conspicuous by reason of his dignity, genial manners and generous nature. In 1880 he was a delegate from New York state at the Republican convention in Chicago, and was one of the seventeen who opposed Grant's nomination for the third term as president, being also instrumental in securing the nomination of Gen. Garfield. He was married, in 183–, to Susan, daughter of John P. Davis of Palatine Bridge, N. Y., and they had one son and four daughters, Norman L., Emma C., the wife of James D. Taylor, treasurer of the Wagner Palace Car Co.; Anna F., wife of G. W. Van Vleck, of the New York produce exchange; Annette C., wife of A. E. Haynes, of the New York stock exchange, and Clara S., wife of Geo. W. Stetson, of London, England. Mr. Wagner lived in a handsome house at Palatine Bridge, and entertained his friends in an unostentatious but generous manner; at the same time he made no attempt to conceal his humble origin, but with characteristic good sense often referred to his early days as the happiest of his life. He was a member of St. Mark's Evangelical Lutheran Church at Canajoharie, and for more than thirty years a trustee and generous helper in its work; he was also a member of the Hamilton lodge No. 79, F. and A. M. His death occurred in the railroad accident on the Hudson River railroad at Spuyten Duyvil, N. Y., on the evening of Jan. 13, 1882.

ANDREWS, Lorrin, missionary, was born in East Windsor, Conn., April 29, 1795. After being graduated at Jefferson College and at Princeton Theological Seminary, he sailed for the Hawaiian islands. He founded there a university, in which he was a professor for ten years, and in 1845 was appointed a judge, and also secretary of the privy council by the government of the islands. He translated portions of the Bible into the native language, also prepared a Hawaiian dictionary and wrote several works on the antiquities of the Sandwich islands. He died at Honolulu, Sept. 29, 1868.

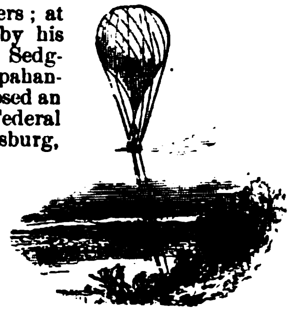
DUNBAR, Charles Franklin, educator, was born at Abington, Mass., July 28, 1830, son of Asaph and Nancy (Ford) Dunbar. His family is of Scotch origin and traces descent to Robert Dunbar, who settled at Hingham, Mass., about 1655. His father, a native of Bridgewater, was a manufacturer; his mother was a daughter of Capt. Noah Ford, a farmer, of Abington. He was prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy (1844–47) and was graduated at Harvard in 1851. He engaged in mercantile business, first in New Orleans and later in New York city, and in 1853 became a partner in the commission firm of Copeland, Williams & Co., Boston. In 1855 he was obliged by ill health to retire and settled on a farm near Lexington, Mass., where he devoted his leisure hours to the study of law. In 1857 he removed to Waltham, and also became a student in the Harvard Law School and in the office of Hoar & Gray, Boston. In 1858 he was admitted to the Suffolk bar. After 1856 he was a regular contributor to the editorial columns of the Boston "Daily Advertiser" on current political questions, and in December, 1859, became associate editor and part proprietor with Charles Hale. On Mr. Hale's appointment as consul-general to Egypt, Mr. Dunbar assumed entire editorial control, and conducted the paper until 1869, when he sold his interest and traveled abroad. He was chosen professor of political economy at Harvard College in September, 1871, and still holds that position. In 1876–82 he was dean of the college and in 1890–95 was dean of the faculty of arts and sciences. He has been a contributor to periodical literature on topics connected with economics and banking, and has written "Chapters on Banking" In 1886–96 he was editor of the "Quarterly Journal of Economics," published for Harvard University. He is a member of the American Economic Association, of which he was president for the year 1892–93, and of the Massachusetts Historical Society and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. In 1891 he received the degree of LL.D from Harvard University. In 1853 he was married to Julia R., daughter of Hon. B. F. Copeland, of Roxbury, Mass., They have three sons and one daughter.

AKERMAN, Amos Tappan, U. S. attorney-general, was born at Portsmouth, N. H., Feb. 23, 1821, son of Benjamin and Olive (Meloon) Akerman. He was educated in the common schools of his native state and at Dartmouth College, where he was graduated in 1842. He was admitted to the bar in 1844, and, after teaching school at various places for the next six years, finally located at Elberton, Ga., in 1850, where he entered on professional practice. He adhered to the conservative party in Georgia, and, with Stephens, Johnson and others, opposed secession, although finally going with the state and entering the service of the Confederate government in the quartermaster's department. After the war he joined the Republican party, and supported the reconstruction policy of the government. In 1866 he was appointed U. S. attorney for the district of Georgia, and served in that capacity until 1870, when Pres. Grant appointed him U. S. attorney-general in his cabinet, to succeed Ebenezer R. Hoar. He held the portfolio until 1872, when he resigned and returned to his adopted state. In 1873 he was the Republican candidate for U. S. senator, but failed of an election. During the reconstruction period in Georgia Mr. Akerman, while acting with the Republican party, was ever jealous of the rights of the majority as represented by the intelligent white people of the state, and opposed all radical movements that were calculated to oppress or humiliate them, or to endanger the material prosperity of the state. He died at Cartersville, Ga., Dec. 21, 1880.

MANCHESTER, Albertine, actress, known by the stage name of Mlle. Albertine, was born at the "Stone Bridge," now Bridgeton, R. I., in 1832. When fifteen years old she made her début at Augusta, Me., under the management of John Adams, as Sophia in "The Rendezvous." At the close of her first season she left the stage and devoted herself to the study of dancing, choosing as her instructor, Pauline de Jardine, who had come to this country with Fanny Ellsler. Then for two seasons she appeared as a finished danseuse. During a short engagement, in 1849, she played in speaking parts for John Cartlitch, at his theatre in Washington, where she made a great hit as Dot in "The Cricket on the Hearth." She also supported F. S. Chanfrau at this theatre. The elder Booth was so well pleased with her acting that he caused her to be engaged at the Arch Street Theatre, Philadelphia. It was here that Edwin Booth made his first appearance on the stage, acting Wilford in "The Iron Chest," Mlle. Albertine being in the cast. She next accepted an engagement with Chanfrau, playing with him during

1850–57, one year of which time she spent in California, dancing to the great delight of the old "forty-niners." In 1852 they were in New York, and drew large audiences to the Astor Place Opera House to witness their companion pictures of the "Bowery B'hoy and his Gal." She returned to California in 1857, and two years later went to Australia with Gustavus Vaughan Brooke. In Melbourne and Ballarat she had an immediate success, but after about three years of successful acting and dancing she became gradually blind, lost friends and money, and was finally obliged to enter the Benevolent Asylum at Ballarat. Here she remained a number of years, all but forgotten by her friends of the stage. The general impression was that she had died in Australia, but in February, 1875, Stewart O'Brien, the actor, happening to visit Ballarat, discovered her condition, and told her sad tale to Capt. Chandler of the U. S. steamer Swatara, then at Melbourne. She was very anxious to return to America, and Capt. Chandler kindly volunteered to bring her home in his vessel. She arrived in New York in June, 1875, and there met a married sister who had long thought her dead. With her, Mlle. Albertine lived quietly at her home in New Bedford, Mass., until her death thère, Oct. 6, 1889.

James Allen



ALLEN, James, aëronaut, was born at Barrington, Bristol co., R. I., Sept. 11, 1824, ninth child of Sylvester and Nancy (Luther) Allen. His father, who was a sea captain, removed to Providence when James was still very young, and a few years later was lost while on a voyage. The children were obliged to work for a living, and James, after working for a while as piece-hand in a cotton-mill, then on a farm, finally went to sea. At the end of three years he returned, but his mother having persuaded him to remain on land, he, in 1841, was bound to the printing business. Five years later he became the assistant of a brother who was in the jewelry business, but close application brought on a pulmonary complaint, and he went to Wilmington, Del., for his health. There he witnessed a balloon ascension which inspired him with a desire to become an aëronaut. He read all the attainable literature on the subject and made the acquaintance of Samuel A. King, a well-known aëronaut of Philadelphia, with whom, in the spring of 1857, he made the first of his 400 ascensions, taking a journey of ten miles. Mr. King was so pleased with his ability and adaptability that he offered him a partnership, and for four years they made frequent ascensions together. Mr. Allen's first ascension alone was from Exchange place, Providence, R.I., July 4, 1857. He reached a height of 8,100 feet and descended near Rehoboth, Mass. Among other voyages made was one from Norwich, Conn., in the splendid Zephyrus, and from Paterson, N. J., with Mr. King, in the Queen of the Air, which contained 33,000 cubic feet of gas. When the civil war broke out, Mr. Allen volunteered under Gov. Sprague, and went to the front with the 1st Rhode Island battery, taking with him two balloons and offering his services gratuitously to the government, thus earning the distinction of being the first to introduce ballooning into military service. "Captive" ascensions were made at Alexandria and at Falls Church, Va.; every movement of the enemy was watched, and so valuable did Mr. Allen's assistance become that early in 1862 the government gave him the rank and title of captain and began to pay him for his services. Prof. Thaddeus S. C. Lowe, another skilled aëronaut, was much associated with Capt. Allen, and it was owing to his kindness that Capt. Allen later entered the service of Dom Pedro, of Brazil. During McClellan's peninsular campaign Capt. Allen's balloons were constantly employed and were a source of great annoyance to the Confederates. From one of them Gen. Custer discovered that Yorktown was being evacuated; from them the terrible battles of Fair Oaks, Oak Grove and Mechanicsville were witnessed by commanding officers and dispatches dropped down from time to time to be sent to headquarters; at another time Capt. Allen, by his observations, deterred Gen. Sedgwick from crossing the Rappahannock to attack what he supposed an inferior force, and when the Federal troops were before Fredericksburg, Gen. Cyrus B. Comstock, chief of engineers, ascended to a height of 2,000 feet, where he remained for more than three hours, mapping the heights and sketching the enemy's position. Gen. Burnside declared that Capt. Allen's "continued successes" enabled the officers to direct movements, which it would have been difficult or impossible to order without his coöperation. In 1867 Brazil, together with the Argentine Republic and Uruguay, made war on Paraguay and its despotic ruler, Lopez, and the Brazilian minister at Washington was empowered to secure the services of a skilled aëronaut. Mr. Allen was recommended by Prof. Lowe and leading officers, and together with his brother Ezra, who had aided him in Virginia, departed with two fine balloons for the seat of war. This was far up the Paraguay river in a dense forest where the armies had lain, confronting each other, for fourteen months. In spite of vexatious delays in getting materials with which to manufacture gas, of difficulty in transporting his equipment, and in spite of attempts to destroy the balloons, which were dreaded by the Paraguayans as much as by the Confederates, a thorough acquaintance with the enemy's fortifications and circumstances was gained, and the allied troops were so encouraged that the deadlock of months was broken, the Paraguayans were defeated in a series of encounters and Lopez was slain. The army officers and officials declared that there was not enough money in Brazil to reward Capt. Allen, but he was unable to get the $35,000 that had been promised him by the government in case he was successful, and went back to the United States with $10,000 only. On July 4, 1869, in the presence of 100,000 spectators on Boston common, Mr. Allen ascended to the height of 8,000 feet above the city, and on July 4, 1871, with his wife and daughter and others he ascended from Troy, N. Y., more than 5,000 feet. On July 10, 1871, his son, James K. Allen, made his first ascension alone, in a small balloon from Troy, reaching an altitude of 12,000 feet, and landing in a forest in Putnam county, 100 miles distant, making the trip in less than two hours. In 1874 Capt. Allen visited San Francisco, having been engaged to make captive ascensions at Woodward's garden to add to its attractions as a pleasure resort. In 1879 he and his son, who had now become his partner, went to Ohio on invitation, and at Dayton, Troy and elsewhere made ascensions together or singly in the Glory of the Skies and the Monarch of the Air. At Lowell, Mass., in 1886, Capt. Allen went up in a balloon, the weight of which, including ballast, ropes and passengers was 1,375 pounds. In

1888 he was called to Brooklyn, N. Y., to navigate the Campbell air ship, an elaborate and beautifully wrought piece of mechanism. He ascended in it to a height of 200 feet, and then found that it could not be controlled, and advised its owners to abandon their attempts to use it as a means of transport; another aëronaut essaying to navigate it was carried out to sea and lost with his craft. Capt. Allen was married at Providence, R. I., Oct. 15, 1849, to Agnes Jane Fields, who survives with three sons and one daughter. He died in Providence, Sept. 24, 1897.

ADAMS, Samuel, surgeon, was born in Maine, in January, 1823, of a patriotic revolutionary ancestry. He joined the army as a surgeon in 1862, and after a short hospital service was ordered to the army of the Potomac, with which he continued until the close of the war, his last service being as medical inspector of the 9th army corps. He had a well-founded reputation for bravery. Shot or shell never came in the way of his duty, and on one occasion he rode his horse into the midst of the enemy's fire to succor Gen. Potter, who had been shot down, and would have died but for his timely assistance. When the war was over he was ordered to Texas, where the yellow fever was raging. His over-exertion rendered him peculiarly susceptible to the epidemic, and he lost his life in saving the lives of others. Of this disease he died, Sept. 9, 1867, his last days and nights being spent in ministering to the sick. He was a true Christian gentleman, "without fear, and without reproach."

EMBURY, Emma Catherine (Manly), author, was born in New York city in 1806, the daughter of Dr. James R. Manly. Very early in life she contributed stories and poems to various periodicals, particularly the New York "Mirror," writing under the pen-name of "Ianthe." She was married to Daniel Embury in 1828 and afterwards resided in Brooklyn. Though not devoting herself to a literary life, she wrote a number of books of which those intended to promote the education of young women have been the best known. Among her published works are: "Guido, and Other Poems" (1828); "Female Education"; "The Blind Girl and Other Tales"; "Glimpses of Home Life"; "Token of Flowers"; "Pictures of Early Life"; "Nature's Gems" (1845); "Love's Token Flowers" "The Waldorf Family" (1848), and "Poems" (1869). She died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 10, 1863.

ALLEN, Richard N., inventor, was born in 1827. He was employed as locomotive fireman and engineer, from his nineteenth to his twenty-sixth year, and then for a long period was a master mechanic, first on the Cleveland and Toledo and later on the New Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern railroads. He came north during the civil war, and began a series of experiments looking to the manufacture of paper car wheels at Pittsford, Vt., where he owned an interest in a straw-board mill. The first trial of the new wheels was made on the Rutland and Burlington railroad, and was so far successful that he opened a mill for their manufacture at Hudson, N. Y. From that time until his death he was mainly engaged in perfecting and introducing his invention, spending some time at the Krupp steel works at Essen, Prussia, and studying methods of attaching the tires so as to remedy the tendency noticed to separate from the core of the wheel. He died Oct. 7, 1890.

OSCEOLA (As-se-he-ho-lar), Seminole chief, known to the English as Powell, was born on the Chattahoochee river, in Georgia, in 1804. He was not a chief by birth, his father being an Englishman named William Powell and his mother a Creek of the Red Stick tribe. He was taken by his mother to Florida at the age of four years, and by his force of character early attained prominence among the Seminoles. He was slender, well formed, muscular, an excellent tactician and a great admirer of order and discipline, having become versed in military movements among his white neighbors. His manner was bold and impressive, well calculated to influence the timid and encourage the brave. The Seminole war of 1835 was largely instigated by him, both on account of personal affronts and in resistance of American encroachments. He directed every important action from Warren's defeat to the battle of Ouithlacoochee. At the beginning of the war the Seminoles numbered 2,000 men. At a council held at Fort King, Gen. Thompson requested the Indians to remove, but Osceola opposed the proposition, saying that any one who suggested it was an enemy to his country. The result was resistance of the treaty. The United States agent argued with him, but Osceola was firm. Gen. Thompson, however, persuaded some of the chiefs to stand by the treaty of 1832 without Osceola's consent, and then imprisoned Osceola for saying it was the Indian's country, and that they wanted no agent. He was confined in chains for one night and two days. Osceola then tried to deceive Gen. Thompson by agreeing to sign the treaty; but in June, 1835, with seventy-nine men, he returned to the fort, the Indians being prepared for resistance and only awaiting the government order compelling them to leave, and was present when Maj. Dade was killed. Micanopy later joined him with 500 men. Catching Gen. Thompson at dinner, although in range of the cannon, they slew him, and thus precipitated the battle of Ouithlacoochee. In this fight Osceola, dressed in his red belt and feathered head-dress, sheltered himself behind a big tree, occasionally stepping out to level his rifle, and bringing down a man at every shot. It took several volleys from the whole platoon to dislodge him, and the tree was literally shot to pieces. Osceola, after the battle, had an interview with Gen. Gaines in relation to terms of peace. The general told him to move to the south of the Ouithlacoochee and hold himself ready to attend a council when called, and they would not be disturbed. He was attacked near Fort Drane, and had it not been for a faithful spy Osceola would have been taken prisoner. Making a narrow escape, he met Gen. Call at Wahoo in a sharp fight, in which the American army was badly handled. Osceola's severe blows in that contest still made him master, though the report was circulated that he had been deposed for cowardice. When Gen. Jessup, certain that the war was at an end, called upon Osceola to bring his men in for removal, the latter broke up his plans, for when the transports arrived not an Indian could be found. In 1837 the Indians, trusting in a truce until fall, Osceola was seized by strategy of Gen. Jessup when on his way to arrange a treaty, and, after several months' confinement in St. Augustine, was sent to Charleston, S. C., and imprisoned in Fort Moultrie until his death. It is difficult to draw his portrait, for some have made him a coward, others have called him a knave, some dubbed him a sub-chief, others have said he was the son of a white man, while others still make him the greatest of chiefs, ablest of counsellors, bravest of warriors, great as King Philip of the Wampanoags. Osceola died at Fort Moultrie, S. C., Jan. 30, 1838.

W H Jackson

JACKSON, William Hicks, soldier and capitalist, was born at Paris, Tenn., Oct. 1, 1835, son of Dr. Alexander and Mary W. (Hurt) Jackson. His parents early removed from Halifax county, Va., to Paris, and thence to Jackson, Tenn. They belonged to the best stock of Virginia, and bequeathed to their sons, Howell Edmunds and William Hicks, the high qualities which made them both eminent men. Descended from such ancestors and trained by such parents, William Hicks Jackson displayed in early life the strong impulses, and acquired the complete self-control, which have so distinguished his manhood. His preparatory education was received in the best schools of Jackson, and at West Tennessee College, where he evinced strong intellectual powers. He gained reputation among his schoolmates as the stout defender of the weak against the strong. In 1852 he was appointed a cadet to West Point. Although hard study and severe regulations were irksome to his fiery spirit, he was guided by his firm resolve to gratify the wishes of his father, and was graduated in 1856 with credit to himself. In his career at West Point he displayed the same traits that marked his boyhood, and was recognized as a leader among his comrades. After the usual furlough and some months spent at the barracks at Carlisle, Pa., he was sent, in 1857, to Fort Union, New Mexico, where, as an officer in the regiment of mounted rifles, he took an active part in the principal Indian fights in that territory with such men as Kit Carson, La Rue, and others as his guides. The adventurous character of this service was well suited to the bold and ardent temperament of the young soldier. He was frequently complimented in orders from headquarters of both department and army for his gallantry and good judgment. Although not an advocate of secession, his intense loyalty to his native state induced him, when the first shot was fired in the civil war, to resign his commission in the U. S. regular army, and to offer his services to the Confederate States. After an adventurous journey in running the blockade at Galveston, he finally arrived in Tennessee, was appointed a captain of artillery by Gov. Harris, and summoned before the state military board at Nashville, which retained him two weeks in consultation on the subject of the equipment of cavalry and artillery. He then reported to Gen. Pillow at Memphis, and served on his staff in the campaigns of Missouri and Kentucky. He was assigned to the duty of organizing a light battery at Columbus, Ky., with which he reported to Gen. Pillow. On Nov. 7, 1861, followed the battle of Belmont, in which he performed the exploit of conducting three regiments of infantry to the rear of Grant's army, routing it and securing a Confederate triumph. For this service he was promoted to the rank of colonel. In this battle his horse was shot under him, and he received a minie-ball in the right side, which, inflicting a wound at the time supposed to be fatal, has never been extracted. He was placed by Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston in command of all the cavalry in western Tennessee, and was engaged in many severe minor battles there and in northern Mississippi. He led the brilliant dash on Holly Springs, Miss., Dec. 20, 1862, that resulted in the capture of 1,800 infantry, many cavalry, millions of dollars' worth of stores, and Gen. Grant's private papers. The loss of this secondary base of supplies compelled Gen. Grant to abandon his campaign by land against Vicksburg, caused him to return to Memphis and organize his river campaign. This brilliant service gained him promotion to the rank of brigadier-general, and the unique distinction of being mentioned in Gen. Grant's "Memoirs" as the only man who came near capturing him. Gen. Jackson was next assigned to the command of the second division of cavalry under Gen. Van Dorn in Tennessee, the first division being commanded by Gen. Forrest, and soon after participated in the battle of Thompson's Station, which resulted in the capture of Col. Coburn's Federal brigade of 1,600 infantry. In the autumn, at the request of Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, Gen. Jackson joined him at Canton, Miss., and commanded the cavalry of his army in the movement for the relief of Vicksburg. Later, at Johnston's request, he was transferred with him to the army of Tennessee, and during the Georgia campaign commanded the cavalry on the left wing. Among the gallant exploits during this period were the defeat of Kilpatrick at Lovejoy Station, and in connection with Gen. Wheeler, the capture at Newnan, Ga., of 1,500 Federal cavalry. Gen. Jackson was selected by Gen. Hood to join him in the invasion of Tennessee. His division led the advance in pursuing Gen. Schofield's retreating forces, held them at bay for an entire night at Spring Hill, participated in the battle of Franklin, Nov. 30, 1864, and led the Confederate advance to a point only a few miles from the fortified city of Nashville. At Murfreesboro, Jackson defeated the Federals and drove them back to their intrenchments, and after the battle of Nashville, his division covered the retreat of Hood's army. He was now placed in command of Forrest's cavalry troop, and the Texas brigade, and was recommended for promotion by Gens. Dick Taylor, N. B. Forrest, Joseph E. Johnston, and previously by Polk and Hardee; but having incurred the displeasure of Pres. Davis on account of arresting a friend of the president's brother, Joseph, he failed to receive the promotion. Gen. Jackson next served in the Alabama campaign, defeating Gens. Croxton and McCook, and arrived at Marion Junction, where he learned of Forrest's defeat at Selma. Then came the final surrender at Gainesville, Ala., May 9, 1865. Gen. Jackson performed his last military service as Confederate commissioner in association with Gen. Dennis, Federal commissioner, for the parole of the troops at Gainesville and other points. Returning to his home at Jackson, Tenn., the retired soldier entered upon his peaceful career as a cotton planter. On Dec 15, 1868, he was married to Selene, daughter of Gen. W. G. Harding, a highly accomplished and lovely woman. She died Dec. 13, 1892, leaving three children: Eunice, wife of Albert D. Marks, a son of ex-Gov. Marks, and a prominent attorney of Nashville; Selene Harding, wife of William R. Elliston, and William Harding Jackson, who succeeds his father in the management of "Belle Meade," and gives promise of emulating his father's usefulness. At the request of Gen. Harding, Gen. Jackson became his assistant in the management of the vast stock farm, "Belle Meade," comprising 5,500 acres, where he found opportunity not only to indulge the tastes so firmly implanted in him as a boy on his father's plantation, but also to devote his mind to the development of scientific agriculture. He was the projector and moving spirit of the agricultural journal known as the "Rural Sun," which was long the most popular agricultural publication in the South. He was president of the company with Col. J. B. Killebrew as chief editor. In his own language, "Agricultural journals, like almanacs, should be calculated for the latitudes they are designed to serve. . . . My observation has taught me that many young men of the South, in their efforts to

W H Jackson

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apply the teachings of the northern journals to the conditions of the South, have led them into disastrous errors." Refusing the highest political offices which his fellow-citizens desired to thrust upon him, preferring rather to be the power behind the throne than the shadow upon it, he has proved his public spirit and shown the highest attributes of citizenship by devoting his energies to contributing to the material development of the country, and has accepted positions tending to promote the public welfare. He has been president of the state association of farmers; was organizer and for many years president of the national agricultural congress, and state bureau of agriculture of Tennessee. In the latter capacity he was influential in creating the office of state commissioner of agriculture, and in promoting the publication of that notable work, "The Resources of Tennessee," of which the secretary of the board, Col. J. B. Killebrew, was editor. This work has been published in many different languages and scattered abroad, and, according to leading authorities, was the most eminent agency in first attracting immigration to Tennessee. As president and fiscal agent of the state bureau of agriculture, no money could be spent without his signature. So well was this duty discharged, that the whole work of the department was completed, including the publication of the "Resources of Tennessee" (1874), at a total cost of $13,500, leaving $6,500 out of an appropriation of $20,000 to be returned to the state treasury. In recognition of this distinguished service and economical expenditure, he was complimented by a vote of thanks by the general assembly of Tennessee. In addition to his work as an agriculturist, Gen. Jackson has been an active promoter of various public enterprises: as president of the Safe Deposit Trust Co., of Nashville, of the Nashville Gas Light Co., and of the Nashville street railway, which he took over when in the hands of a receiver in a disordered condition, and reorganized and rehabilitated, financially and materially. In no instance has his genius been more conspicuously displayed than in the perfection of the great "Belle Meade," celebrated in poetry and song, which experts from England pronounce to be the best managed and most complete stock farm in the world. It is the home of Iroquois, the most famous race-horse, and now one of the most valuable stallions in the world, who won on the English turf an unequaled triumph. Here are also Luke Blackburn (imp.), Great Tom, Tremont, Loyalist (imp.), Clarendon, and other "kings of the turf"; as well as extensive herds of thoroughbred Jersey cattle, Shetland ponies, and the finest deer park in America. "Belle Meade" is a typical southern home, the frequent scene of true southern hospitality, and here Gen. Jackson has entertained Pres. and Mrs. Cleveland, cabinet officers, statesmen, authors, poets, and many foreigners, including members of the nobility from different countries. In many other ways, also, he has contributed to the material prosperity, and stimulated the progress, of his native state. He has erected at Nashville the finest office and apartment building in Tennessee, a model of architecture. He was a moving spirit in promoting the great Tennessee centennial exposition of 1896-97, and declining the presidency served as chairman of its executive committee. Since the close of the war he has been the advocate of sectional conciliation, and has exerted his powerful influence at all times and at all places, but especially in the Confederates Veteran Association, in which he has long held high rank. By promoting such public enterprises and exerting an influence so salutary and potent, Gen. Jackson furnishes an illustrious example of the private citizen of public spirit who, declining political office, "does more than armies for the commonweal." The well-known author and scientist, Col. J. B. Killebrew, who has known him over a quarter of a century, has well said: "Gen. Jackson is a strong man, mentally, physically and morally. He never does anything by halves. He never rests as long as there is an improvement to be made. Whatever he puts his hands on, prospers. He has an intuitive knowledge of men, and therefore his agents are always the best for accomplishing the purposes for which he selects them. In the organization and conduct of the many large enterprises with which his name is associated, he has acquired the habits of thought peculiar to all successful men. He goes directly to the point, and he has all the precision of a martinet, with the power of a conqueror. Broad, but accurate; diligent, but deliberate; patient, but prompt; kind, but firm; fearing no weight of responsibility, yet not careless of it, he always meets and overcomes difficulties."

McCLAMMY, Charles Washington, soldier and congressman, was born at Scott's Hill, New Hanover co., N. C., May 29, 1839, son of Luke S. and Anna E. (Chadwick) McClammy. His paternal ancestors had resided in the South for generations, and several of them participated in the revolutionary war, one attaining the rank of captain. Charles was educated at Scott's Hill Academy, and at the University of North Carolina, where he was graduated in 1857. On leaving college he adopted the profession of a teacher, and at the breaking out of the civil war in 1861 was principal of the Black River high school. When Sumter was fired upon, he immediately organized a cavalry company which became company A, 3d North Carolina cavalry. From 1862 until the close of the war he served under Gens. J. E. B. Stuart and W. H. F. Lee, participating in nearly all their engagements. On one occasion he was slightly wounded by a fragment of shell, and was once captured, but escaped at nightfall by leaping his horse across a canal. The enemy attempted in vain to follow, and then fired upon him, so that his uniform was pierced with thirteen bullets by the time he gained the shelter of a forest a few hundred yards away. For his gallantry in action he was promoted upon the field of battle to the rank of major in the 3d North Carolina cavalry. At the close of the war he refused to surrender, and cutting his way out with a handful of cavalrymen, escaped Grant's swarming hosts on that memorable morning at Appomattox. In 1866 Maj. McClammy was elected to the lower house of the general assembly, and in 1868 to the state senate, where he cast his vote for the impeachment of Gov. W. W. Holden. In 1884 he was the Democratic elector for the third congressional district, and in 1886 was elected to congress, and was returned in 1888. Maj. McClammy was a man of tireless energy and rare personal magnetism. After the war he followed the occupation of a farmer. In 1887 the honorary degree of A. M. was conferred upon him by his alma mater. He was married, in 1860, to Margaret, daughter of Owen Fennell, sheriff of New Hanover county. He was killed by the explosion of a steam boiler, Feb. 26, 1896.

C W McClammy

PECKHAM, Stephen Farnum, chemist, was born near Providence, R. I., March 26, 1839, son of Charles and Hannah Lapham (Farnum) Peckham. He is a lineal descendant of John Peckham, who, with the Clarkes and other Baptists, settled in Newport, R. I., in 1638. His paternal grandmother was descended from John Howland, of the Mayflower, and was the daughter of Col. Samuel Wardwell, of Bristol, R. I. On his mother's side, he is descended from Richard Scott, the first Rhode Island Quaker, whose wife was a sister of Anne Hutchinson, and from other companions of Roger Williams, whose descendants became Quakers. His early years were spent on his father's farm and in attendance upon the district school, where he acquired the rudiments of knowledge, and at the Friends' Boarding-school in Providence, where he finished his preparatory studies. At the age of eighteen, he sought employment in a drug store in Providence, where he remained two years. He then entered Brown University, and remained there until the close of the academic year, 1861. During the fall and winter of that year he was engaged, with several gentlemen of Providence, in erecting and operating an establishment for the manufacture of illuminating oils from petroleum; but the following summer the service of his country called him to the field, whither he went as hospital steward of the 7th regiment, Rhode Island volunteer infantry, enlisting Aug. 15, 1862. He was discharged May 26, 1865. During the last six months of his service he had charge of the chemical department of the U. S. army laboratory at Philadelphia. He left the service in order to become a chemical expert to the California Petroleum Co., of Santa Barbara county, California, one of the companies whose organization was based on the reports made by Prof. Benjamin Silliman, Jr. Visiting southern California, he remained with the company one year, and then entered the service of the California geological survey, under Prof. J. D. Whitney. He prepared a very elaborate report upon the "Oil Interests of Southern California," and then returned to New England to make a technical examination of the California bitumens and report upon the same. In 1867 he was engaged as tutor in chemistry in Brown University, and later he again took up his researches upon the California bitumens, at Harvard University. During 1869 he held the chair of chemistry in Washington College, at Washington, Pa., and during 1870–71 at the Maine State College of Agriculture, at Orono. During 1872 he was at Buchtel College, Akron, O., removing, in 1873, to Minneapolis, Minn., to accept the chair of chemistry in the University of Minnesota. In 1881 he again returned to Providence, to take up the preparation of the monograph on "Petroleum" for the "Tenth Census of the United States." This work occupied, in the preparation and completion, several years, appearing in 1885. A translation from proof sheets of that portion of the monograph which was of general scientific interest was published in Germany before it was issued from the census office. For several years Prof. Peckham was engaged in various business, scientific and literary occupations; he prepared the article on petroleum for the last original edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and several similar publications. In 1892 he began the investigation of problems connected with street paving with asphaltum, and read a paper on the subject before the congress of chemists at the Columbian exposition. Then for more than a year he was engaged in researches on the bitumens of southern California for the Union Oil Co. of California; meantime reading his widely quoted paper, "The Nitrogen Content of California Bitumens," before the congress at the mid-winter fair. In 1894, soon after his return east, he visited the island of Trinidad, W. I., to examine the famous Pitch Lake, and later made an examination of the bituminous deposits of Texas and the Indian Territory. Qualified by these wide researches, he has frequently been retained as an expert witness in some of the most important bitumen cases of recent years. He is considered one of the best authorities on the subject of bitumens now living. He published "Elementary Text Book on Chemistry" (1873), and has contributed numerous articles to scientific periodicals both in Europe and America. He now (1899) resides in Brooklyn, N. Y. In August, 1898, he was appointed to a position in New York city, equivalent to consulting chemist to the corporation. Prof. Peckham was married, June 13, 1865, to Mary Chace Peck, of Providence, R. I., who died March 20, 1892.

S. F. Peckham

PECKHAM, Mary Chace (Peck), author and reformer, was born on the island of Nantucket, Mass., July 15, 1839, daughter of Charles Miller and Adriana (Fisher) Peck: the former a native of Providence, the latter of Edgartown, Martha's Vineyard. She was a descendant of the Rehoboth branch of the family. Capt. Jonathan Peck, her great-great-grandfather, fought at Bunker Hill. Philip Peck, her grandfather, was a merchant of Providence, and was married to a lady of that city, Abigail Chace, whose family were Quakers, well-known as philanthropists. The maternal grandparents of Mrs. Peckham were Rufus Fisher, a sea captain, and Mary (Pease) Fisher, both of Edgartown, and from this side of the house came in large measure that religious independence that distinguished her. Early in Mary Peck's life her parents removed to Providence, where she was graduated with high honors at the high school at the age of eighteen, and chosen poet of the alumni association. She was a teacher in the schools of Providence for eight years, and met with great success; inspiring her pupils and attaching them to her by the tie of sincere affection. Her sympathetic nature found abundant opportunities of expressing itself; she worked among the women in the state prison, and during the civil war ministered to the soldiers in the hospitals near Providence. On June 13, 1865, she was married to Stephen F. Peckham, chemical expert, and accompanied him to southern California. In 1866 she returned to the east with her husband and child, and from that time on for several years was actively engaged in literary as well as humanitarian work. In 1873 Mr. and Mrs Peckham removed to Minneapolis, Minn., and she there began in a more public way her work for women. Wherever she made her home her influence was powerful, in spite of her retiring nature. However pressing the demands of the public might be, they were never allowed to interfere with the training of her

M. C. Peckh

children, "into whose lives she poured from her rich nature much of the best and noblest in thought and human experience." On returning to Providence, in 1880, she became a valued member of the Rhode Island Woman Suffrage Association, served on its executive committee and presented the cause in public meetings. She was the trusted colaborer of Julia Ward Howe, Lucy Stone, Susan B. Anthony and other noted workers for the advancement of women; for her interest in securing for her sex the fullest enjoyment of civil rights and higher education was not local. She was an important member of the Association for the Advancement of Women, and this made the whole country her sphere of action. She was a quiet but firm and fearless advocate of social reforms; a poetical idealist in philosophy and religion, living a life level with her convictions. A member of the First (Unitarian) Church of Providence, she had no faith or confidence in dogmatic theology, but died as she had lived, in absolute trust in the order and integrity of the divine Author of all things. She was endowed with a remarkable memory; her sparkling conversation revealed a keen insight into character and a critical study of the best books. She was a writer of elegant prose and a contributor to the religious, educational and secular press for twenty-five years. Two volumes bearing her name have been published: "Father Gabriel's Fairy" (1873) and "Windfalls Gathered Only for Friends" (1894), poems collected after her death. Many of these are of a high order of literary merit, especially those on religious subjects and those inspired by her deep love of nature. In 1889 Mrs. Peckham removed to Ann Arbor, Mich., where she died, March 20, 1892.

BLAKE, Eli Whitney, inventor and scientist, was born at Westboro, Mass., Jan. 27, 1795, son of Elihu Blake. He was educated in the public schools, and after his graduation at Yale College, in 1816, began the study of law, which he later abandoned to assist his uncle, Eli Whitney, the inventor of the cotton-gin, in the erection of his gun factory at Whitneyville, near New Haven, Conn. Here for the first time fire-arms were made on the principle of interchangeable parts. After Mr. Whitney's death, in 1826, Mr. Blake succeeded him in the business, which he continued until 1836. He then became associated with his two brothers in the manufacture of household hardware at New Haven, under the firm-name of Blake Bros., which firm was one of the first in this business, and became noted for various valuable improvements, most of them invented by himself. In 1858 he brought before the public his most important invention, a machine for breaking stone into small fragments for road-making and other purposes, which is now employed all over the world under the name of the Blake crusher. This kind of machine had before been unsuccessfully attempted, and his invention is considered of the very highest order for novelty of principle, simplicity of construction and great economic importance. Its value as a labor-saving machine is, in fact, incalculable, and it has done much for the progress of civilization by its general use in the construction of macadam roads and city streets. It is indispensable in mining operations and in engineering work where concrete is used. Mr. Blake also contributed many papers of value to scientific journals on mathematical and scientific subjects, such as "The Flow of Elastic Fluids Through an Orifice" (for which he received the thanks of Sir James Napier); "The Propagation of Pulses in Elastic Media," and "The Form, Formation and Movement of Sonorous Waves." In the latter paper he mathematically demonstrated that the velocity of sounds could not be uniform, as had been previously supposed. Prof. Tyndall afterwards verified this conclusion by his investigations and experiments some years later. Yale College, in 1879, conferred on Mr. Blake the degree of LL.D. He died in New Haven, Conn., Aug. 18, 1886.

AIKMAN, William, clergyman, was born in New York city, Aug. 12, 1824. He was graduated at the University of the City of New York in 1846, and at the Union Theological Seminary in 1849. He then entered the Presbyterian ministry, and was pastor in Newark, N. J., New York city, Wilmington, Del., Detroit, Mich., and at Atlantic City, N. J. He is the author of "Moral Power of the Sea"; "Life at Home; or the Family and its Members"; "The Altar in the Home"; "A Bachelor's Talks About Married Life"; "The Future of the Colored Race in America," and other works of interest and value. He was moderator of the synod of Pennsylvania, at Washington, D. C., in 1863, and received the degree of D.D from the University of the City of New York in 1869.

CATHERWOOD, Mary (Hartwell), author, was born at Luray, O., Dec. 16, 1847, daughter of Marcus and Phœbe (Thompson) Hartwell. Through her father she is of English and Scotch-Irish descent. She lost both parents when only ten years old, and was educated at the Female College at Granville, O., where she was graduated in 1868. At an early age she began to support herself by writing for local journals, and on leaving college settled at Newburgh-on-the-Hudson, where she occupied herself in writing stories for New York weekly publications, and soon afterwards began to contribute acceptable stories to the leading magazines. Her novel, "Cracque-o'-Doom," appeared in 1881, and "Rocky Fork" in 1882," "Old Caravan Days" in 1884, and "The Secrets of Roseladies" in 1888. In 1889 the first of her successful historical romances appeared, "Romance of Dollard," founded on events in Canadian history, and published serially in the "Century Magazine," before appearing in book-form. This was followed by the "Story of Tonty," which introduced the explorer La Salle, and derives most of its material from the histories of Parkman; "Lady of Fort St. John"; "Old Kaskaskia"; "White Islander," and "Chase of St. Castin." She has also written for the "St. Nicholas Magazine" a story, entitled "The Bells of St. Anne." In the preparation of these works she received effective aid from the late Francis Parkman and Dr. Bourinot, C.M.G., clerk of the house of commons of Canada. They treat the old romance of Canada in an effective manner, telling the story with animation, feeling and dramatic force. Prof. John Fiske, the American historian, said of Mrs. Catherwood's work: "Early colonial history abounds in subjects of romance, only a few of which have been treated. One vein is being worked with great success by Mrs. Catherwood. She has published "Days of Jeanne D'Arc"; "The Spirit of an Illinois Town"; "Little Renault"; "The Queen of the Swamp"; "Mackinac and Lake Stories," and "The Spaniard of New Salem." On Dec. 27, 1887, she was married to James S. Catherwood, and removed to Hoopeston, Ill.

Mary H. Catherwood

ELLIOT, Henry Rutherford, author and publisher, was born at Woodbridge, Conn., April 21, 1849, son of Samuel Hayes and Marcia L. Elliot. On both sides of the house he is descended from early settlers of New England. His father was a Congregational clergyman. Young Elliot studied at the Hopkins Grammar School in New Haven and then entered Yale, in the autumn of 1867. During his college course he stood well as a scholar, took an active interest in athletics, was universally popular, and was honored by election to the Delta Kappa Epsilon and Skull and Bones societies. He was graduated in 1871 and immediately went into journalism on the staff of the New Haven "Daily Palladium." After a year's service in the U. S. navy as fleet paymaster's clerk, in 1876 he accepted a position in Japan as instructor in the government school at Tokio. Returning to America in 1878, he became editor of the New Haven "Morning Journal and Courier," but soon exchanged his position for that of Washington correspondent of the New York "Evening Post," remaining in the national capital until 1885, when he returned to New York and became editor of the "Dry Goods Economist." In 1894 he became the publisher of the New York "Evangelist," and as such personally conducted a party of American Presbyterians through Great Britain and the Continent, the object being to visit and fraternize with Presbyterians abroad and to study on the spot the historic development of the Presbyterian church. In 1897 he started and now edits "The Church Economist." In addition to occasional contributions to periodical literature, Mr. Elliot has written two novels: "The Bassett Claim" (1885), which had an extensive sale, and "The Common Chord" (1887). As the assistant secretary of the American Copyright League, he took an active part in securing the present International Copyright Act. He is an elder in the West End Presbyterian Church, New York city. In 1887 he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Judge Thomas J. Johnston, of Washington, D. C. They have one daughter, Gabrielle Elliot.

DOWLING, John, clergyman, was born at Pevensey, on the sea coast of Sussex, England, May 12, 1807. His birthplace is interesting as having been the landing-place of William the Conqueror in 1066. The ivy-covered walls of Pevensey castle, where the soldiers of King William took refuge, overhang the birthplace of John Dowling; and even in the days of the conquest, it was an ancient ruin of Roman origin. Dr. Dowling's parents and ancestors were zealous in their adherence to the established church of England. He was a studious youth. At an early age he removed to London, where, at seventeen years of age, he joined the Eagle Street Baptist Church, under the pastorship of Rev. Joseph Ivimey, the historian of the English Baptists. In his nineteenth year he became instructor in the Latin language and literature at the Clapham Rise Classical Institute, in the vicinity of London, and at twenty-one taught Greek, Hebrew, Latin and French in a similar institution in Buckinghamshire, under the care of Rev. Ebenezer West. Dr. Dowling started a classical boarding-school in Oxfordshire in 1829, which was a prosperous institution; but, with the view of removing to America, he disposed of it three years later. Soon after the arrival of himself and family in the United States he accepted a call to the Baptist church at Catskill, where he was ordained, Nov. 14, 1832. Later, in August, 1836, he was installed pastor of the Baptist congregation worshiping in the Gothic Masonic Hall, New York; also he preached for two or three years in the Broadway Baptist Church, in Hope Chapel, and for a time was at a church in Providence. During 1844–52 he was pastor of the Berean Baptist Church in Bedford street, New York. He then accepted a call to a church in Philadelphia, remaining, however, but a short time, as he resumed his connection with the Bedford street church at their unanimous request. After many years of acceptable service, he was pastor for a few years in a Newark church; but finally became settled as the pastor of the South Baptist Church, New York. Dr. Dowling was the author of "Exposition of the Prophesies" (1840); "Defense of the Protestant Scriptures" (1843); "History of Romanism" (1845); "Power of Illustration"; "Nights and Mornings"; "Judson Offering" and "Defense of the Baptists," besides contributing extensively to the periodical literature of the day and editing several important theological treatises. Brown University conferred upon him the degree of A.M., in 1834, and Transylvania University, the degree of D.D. in 1846. Dr. Dowling had a well-trained mind, a strong, inflexible character, and was a man of large heart and broad sympathies toward all forms of orthodox religion. His "History of Romanism" enjoyed an immense popularity, over 30,000 copies having been sold within ten years from its publication. He died at Middletown, N. Y., July 4, 1878.

GOWER, Frederick Allan, scientist, was born in Sedgwick, Me., July 25, 1851, son of Harrison Bartlett and Maria Susan (Dix) Gower. His father was a Baptist clergyman and editor in connection with the American Baptist Publication Society, Philadelphia. He died in 1859, leaving to his widow the care of supporting their three sons. Before her marriage, Mrs. Gower had been a teacher, and she now resumed her former profession, becoming principal of the Ladies' Collegiate Institute in Worcester, Mass.; and while there sent her children to the public schools of the city. When Frederick was ten years old he spent a year in the well-known Abbot school in Farmington, Me., after which his mother became a teacher in the Fountain Street Grammar School in Providence. While preparing here to enter college he was useful in assisting his mother in her duties, and thus early developed an industrious and self-reliant disposition. In 1869 he entered Brown University, but left the next year to engage in the lumber business with his uncle, George D. Gower, of New Haven. He also studied six months, intending to complete his college course at Yale, but pecuniary resources failing him, he returned to Providence in 1873, and was for the following three years connected as reporter and afterwards as editor with the "Evening Press." Being a member of the lecture committee of the Franklin Lyceum, it devolved upon him to secure popular lecturers, and this occasioned his first meeting with Prof. Bell, whom he engaged to give an experimental lecture on the telephone, then but recently invented. The result of this chance meeting was that Mr. Gower abandoned journalism and joined the professor in his lectures, and his subsequent effort to introduce the telephone. During that period he invented the "telephone harp," an instrument for producing loud effects upon the lecture platform; and this invention gained for him an introduction to the scientists of England, where he went, in 1878, to look after his interests in the Bell patent. In the same year he went to Paris and engaged with Cornelius Roosevelt, of New York, in introducing the Bell telephone in France; but soon invented one himself. At the end of two years he had succeeded in establishing a company with a monopoly of the telephone business throughout France, and using mainly the Gower instrument, which he brought out in that country. Severe tests of his telephone were made in Great Britain by prominent scientific men, government officers and committees of the army and navy, and the result was a complete recognition of its merits and its adoption in preference to all others. The Gower-

Bell Telephone Co., of England, was speedily organized, and large contracts given to Mr. Gower, so that he soon reaped a very ample harvest from his labors. In recognition of his scientific achievements he was elected to the Royal Institution of Great Britain. In 1883 he was married, in London, England, to Lillian Norton, known as Mme. Nordica, the opera singer. In 1884 he lost his life while attempting to cross from Cherbourg, France, to England, in a balloon.

DÖME, Lillian (Norton), opera singer, better known as Mme. Nordica, was born in Farmington, Franklin co., Me., Dec. 12, 1859, daughter of Edwin and Amanda (Allen) Norton, and is of the best New England stock. When she was five years of age her parents removed to Boston, and when she was fifteen she entered the New England Conservatory of Music to study voice culture under John O'Neil. She developed a soprano voice of great purity, and at the age of eighteen was graduated with high honors. Meanwhile she had sung in choirs and concerts. On leaving the conservatory she sang with the Händel and Haydn Society, taking the leading part in the "Messiah" and other oratorios. The singer Tietjens, hearing Miss Norton, introduced her to Madame Maretzek, under whom she studied some months. In 1878 she went to Europe with Gilmore's band, and while there sang at the Crystal Palace, near London, and at the Trocadero in Paris. She confined herself to classical music, and her success in it was so flattering that she decided to remain in Europe and to attempt an operatic career. Accordingly, she settled in Milan to become a pupil of Sangiovanni, and in six months' time mastered ten operas. She made her début at Brescia in "La Traviata"; her stage name, Giglia Nordica, being her own Italianized. In October, 1880, she sang the part of Marguerite in fifteen performances of "Faust," and next appeared at Novara as Alice in "Roberto." At Aquilla, Italy, she appeared in thirty-five performances, the operas being "Faust," "Rigoletto" and "Lucia." At St. Petersburg, the next city visited, she achieved her first marked triumph as Filina in "Mignon," meeting with great favor also in other parts, such as Inez in "L' Africaine," Cherubino in "Le Nozze di Figaro," Berta in "Le Prophète," Zerlina in "Don Giovanni," and Queen Marguerite in "Les Huguenots." In 1881 she went to Paris and sang before Ambrose Thomas and the impresario, Vancorbeil, who engaged her for the Grand Opera House. After a tour in Italy, she made her début in Paris in 1882, appearing as Marguerite in "Faust." In spite of the *claque* her triumph was complete, her voice being especially admired in the trio in the fifth act. Her American accent was remarked upon, but was conceded to give a piquancy to her tone, and her acting was considered to be equal to her singing. At the close of this engagement she was secured by Col. Mapleson, under whose management she made a tour in the United States and appeared at the Academy of Music, New York city. In 1887 she met with great favor in Berlin, a city not usually predisposed in favor of American singers, and shortly after sang in Drury Lane Theatre, London. She became a great favorite with the public; sang at a state concert at Buckingham Palace, receiving the personal thanks of the prince and princess of Wales, and was commanded by the queen to sing in Westminster Abbey, the selection being "Let the Bright Seraphim." Nordica gradually took up Wagnerian rôles, and in 1894 appeared at Bayreuth, singing the part of Elsa in "Lohengrin." She visited the United States several times as a member of the Abbey, Schoeffel & Grau Co., her name appearing with those of Calvé, Melba, Eames, Plançon and the de Reszkes. The part of Elsa in "Lohengrin" was one in which she was greatly admired. Of her impersonation of Isolde, the musical critic, H. E. Krehbiel, wrote as follows: "Let one fact be pondered: 'Tristan und Isolde' was sung in tune throughout. Never before have we had a Tristan able to sing the declamatory music of the first and last acts with correct intonation, to say nothing of the duet of the second act. Never since Madame Lehmann left us have we had an Isolde capable of the same feat. But Mme. Nordica and M. de Reszke not only sang in tune; they gave the text with a distinctness of enunciation and a truthfulness of expression that enabled those familiar with the German tongue to follow the play and appreciate its dramatic value and even its philosophical purport. It was wonderful how Mme. Nordica rose to the opportunity which Wagner's drama opened to her. The greater the demand the larger her capacity. In the climaxes of the first act, in which Isolde rages like a tempest, her voice rang out with thrilling clearness, power and brilliancy and forced upon all a recognition of the lesson which Walther teaches Hans Sachs at the song-meeting in St. Catherine's Church—that ability comes with willingness and desire." In 1897 Mme. Nordica left the company and made a concert tour through the United States, supported by Madame Scalchi and Barron Berthold, a young tenor. She soon returned to the opera stage, however, and in New York and afterward in London sang the part of Isolde; Jean de Reszke taking the part of Tristan. During the season of 1898–99, in New York city, she appeared in Grau's company with Lehmann, Eames, the de Reszkes, Mantelli and Van Dyck, both in Italian and in German opera. Her Isolde and Brünnhilde were declared by more than one critic to stand the test of contrast with Mme. Lehmann's magnificent portrayal of those heroines. Mme. Nordica has about forty operas in her répertoire. She has received decorations from H. R. H. the duke of Edinburgh and H. R. H. the duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha; also the title of royal chamber singer; while the queen of England presented her with a brooch composed of pearls, emeralds and diamonds. In 1896 she was presented by the stockholders of the Metropolitan Opera House with a magnificent diamond tiara. She was married, in London, in 1883, to Frederick A. Gower, of the Gower-Bell Telephone Co., a native of Maine. In 1884 Mr. Gower made a balloon ascension from Cherbourg, France, intending to cross the English channel. The balloon was found but the aëronaut was never seen again. In 1896 she became the wife of a Hungarian officer, Zoltan Döme, the wedding taking place in Indianapolis, where she was singing.

Lillian Nordica Döme

LYMAN, Benjamin Smith, geologist, was born at Northampton, Mass., Dec. 11, 1835, son of Judge Samuel Fowler Lyman and grandson of Judge Joseph Lyman. The latter was a son of Capt. Joseph Lyman, a revolutionary soldier, and descendant of Richard Lyman, who came from England in 1631, and was one of the first settlers of Northampton. Benjamin Smith Lyman was also grandson of Benjamin Smith, a leading citizen of Hatfield, Mass., who was brother to Oliver Smith, the founder of the Smith charities and the Smith Agricultural School of Northampton, and uncle to Sophia Smith, the founder of Smith College of Northampton and of Hatfield Academy. This Benjamin Smith probably derived his name from his great-grandfather, Benjamin Waite, celebrated for his spirited rescue of his wife and infant daughter from Indian captivity. The Smith ancestors all lived in Hatfield or Hadley from the time of Lieut. Samuel Smith, who came from England in 1634. Benjamin Smith Lyman began his studies at Northampton in the common schools, where he remained ten years, at the end of which time he had a year of private instruction. Then entering Phillips Academy, Exeter, and afterwards Harvard College, he was graduated in 1855, with the degree of A.B. The following year he became principal of Deerfield Academy, Massachusetts, and during the summer went to Broad Top mountain, Pa., as assistant to J. P. Lesley in geological and topographical surveying. The next autumn and winter he was assistant in Short's Classical School for Boys in Philadelphia, and the rest of 1857 he spent in traveling between Massachusetts and Alabama, collecting statistics on iron manufacture for the American Iron Association. In 1858 he became assistant on the state geological survey of Iowa, remaining until the close of its field work, under Prof. James Hall. In 1859 he again assisted Mr. Lesley in private geological work in the Pennsylvania anthracite region, and in September of that year he went to Europe to study two years at the Paris Mining School and one year at the Freiberg Mining Academy. Returning to America in 1862, he resumed private geological work, associated at first with Mr. Lesley in the anthracite region and in the Cape Breton (N. S.) coal-field. In 1864 he visited southern California, by way of Panama, and returned by the overland stage-coach. He was occupied with geological work in Cape Breton again, and in Pennsylvania, Virginia, Alabama, Illinois and on the Labrador coast until 1869. In December of that year he went to Calcutta, in the service of the British government, to make surveys of oil fields in India. He spent the greater part of 1870 in the Punjab and much of the next winter in Calcutta, and in the spring returned home, on the way touching at several Chinese and Japanese ports. He lived for some time thereafter in Philadelphia, making private surveys as before, particularly in West Virginia. In December, 1872, he went to Japan, in the service of the Japanese government, making in three years a hasty geological survey of the island of Yesso for the colonization department, with headquarters at Tokio. Being assisted the first two years by an American, and throughout by a dozen Japanese students, he made geological and topographical surveys of the Yesso coal and gold fields, a preliminary railroad survey and geological reconnaissance journeys, among others one across the hitherto unexplored centre of the island and around the whole eastern and northern coasts. In 1876 he was engaged by the home department for a two years' geological survey of the oil fields of Japan, with the same Japanese assistants. He also visited government silver, copper, gold and iron mines. In 1878 he was re-engaged under the public works department to begin a general geological survey of Japan, continuing with his native assistants the extensive and elaborate geological and topographical oil-land surveys, and his reconnaissance of the mining regions. He traveled through the western two-thirds of the main island, around Kiushiu, through Shikoku and Awaji, and by Kiyoto and Nagoya, back to Tokio. The rest of 1879 and 1880 was spent in writing reports, looking after the completion of numerous large geological and topographical maps of the oil fields and revising the rock specimens collected in all the surveys. Mr. Lyman was the first to induce the Japanese government to publish the reports made to it by foreigners. He left Japan at the end of 1880, and returned to America, arriving in May, 1881. He then went to live at his native Northampton, making occasional geological surveys in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Nova Scotia, and in 1886 a seven months' reconnaissance of the coal-fields of Colorado and northern New Mexico. In 1885 and 1886 he served as a member of the common council of Northampton, and he was also several years president of the Village Improvement Association, the City Improvement Committee and the Hampshire Natural History Society. In 1887 he undertook the survey of Bucks and Montgomery counties for the state geological survey, and removed to Philadelphia. In his geological surveys he has particularly regarded topographical indications, already shown by his master, Prof. Lesley, to be so important. He has been especially interested in improving the methods of instrumental surveying and of mapping, by means of new stadia rods for use above ground and under ground, published in 1868; equidistant strike curves or underground contour lines for rock beds, as early as 1866 and 1867; a solar transit, patented by him in 1871; and a topographer's light transit, patented in 1886. Among his many publications are: "Telescopic Measurement in Surveying" (1868); "General Report on the Punjab Oil Lands" (1870); "Topography of the Punjab Oil Region" (1871); annual reports on the Japanese geological surveys, and maps of them; "General Report on the Geology of Yesso" (1877); "Character of the Japanese" (1885); "Report on the New Boston and Morea Coal Lands" (1889); "An Old Japanese Foot Measure" (1890); "Japanese Swords" (1892); several papers on Japanese and Chinese grammatical subjects, also papers on local surveys. He is a member of the Geological Society of France; Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia; American Association for the Advancement of Science; Franklin Institute; American Philosophical Society; Asiatic Society of Bengal; German Geological Society; American Institute of Mining Engineers; American Oriental Society; Asiatic Society of Japan; German East-Asiatic Society; New England Meteorological Society; Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, Philadelphia; Historical Society of Pennsylvania; Oriental Club of Philadelphia; American Folk-lore Society; American Academy of Political and Social Science; University Archæological Association; Geographical Society of Philadelphia; Engineers' Club of Philadelphia.

Benj. Smith Lyman

NINIGRET (or Juanemo), Niantick sachem, was the uncle, or, according to some, the brother-in-law, of Miantonomoh, and was of the Narragansett tribe. The dates of his birth and death are unknown, but Roger Williams found him chief of the Nianticks. The name Ninigret is said to have been the royal title of his tribe, like the Egyptian "pharaoh." In treating with Winthrop, when he could not influence his relations, he left them to the English. He was loath to comply with Winthrop's demand to deliver the Pequots in his charge to the English, but finally consented. A colonial writer records: "Ninigret carried himself proudly, refused to come to us or yield anything, but would not harm us, except we invaded him." We hear little of him until the death of Miantonomoh. In 1647 Ninigret, with some Indians, went to Boston. He asked why the Narragansetts should pay so much wampum, for he knew not they were indebted to the English. The commissioners replied: "It was because they had not lived up to their covenant. They had ill-treated their messengers, and that he himself had declared he would be for war unless the English withdrew their assistance from Uncas. That he would kill them and their cattle." Ninigret did not deny these charges, but admitted the messengers had provoked him. He called for their documents. The interview ended in Ninigret making a speech, which promised to give the English satisfaction in all things. "I will send men to Narragansett and Niantick to gather wampum, and hope to hear in three days what they will do. I will stay here till it comes. If all does not arrive, I ask forbearance, as I assure you the remainder shall be paid, and you will see me true to the English hereafter." This speech was well received. When the messengers arrived with only 200 fathoms of wampum the commissioners were much disappointed. They gave Ninigret twenty days to raise it, but if he could not secure all they would not molest him until next spring, all of which Ninigret cheerfully accepted. At the end of two years the Narragansetts had paid 1,100 fathoms, but had not wiped out the whole debt. In 1649 Uncas complained to the commissioners that the Narragansetts had been undermining him. Ninigret appeared before the commissioners and said he had nothing to do with any such attempt upon Uncas; but the decision of the court was that his sachems were guilty, and they stood by Uncas in his charges. They told Ninigret that he had not yet complied with his former promise to them, and he might now go his way. When they afterward heard of the coming marriage of Ninigret's daughter to a brother, or brother's son, of Sassaguas, a fierce Pequot, they began to prepare for war, and sent out twenty men to demand of Passacus the arrears. If they could not get it, to take its value, or seize Passacus or his children, and then go to Ninigret to ascertain the correctness of the marriage report. Ninigret had passed the winter of 1652–53 among the Dutch of New York,—another suspicious coincidence,—but he utterly denied the charge of entering into any agreement with the Dutch against the English, saying: "Why do the English ask the same questions over and over again? Do they think for a few guns we would sell our lives and our families? I went there to get cured of a disease." Uncas repeated his charges, but there was no other evidence of his guilt. In 1654 Rhode Island and Connecticut both brought charges against Ninigret for taking some of their Indians prisoners and killing others, and demanded 500 fathoms of wampum for a breach of the covenant. Boston sent an embassy to Ninigret to demand him in person to account for sheltering the squaw-sachem of the Narragansetts. Ninigret agreed to go provided he would be safely returned. Mr. Smith, a neighbor, offered his family as hostages for his safe return. As Ninigret was then aged, his son was made prime minister. By the treaty of Boston he agreed to deliver the squaw. Ninigret was opposed to Christianity because he disliked those who practiced it. When requested to allow preaching to his men, he said "Go make the English good first." Charles Ninigret was his supposed son. The burial place of the family is in Charlestown, R. I. A stone still marks his grave.

NEWTON, Hubert Anson, mathematician, was born at Sherburne, N. Y., March 19, 1830, son of William Newton, of Colchester, Conn., and Lois Butler, born in Wethersfield, Conn. Their ancestors, Thomas Newton and Richard Butler, were among the first settlers of Massachusetts and Connecticut. Members of both families later held commissions in the colonial and revolutionary armies. He was educated in the schools of his native town, and entering Yale College was graduated in 1850. After spending two years studying mathematics, in July, 1852, he was appointed tutor by his alma mater, where from the first he had the direction of the mathematical department, owing to the illness of Prof. Stanley, who died in the spring of 1853. In 1855 he was elected professor, with the privilege of spending a year in Europe, and on his return assumed the chair, which he held continuously until his death. His earlier work was chiefly directed to methods in higher geometry. His most valuable service to science, through which he attained his greatest reputation, was in the study of meteors. He collected and discussed old and new observations of November showers, and demonstrated that the period of revolution of these shooting stars must have one of five correctly determined values. From like sources he established the secular movement of the node of their mean orbit, and demonstrated how their true astral orbit could then be distinguished from the other four by the calculation of the secular motion of the node for each of the assigned periods. Other authorities afterwards made the same computation, and rendered it possible to connect the streams of meteors with the comet of 1866 as soon as the orbit of that body had been computed. The results of his researches were published mostly in the "Memoirs of the National Academy" and in the "Journal of Science," but he also contributed valuable summaries upon what is known of the laws of meteors to Johnson's Cyclopedia and the new edition of the Encyclopedia Britannica. He read in 1864 a memoir before the National Academy, which was an almost exhaustive discussion of the phenomena exhibited by sporadic shooting stars, demonstrating that most of them move in long orbits like the comets, and also determining their frequency in space and their numbers. He also showed that the orbits of meteorites are nearly all of small inclination and direct motion, and therefore that these bodies seem allied to the comets of short periods. For his studies of meteoric bodies he was awarded the Lawrence-Smith medal by the National Academy of Sciences. His writings on pure mathematics include "Investigations on the Construction of Certain Curves by Points," "Certain Transcendental Curves," and a number of papers of a similar character. In 1864 he successfully accomplished the task of securing in the arithmetics of the United States an adequate representation of the metric system of weights and measures. He was for a number of years an associate editor of the "American Journal of Science"; was one of the fifty members appointed by the act of congress constituting the National Academy of Sciences, and was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, being its vice-president in 1875 and its president in 1885. In 1872 he was elected an associate of the Royal Astronomical Society of London; in 1886 a foreign member of the Royal Philosophical Society of Edinburgh, and in 1892 a

H. A. Newton

foreign member of the Royal Society of London. He was secretary and executive officer of the board of managers of Yale University Observatory, was long president of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a member of various other scientific bodies. In 1868 he was awarded the degree of LL.D. by the University of Michigan. He died in New Haven, Conn., Aug. 12, 1896.

IRVING, John Treat, jurist and author, was born in New York city, May 26, 1778, son of William and Sarah (Sanders) Irving. His father, a native of Kirkwall, in the Orkneys, was of good family. He took to the sea, and rose at last to the position of under officer of a packet plying between Falmouth, England, and New York. His wife, who was a beautiful and superior woman, was a native of Falmouth, and there they were married in 1761. Two years later, they settled in New York, and William Irving established himself in trade on William street, near John. He became so thoroughly identified with the interests of his adopted country that he was obnoxious to the British and their Tory sympathizers, and at one time during the revolutionary war he was obliged to flee to New Jersey. In 1784 he built a large house, in the Dutch style of architecture, to accommodate his large family, his children numbering eleven, the most noted of whom was Washington, the author. John T. Irving was educated in private schools, in the neighborhood of his home, and like his brothers, William, Peter and Washington Irving, was carefully brought up by his father, a stern disciplinarian. In his sixteenth year he was admitted to Columbia College, where he was duly graduated in the class of 1798, and immediately thereafter began the study of law. After admission to the bar, he took a conspicuous position in the practice of his profession, and in 1816–17 was a member of the state assembly. In 1821 he was appointed a judge of the newly-organized court of common pleas of the city of New York, and held the position with marked ability and acceptance until his death. Hon. Charles P. Daly says of him: "He bestowed so much care and considered each case so attentively, that his judgments were rarely reversed, and were uniformly treated by the courts of revision with the greatest respect." Although in his later years largely engrossed in professional cares, he was as a young man a frequent contributor to Washington Irving's "Chronicle," gaining considerable reputation by poetical attacks on his political opponents. He was a man of unflinching integrity, and a recognized leader in public affairs. After his death his bust was erected in the court-room of the common pleas. From 1818 he was a trustee of Columbia College, and for many years a regular attendant at and a vestryman of Trinity Church. He was married, April 28, 1806, to Abby, daughter of Gabriel Furman, of New York city. His son, John Treat, Jr., a noted member of the New York bar, also made a good reputation for authorship, having published a book of travels and several works of fiction, under the *nom de plume*, John Quod. His grandson, Cortlandt Irving, is also a lawyer. Judge Irving died in New York city, March 15, 1838.

SAXTON, Joseph, mechanician, was born at Huntingdon, Huntingdon co., Pa., March 22, 1799, second child of James and Hannah (Ashbaugh) Saxton. His father was of English, his mother of German ancestry. At the age of twelve, Joseph Saxton became a working-hand in a nail factory, of which his father was the proprietor, and made an improvement in the machinery which was of decided importance. Disliking the drudgery, at his own request he was apprenticed to a watch-maker in the village, but two years later, by the death of his employer, he was thrown out of work. Later he constructed a printing-press, and published a small newspaper, irregularly issued. At the age of eighteen, he made his way, partly on foot, to Philadelphia, and there, while employed by a watchmaker, invented an ingenious machine for cutting the teeth of wheels, the outlines of which were true epicycloidal curves. He left the watch-making business to become an engraver, and while thus engaged learned to draw with considerable facility. Later he was associated with Isaiah Lukens, a celebrated machinist, and constructed an astronomical clock, with a compensating pendulum and an escapement on a new plan devised by himself. He also constructed a clock for the city, which is still doing service in the belfry of Independence Hall, and his ingenuity caused him to be elected a member of the Franklin Institute. He also became a member of an experimental society, composed of men of scientific skill and mechanical ingenuity. About the year 1830 he went to England to increase his store of knowledge, and there losing his small hoard of money by the failure of a bank, became employed in the Adelaide Gallery of Practical Science, at one time having the principal charge of the apparatus. This establishment was founded in 1831 for the purpose of exhibiting scientific novelties and of enabling inventors and manufacturers to place their works before the public. In various ways he added greatly to the attractions of the gallery, one of his productions being a magnetic needle with a mirror on its end, which exhibited for the first time, by the movement of a reflected beam of light, the daily and hourly variations of the magnetic force of the earth. He became intimately acquainted with some of the most celebrated engineers and scientists, including Telford and Faraday, and was introduced to the meetings of the Royal Institution. In June, 1833, he exhibited before the British Association a magneto-electric machine with which he was able to produce a brilliant electrical spark, to decompose water, to show the electrical light between charcoal points, and to give a rapid series of intense shocks. No description of this instrument was published until 1836, in which year Mr. Saxton asserted his claim as the inventor against that of a London instrument-maker named Clarke. During his residence in London he invented the locomotive differential pulley, an apparatus for measuring the velocity of vessels, an air gun with a metallic cartridge, a fountain pen, an ever-pointed pencil, an apparatus for obtaining an electrical spark from the magnetism of the earth, and a reflecting pyrometer, especially valuable for the trial of compensating pendulums, for which, in November, 1834, he was awarded the Scott legacy medal of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia. He was regarded in England as unexcelled for exquisite nicety of workmanship by any man in Europe or America. He constructed the apparatus by which Prof. Wheatstone made his experiment of measuring the velocity of electricity in its passage through a long wire, and perfected the medal-ruling machine invented by Gobrecht, of the U. S. mint—a contrivance for tracing lines on metal or glass at a minute distance from each other, which shall represent by an engraving the design on the face of the medal. Mr. Saxton was offered the position of director of the printing machinery of the Bank of England, but, in loyalty to his own country, refused. He returned to the United States in 1837, and in that year became constructor and curator of the standard weighing apparatus of the U. S. mint at Philadelphia, and was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society. He constructed the standard balances still used in the annual inspection of the assays and the verification of the standard weights for all the government assay and coining offices in the United States. In 1843 he was invited by Prof. Alexander D. Bache, superintendent of the coast survey, to oversee the construction of the standard balances, weights and measures, to be presented to each state for securing uniformity of measures. He immediately removed to Washington, and, in addition to this particular work, constructed portions of the complex apparatus used by the coast survey. He invented an automatic instrument for recording the height of the tides, corresponding to the different hours of the day, and applied his pyrometer to the construction of measuring rods which would retain their unvarying length while subjected to different temperatures. Among other improvements was that by which he rendered automatic the large dividing machine for graduating the limbs of angular instruments, and a stove for anthracite coal which regulated its own temperature, and a deep-sea thermometer still further increased the list. As early as 1825 Mr. Saxton applied the revolving mirror to a magnetic bar to magnify its angular variation, thus anticipating Gauss. Later he made many applications of the mirror to minute measurements in addition to the pyrometer. In 1851, at the World's fair in London, he was awarded a gold medal for a large balance of extreme precision. Mr. Saxton was very fond of hunting and fishing, and of excursions in the vicinity of Washington, during which he collected pre-historic implements and geological and mineralogical specimens. In 1863 he became a charter member of the National Academy of Sciences. He was married in Philadelphia, in 1850, to Mary H. Abercrombie, daughter of a well-known Episcopal clergyman. She bore him a daughter, who became the wife of Lieut. Pendleton, of the U. S. navy. A sketch of Mr. Saxton's life, of considerable length, by Prof. Joseph Henry, was contributed to Vol. I. of the "Biographical Memoirs" of the National Academy of Sciences. He died in Washington, D. C., Oct. 26, 1873.

KEOKUK ("Watchful Fox"), chief of the Sacs and Foxes, was born on the Rock river in Illinois, about 1780. Although not a chief by birth, he made his way to the supreme command among his people by simple force of character and his powers of oratory. He first came into prominence during the war of 1812, when his bravery and eloquence gave him title to a place in the councils of his tribe. He soon came to be regarded as the foremost brave of his confederacy, and was accorded the peculiar privilege of appearing on horseback at all ceremonious occasions. Many instances are related of his oratorical powers, which must have been remarkable; moreover, his advice was uniformly good and calculated to the preservation of peaceful relations with the U. S. government, wherein, his strong sense told him, lay the wisest policy. It is said that he frequently won the votes of an entire assemblage opposed to him, and even changed the tenor of public opinion by breaking in upon a war dance. It was his influence alone that held back the majority of his people from joining Black-Hawk's war in 1832, although his efforts were too late to prevent that chief from precipitating hostilities. Keokuk headed the party of Sacs that made the treaty with the government of the United States which Black-Hawk repudiated and went on the war-path to resist. He consented to leave his territory and home, and used his influence to get his nation to follow his example. When Black-Hawk saw what Keokuk was doing he sought an interview, in which the latter acknowledged he had no right to make the treaty, and promised to go to the whites to try to exchange other lands of the nation in place of those already promised. After the capture of Black-Hawk he was made chief of the Sacs and Foxes, and so continued. When Black-Hawk, on being released, returned to Fort Armstrong, Rock Island, Ill., Keokuk and his band were on a buffalo hunt. Couriers were sent out for him to return, and upon the following morning the drum-beat of an Indian band announced his arrival in two large canoes, lashed side by side, with a canopy extending over him and his three wives, while he sat in dignity, the American flag floating above his head. Twenty canoes followed him. On landing he welcomed Black-Hawk with the words: "The Great Spirit has sent our brother back. Let us shake hands in friendship." He then went to Black-Hawk, who was seated in front of his tent leaning on his cane, lost in reflection, extending his hand, which the old hero seemed to take in cordiality. Pipes were brought, and the chiefs smoked together. The following day was set for the grand council, a commodious room having been selected in the garrison for both parties. Keokuk arrived with a large company of warriors and took his place with his companions opposite to Black-Hawk. Maj. Garland, of the U. S. army, then addressed the assemblage, expressing the hope that both parties would live in peace. Keokuk answered: "I have listened to the talk of our great father. It is true we pledged our honor for the liberation of our brothers. Our hearts were full of them. We receive them in friendship. I give my hand to them. When they shake mine they shake all. I am done." Maj. Garland then announced "that the president wished Keokuk in the future to be chief of the nation, and that Black-Hawk should listen and conform, and if any feeling of discord existed it must be buried here, for the two bands must be broken up. Black-Hawk, understanding he must conform to the counsel of Keokuk, became furious. He rose and said: "I am an old man, and will conform to the counsel of none. I will act for myself. No one shall govern me. My hair is gray. I shall soon go to the Great Spirit. I will always listen to the great father in Washington. I am done." It was explained to him that the president desired him to listen to Keokuk, but he made no reply. Keokuk then, in a low voice, said; "Why do you speak before white men. I will speak for you. You did not mean it." Black-Hawk consented, and Keokuk spoke in an apologetic way: "Our brother who has spoken in wrath, with forked tongue, spoke not as a Sac. He knew his words were bad. He is old: what he said let us forget. He says he did not mean it, and wishes it to be forgotten. I have spoken for him. What I have said is his. Let us say his words were good." Col. Davenport, of Rock Island,

welcomed Black-Hawk, and Maj. Garland told him to go wherever he pleased. Black-Hawk then replied: "If my words are to go on paper, I wish to have a line drawn through them. I did not mean it." There was then a general handshaking and congratulations, when Black-Hawk offered thanks to the Sacs for having taken care of his wife and children, who were without a wigwam; he said, "I will listen to the counsel of Keokuk." By the advice of the president, the chiefs of the Foxes and Sacs were invited to go on a tour of inspection throughout the country; and, insisting on the company of Black-Hawk, whose intrigues he feared, Keokuk and his party visited New York, Boston, Cincinnati and other points, being everywhere received with highest honor and marked attention. In 1845 Keokuk removed from the reservation on the Iowa river, granted him by the treaty of 1832, to Kansas. Although his relations with Black-Hawk continued apparently amicable, there was a bitter feeling between the retainers of the two, which resulted in Keokuk's death by poison in June, 1848.

OWEN, Robert Dale, reformer, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, Nov. 9, 1800. His father was the famous social reformer, Robert Owen, and his mother was a daughter of David Dale, a noted Scotch manufacturer, banker and philanthropist, who established at New Lanark, on the Clyde, the first modern cotton factory in Scotland. From his earliest years, Robert Dale Owen was a constant reader in his father's library. He was first educated at home under private tutors, and in 1817 was placed under the special instruction of a German tutor, in order to be better prepared for entry in Emanuel von Fellenberg's celebrated school at Hofwyl, near Berne, Switzerland, whither he was sent with his brother William in the autumn of 1818. Returning to England at the end of four years, he was left for a time manager of the cotton mills at New Lanark, which his father had purchased from David Dale a quarter of a century before. In 1825 he and his brother accompanied their father to the United States to inaugurate an ill-starred social experiment at New Harmony, Posey co., Ind., where they arrived in January, 1826. In December of the same year Fanny Wright, the abolitionist, conveyed to him as trustee, with several others, among whom were his father, Gen. Lafayette and George Flower, 860 acres of unimproved farming land at Nashoba, in Tennessee, for the purpose of founding, on enlighted principles, a freed-negro settlement under the control of whites. Both projects soon showing themselves impracticable, Robert Dale Owen returned to Europe and continued his studies there for some time. He was invited by Gen. Lafayette to his home at La Grange for a brief stay, and also met Spurzheim, Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley, widow of the great poet, and many other celebrities of the day. In the fall of 1827 he decided, however, to make his home in the United States, and left England in November. A year later he started in New York, conjointly with Fanny Wright, a weekly organ, entitled "The Free Inquirer," in which he advocated the socialistic and agnostic doctrines derived from his father. In 1832 he returned to New Harmony, and in 1835 was elected to the Indiana legislature as a Democrat. He served for three terms, and was influential in securing for the support of public schools half of that part of the surplus funds of the United States which had been devoted to Indiana. In 1843 he was elected to congress and in 1845 re-elected, but was defeated for a third term. In January, 1844, he introduced a measure relating to the Oregon boundary line, which, though failing of passage until the following session, became the basis of the settlement of the dispute in 1846. In common with John Quincy Adams, he strongly advocated the founding of the Smithsonian Institution, and in December, 1845, drafted a bill organizing the same, which was passed. He was soon after appointed one of the regents and chairman of the building committee. In 1850 he was one of those chosen to remodel the constitution of Indiana; was first chairman of the committee on rights and privileges, and afterwards of the revision committee. In 1851, having been elected to the state legislature again, he drafted a bill securing independent property rights to women and children. In 1853 Pres. Pierce appointed him chargé d'affaires at Naples, and two years later raised him to the grade of minister. He negotiated two important treaties with the Neapolitan government. After his return to America, in 1858, he became prominent as a fervent champion of negro emancipation. Other questions of public interest also engaged his attention, and he was tempted, in 1860, into a discussion on divorce with Horace Greeley in the columns of the "Tribune," which afterwards had a very wide circulation in pamphlet form. In 1863 his services as an abolitionist champion were recognized in his appointment by Sec. Stanton as chairman of a commission to examine into the condition of the recently-freed negroes, and he published the results of his labors under the title of "The Wrong of Slavery, the Right of Emancipation, and the Future of the African Race in the United States" (1864). He further wrote open letters to Pres. Lincoln and Secretaries Stanton, Seward and Chase, strongly advocating the cause of emancipation not only as an act of moral justice, but as a matter of policy. In 1863 he issued an address to the legislature of his adopted state declaiming against the blind folly of certain politicians who were recommending the exclusion of New England from the Union. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of Indiana in 1872. He was one of the foremost champions of spiritualism in the United States. His published writings were: "Education at New Lanark" (1824); "Moral Physiology" (1831); "Popular Tracts" (1831); "Personality of God and Authority of the Bible" (1832); "Pocahontas; A Drama" (1837); "Hints on Public Architecture" (1849); "Treatise on Construction of Plank Roads" (1856); "Footprints on the Boundary of Another World" (1859); "Beyond the Breakers" (1870); "Debatable Land between this World and the Next" (1872); and a partial autobiography, "Threading My Way" (1874). He died at his summer residence on Lake George, N. Y., June 17, 1877.

Robert Dale Owen

EVERETT, William, congressman, teacher and author, was born at Watertown, Mass., Oct. 10, 1839, son of Edward and Charlotte Gray (Brooks) Everett. His father (1794–1865) is famous in American history as clergyman, scholar, orator, president of Harvard College, congressman, senator, U. S. secretary of state and governor of Massachusetts; his mother was a daughter of Peter Chardon Brooks, a wealthy merchant of Boston, and for several years president of the New England Insurance Co., the first chartered in the state. William Everett was educated under private tutors, at the Cambridge High School and the Boston Latin School, taking the Franklin medal at the last-named institution in 1854, and then entered Harvard College. He was a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and was graduated with high honors in 1859. In the following October he was matriculated at Trinity College, Cambridge, England, where he graduated B.A. in

1863, with honors in mathematics and classics. On his return to America he spent two years in the Harvard Law School, receiving the degree of LL.D. in 1865. Then, entering the office of J. G. Abbott, of Boston, he was admitted to the bar in 1866, but he never practiced law. Later, he received a license to preach from the Suffolk Association of Ministers (Unitarian) in 1872; meantime (1870–73) having been tutor in Latin at Harvard College. During 1873–77 he was assistant professor of Latin at Harvard, and in March, 1878, was appointed acting-master of Adams Academy, Quincy, Mass., as successor to William R. Dimmock, LL.D., deceased. He received permanent appointment to the position in June following and continued incumbent until Aug. 1, 1893, when he resigned to accept election to congress from the seventh district of Massachusetts. Like his distinguished father, Mr. Everett early attained reputation as a public speaker, beginning his political career as a campaign orator in behalf of Abraham Lincoln in 1864. He continued his activity in Republican politics until 1884, when, with many others of his party, he sided with the Democrats in working for the election of Grover Cleveland. In that year he was independent candidate for congress from the second Massachusetts district; was Democratic candidate for the state senate in 1888–89; for congress from the sixth district in 1890, and from the same district (then seventh) in 1892. Although the Democrats failed of a majority at the regular election in the latter year, the resignation of the successful candidate, Henry Cabot Lodge, necessitated a by-election in April, 1893, which resulted in Mr. Everett's election by a total of 9,733 votes, a majority of thirty-four over William E. Barrett, Republican. During his term he was a member of the committees on foreign affairs and civil service reform, but declining to stand for renomination, was succeeded by Mr. Barrett in March, 1895. In 1897 the premature death of his life-long friend and successor, William R. Tyler, recalled him to the mastership of Adams Academy. He has preached frequently in Unitarian pulpits and is known as a zealous exponent of the conservative wing of his denomination. Harvard University conferred on him the degree of A.M. in course in 1862 and Ph.D. in 1875; Cambridge University, England, created him A.M. in 1869. Williams College gave him successively the honorary degrees of A.M., L.H.D. and LL.D. (1893). He is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, a director of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, and was one of the committee appointed by congress in 1887 to examine into the affairs of the U. S. Military Academy. In 1896 he took an active part in the campaign for Palmer and Buckner in the central states, and in 1897 was the candidate for governor of Massachusetts of the "Gold Democrats." In 1863, 1876, 1889, 1898 and 1899 he delivered courses of lectures before the Lowell Institute, Boston. He has published "On the Cam" (1865); "Changing Base; or, What Edward Rice Learned at School" (1869); "Double Play; or, How Joe Hardy Chose His Friends" (1870); "School Sermons" (1882); "Thine not Mine" (1890), and numerous pamphlets, articles and poetical compositions.

INGLIS, William, jurist, was born in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 27, 1804, and was the son of John Inglis, of Kirkentilloch, Scotland. His parents emigrated to this country before the beginning of the nineteenth century. Soon after his birth the family removed to Petersburg, Va., and a few years later to New York city, where the father entered into mercantile business and accumulated a competence. William Inglis entered Columbia College, attained proficiency in the ancient and modern languages, and in 1821 was graduated with the degree of A.B. He studied law in the office of George W. Strong, Esq., and was admitted to the bar in 1825. He came into prominence at the time the Whig party was formed, attaching himself to it, and continuing an active worker until his elevation to the bench. He was a member of the Young Men's Whig Society, and in 1828 drew up its address, and was a delegate to the convention that nominated Mr. Seward for governor of New York. In 1839 the number of judges of the court of common pleas was increased to three, and Mr. Inglis was nominated as the associate by Gov. Seward, probably as a reward for his political services. Although the senate was strongly Democratic, the nomination was confirmed. During his career on the bench, he presided at several important trials, including that of Ezra White for murder and the habeas corpus of Barry *vs.* Mercian, and by his decisions gave great satisfaction. His perception of right and wrong was keen, yet he came to his decisions after protracted study of each case, giving due weight to all the relations and surrounding circumstances. It was his practice to render his decision orally, if possible. Where cases were argued *in banc*, he never gave a written opinion upon the final judgments, assigning as his reason that it was unnecessary, as reports of the court were not published in those days. He was held in high esteem by the bench and bar and by none more than the younger members of the bar, whom he delighted to aid by his advice. His term expired in 1844, and Gov. Bouck was urged by the members of the bar, including many prominent Democrats, to reappoint him; but unwilling to give any office to a Whig, he offered the vacant seat to Charles P. Daly, who had been recommended by Gov. Marcy, and was the choice of Judge Inglis himself. On leaving the bench, Judge Inglis resumed private practice, but devoted little time to it. He took a more active interest in the affairs of the Society Library. He was a trustee from 1837 until 1855, and was secretary of the board of trustees for many years. He was seldom seen in society, although by his geniality and his cultivation he was eminently fitted to adorn it. He was familiar with the history of most of the New York families. He had few intimate friends, seeming to prefer the companionship of his books. Down to a late period, he kept up his acquaintance with Greek and Latin authors and with French literature as well, but he did not transmit in printed form the results of his years of study. He removed to Hoboken a few years before his death, which occurred at that place, May 29, 1863. He was interred in the family vault in Trinity Cemetery, New York city.

FALLOWS, Samuel, Reformed Episcopal bishop and president of Illinois Wesleyan University, was born in Pendleton, near Manchester, England, Dec. 13, 1835, son of Thomas and Anne (Ashworth) Fallows. He was descended, through his father, from a Lancashire family, many members of which were in the wars with Wellington and on the sea with Nelson. His mother was of remote Scotch ancestry. Both of his parents were stanch members of the Church of England; but a desire for greater

Samuel Fallows

spirituality took them into the Wesleyan Methodist church in 1830. Thomas Fallows became a manufacturer and exporter of cotton goods in Warrington and Manchester. Samuel Fallows had the best educational advantages while in England, and was preparing to enter the Manchester free grammar school, with Oxford University in view, when, in 1848, his father emigrated with the family to America, settling in Wisconsin just after its admission to statehood. Until his eighteenth year, Samuel Fallows worked on his father's farm, meantime earnestly continuing his studies. After some academic training at Aztalan and Sun Prairie, he entered the preparatory department of the Lawrence University at Appleton, and was admitted to the University of Wisconsin at Madison, where he was graduated as valedictorian of his class, in June, 1859. Throughout his college course he supported himself by teaching, and for two years after graduation was professor and vice-president of Galesville University, Wisconsin. During this time he was ordained deacon of the Methodist church by Bishop Baker and elder by Bishop Scott, in the West Wisconsin conference. While pastor at Oshkosh, Wis., he was made chaplain of the 32d regiment of the Wisconsin volunteer infantry, Sept. 25, 1862, serving in the army of the Tennessee. He was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 40th Wisconsin regiment, May 20, 1864, and colonel of the 49th Wisconsin, Jan. 28, 1865; being brevetted brigadier-general in the same year for "faithful and meritorious service" while in command of the district of Wisconsin. He has served for fifteen years as chaplain of the Union Veteran League, ever since its organization; as department chaplain of the G. A. R. of the state of Illinois; as chaplain of the Illinois Commandery of the Loyal Legion; as chaplain of the 2d regiment Illinois national guard, and as president of the brigades of several of the Wisconsin regiments formed since the close of the civil war. He was elected professor of physical science at Lawrence University in 1863, and professor of logic and rhetoric in the University of Wisconsin in 1867, but did not enter upon the duties of either position. For eight years (1866–74) he was regent of the University of Wisconsin; was state superintendent of Wisconsin (1871–74), and was president of the Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, for one year (1874–75). In June, 1875, he became identified with the Reformed Episcopal church, and since that time, except for a brief interval, has been rector of St. Paul's Church, Chicago. In June, 1876, he was made bishop of the church for the West and Northwest jurisdiction. He has been elected by the general council six times as presiding bishop, which position he now holds (1899). During the Columbian exposition in Chicago, he was chairman of the general committee on education of the world's congresses, and is now the chancellor of the University Association for Educational Extension, which is the outgrowth of these congresses. Over 60,000 persons have been enrolled in more than 2,000 centres in connection with the association. Bishop Fallows for the past four years has been lecturing before the Bennett Medical College of Chicago on mental physiology. For nine years he served as president of the board of managers of the Illinois state reformatory at Pontiac, the second largest institution of its kind in the world. He is a trustee of the United Society of Christian Endeavor, and a member of the Victoria Institute of Great Britain, and of several leading fraternal organizations. For several years he was editor of "The Appeal," the first organ of the Reformed Episcopal church in the West, and has contributed to various literary journals. He has published: "Complete Hand-Book of Synonyms and Antonyms" (1883); "Hand-book of Abbreviations and Contractions" (1883); "Hand-book of Briticisms, Americanisms, Colloquial Words and Phrases" (1883); "The Home Beyond; or, Views of Heaven in Relation to Earth" (1884); "Past Noon" (1886); "Progressive Supplemental Dictionary of the English Language" (1886), besides editing several other works. The degrees of A.M. and LL.D. were conferred on him by the University of Wisconsin, and D.D. by the Lawrence University. Bishop Fallows was married April 9, 1860, at Marshall, Wis., to Lucy B., daughter of the Rev. Dr. William P. Huntington, of the Protestant Episcopal church, and niece of the Rt. Rev. F. D. Huntington, bishop of central New York. They have two sons and two daughters. The elder son, the Hon. Edward H. Fallows, a lawyer in New York, is a member of the state legislature, and has served as chairman of the committee in the investigation of the surrogate's office of New York, and was a member of the Mazet investigating committee in 1899. The elder daughter has been prominently identified with the kindergarten movement and is associated with her father in literary work; the younger daughter, a graduate of Smith College, is a contributor to the leading magazines and periodicals.

ADAMS, Isaac, inventor, was born at Rochester, N. H., Jan. 7, 1803. His youth was passed in poverty, and he had no opportunities for an education, having at a very early age to gain his own support. He worked at first in a cotton factory, then at the making of furniture, and at twenty-one, found employment in a Boston machine shop. Here his inventive genius was shown by his producing, at the age of twenty-five, the "Adams power press," which effected a revolution in the work of printing, and is now used in all parts of this country. He improved it in 1834, making it substantially what it now is. From the manufacture of these presses he realized a competency. He was a member of the Massachusetts senate in 1840. He died in Sandwich, N. H., July 19, 1883.

BAYARD, George Dashiell, soldier, was born at Seneca Falls, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1835. His parents removed to Iowa when he was a child, and he attended a military school kept by Maj. Dorn, where he was taught fencing by Col. Korponay, an exiled Hungarian. He was graduated at West Point Academy in 1856, and for four years served on the frontier and in garrison duty in the 1st cavalry. In an engagement with the Kiowa Indians he was badly wounded. In 1861 he was appointed cavalry instructor at West Point, and on March 16th was promoted to first lieutenant in the 3d cavalry; on Aug. 20th to captain 4th cavalry, and on Sept. 14th was granted leave of absence, to become colonel of the 1st Pennsylvania cavalry volunteers attached to Gen. McCall's reserves. On April 28, 1862, he was made brigadier-general of volunteers, and became known as one of the most dashing officers in the army of the Potomac. He served in the campaigns of the Shenandoah, northern Virginia, and on the Rappahannock, and fought with Franklin's left wing at the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862. In that battle he was struck in the hip by a cannon ball, which threw him off his saddle, wounding him so severely that he died the next day. He was buried, with military honors, at Princeton, N. J.

CRETIN, Joseph, first R. C. bishop of St. Paul, Minn., was born in Lyons, France, in 1810. Educated and ordained to the ministry in his native country, in 1838 he offered his services to Bishop Loras as a worker in the American missions. He reached Dubuque, Ia., in April, 1839, and during the following twelve years was vicar-general of Dubuque, and a part of the time pastor of the Cathedral Church of St. Raphael. In 1843 he established his residence at Prairie du Chien, among the Winnebago Indians, and there continued his labors until he was expelled from the missions by the government officials in 1848. In May, 1849, the seventh council of Baltimore having recommended the erection of a new see at St. Paul for the territory of Minnesota, Father Cretin was nominated the first bishop. With a full realization of the nature of his new charge, he visited France previous to his consecration, to secure priests to labor with him in his untilled field. He was consecrated in January, 1851, in the private chapel of the bishop of Belleg, that prelate being consecrator, assisted by his coadjutor and the bishop of Lausanne and Geneva. In the following summer he began his labors in Minnesota, his first cathedral being a log cabin, 43x18 feet, and his episcopal residence a log shanty scarcely more than comfortable. To the three priests already in the field were later added the six volunteers who had accompanied him from Europe, and before the end of the first year he had replaced the log church by a substantial building of brick and stone to serve the several purposes of church, seminary and school; and a residence for the bishop and clergy. Bishop Cretin was active in organizing Catholic parishes in every direction, and as the population of Minnesota rapidly increased by immigration, many substantial churches were built. In 1853 the Sisters of St. Joseph entered the diocese and founded an academy for the education of young women. The same year Bishop Cretin was given a large tract of land upon which he built a hospital and orphan asylum, placed in charge of the same order. He revived the mission to the Winnebagos at Long Prairie, and established a school for Indian children, which also was given in charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph. Bishop Cretin succeeded in obtaining some pecuniary assistance from the U. S. government, which was found unavailable, however, the local authorities refusing to give him the money to pay the teachers and provide the scholars with food and clothing. The bishop, therefore, was obliged to advance money from his limited resources to keep them from starving. He likewise attended to the Indian mission at Pembina and established missions for the Ojibways at Crow Wing, Sandy Lake and Fond-du-Lac. In 1855 the Brothers of the Holy Family founded a school for boys in the diocese, and arrangements were also made for a priest to settle in St. Paul and establish a novitiate for the order. Besides teaching schools, the Brothers of the Holy Trinity acted as choristers, catechists and sacristans. Bishop Cretin founded a colony of the Sisters of the Propagation of the Holy Faith, who gave a thorough practical education, teaching the English, French and Indian languages. They subsequently labored among the sick and poor, besides continuing their work as teachers. He later established the Order of St. Benedict at St. Cloud, Stearns co., where a convent was founded and chartered with Father Cornelius Whitman as prior; also a convent of Benedictine nuns, which was started with four professed sisters and three novices; and select and free schools and charitable and devotional societies in all parts of the diocese. The increase of the Catholic population in Minnesota was phenomenal; the numbers being 25,000 in 1855 and 50,000 at the close of 1856. In December, 1855, there were ten priests, and at the end of 1856 the number had been augmented to nineteen, with a corresponding increase of churches, chapels and stations throughout the diocese. Bishop Cretin started and pushed forward the building of the new Cathedral of St. Paul, a massive structure. His labors finally began to tell upon his health, and when hardly past the prime of life he was stricken with apoplexy, from which he died. A sketch of his life may be found in Vol. II. of Dr. R. H. Clarke's "Lives of the Deceased Bishops" (1888). He died in St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 22, 1857.

GRACE, Thomas Langdon, second R. C. bishop of St. Paul, Minn., and titular archbishop of Siunia, was born in Charleston, S. C., Nov. 16, 1814. His early education was received in the public schools, and in 1829 he entered the Catholic seminary of Cincinnati, with a view to preparing for the priesthood. In the following year he joined the Order of St. Dominick at St. Rose's Convent, Springfield, Ky., and then going to Rome, he spent seven years in the College of the Minerva, and was ordained priest Dec. 21, 1839. Five years later he returned to the United States, and after a considerable period spent in missionary work throughout Kentucky and Tennessee, was placed in charge of the congregation of St. Peter in Memphis. He there erected the Church of SS. Peter and Paul, considered one of the finest specimens of Gothic architecture in the country, and established the convent and academy of St. Agnes, for the education of females, and an orphan asylum. He also won a distinguished reputation for effective and eloquent pulpit oratory, and by his broad liberality and public spirit gained the respect and good will of the entire community. In 1859 he was nominated bishop of St. Paul, and on July 24th was consecrated by Archbishop Kenrick in St. Louis' Cathedral, St. Louis, Mo. The diocese of St. Paul at that time included the whole of the state of Minnesota and the eastern part of the territory of Dakota, and the city itself was but a small village in a country newly reclaimed from the wilderness. In all movements for betterment, temporal and local as well as spiritual, Bishop Grace was foremost in his advocacy and ever ready with all the helps at his disposal. Although a Southerner by birth and education, and one who had long worked among the people of the South, no one was more earnest in his allegiance to the Federal government during the trying days of the civil war. For twenty-five years he gave his strength unsparingly in the interests of his extensive diocese. In 1875, on learning of the appointment of Rev. John Ireland, one of the most able and promising of his priests, to the See of Omaha, he journeyed at once to Rome, and by personal efforts secured a rescript revoking the former decree and appointing him coadjutor-bishop of St. Paul, with the right of succession. In 1875 northern Minnesota was constituted a vicariate-apostolic, and in 1879 the territory of Dakota was placed in the charge of a vicar-apostolic. Bishop Grace's diocese was thus reduced to comparatively narrow limits, although by the vast increase of the population and the building-up of the country it contained at the time over 150 churches, besides hospitals, asylums, schools and religious houses, with a Catholic population of 130,000. In 1884 Bishop Grace celebrated the silver jubilee of his elevation to the episcopate, and in the same year resigned his see and became titular bishop of Mennith.

Thomas L Grace

When, in 1888, St. Paul was erected into a metropolitan see, with Rt. Rev. John Ireland as its first archbishop, Bishop Grace was appointed titular archbishop of Siunia. Among all the distinguished prelates who have graced the hierarchy of America, none has more worthily fulfilled the ideal of citizen, priest and Christian. While stanch and unswerving in his devotion to the church in all her rites and doctrines, his broad love of humanity and fervid patriotism hesitated to limit the sphere of his influence for good, and he joined hands heartily with all who were seeking in any way to uplift and benefit society. Many of the notable improvements in the development of the city of St. Paul had his substantial aid, and all met with his encouragement. During the last years of his life Archbishop Grace resided at St. Thomas' College, Merriam park, Minn., in almost continuous meditation and prayer. He died there, after a brief illness, Feb. 22, 1897.

IRELAND, John, third R. C. bishop and first archbishop of St. Paul, and titular bishop of Maronea, was born at Burnchurch, county Kilkenny, Ireland, Sept. 11, 1838. In 1849 he came to the United States, settling in St. Paul, Minn., where he completed his education in the cathedral school, preparatory to entering the priesthood. In 1853 he went to France, and continued his theological studies, first at the seminary of Meximieux, in the department of Ain, and later in the theological seminary at Hyères, near Toulon, where he remained until 1861. Then returning to St. Paul, he was ordained Dec. 21, 1861, and soon after the outbreak of the civil war entered the U. S. service as chaplain of the 5th Minnesota regiment. He later became rector of the cathedral of St. Paul, and from this time engaged actively in furthering the cause of temperance, organizing temperance societies and delivering lectures throughout the country, a course which he afterwards continued to pursue consistently. Besides his rectorship he held the post of secretary to the diocese of St. Paul, and, in 1870–71, represented Bishop Grace in the Vatican council in Rome. Returning to St. Paul, he was named by the pope titular bishop of Maronea and coadjutor to the bishop of St. Paul, Dec. 21, 1875, after having been chosen to the vicariate of Nebraska, which office he was induced to decline, through the intervention of Bishop Grace. He continued his efforts in the cause of temperance and other reforms, and became widely known for his active interest in the charitable, religious and educational institutions of his diocese. From this time also he devoted his energies to the promotion of Roman Catholic colonization in the northwest, founding a number of successful colonies, and becoming a director in the National Colonization Association. In pursuance of this idea he purchased, in 1876, a considerable tract of land in Minnesota, on which he settled nearly 1,000 Roman Catholics. This colony so prospered that in 1877 he bought more than 10,000 acres on the line of the St. Paul and Pacific railroad, which he similarly and most satisfactorily colonized. In 1887 Bishop Ireland went to Rome in company with Bishop Keane, of Richmond, Va., and the two prelates presented to the pope their joint report on the necessity for the erection of a Roman Catholic university in Washington, D. C. While abroad he traveled through Great Britain, delivering at different points lectures on temperance. In 1888 the diocese of St. Paul was erected into a metropolitan see, and on his return from Europe, Bishop Ireland was installed as its first archbishop, May 15, 1888. The year 1891 was made important in religious and educational circles throughout the United States by the controversy aroused by the promulgation of the "Faribault plan." The name originated in the fact that the parish priest of Faribault, Minn., with the approval and authority of Archbishop Ireland, transferred to the city school board control of the parochial school, reserving the right to name the teachers to be employed by the city; the teachers were to submit to the usual examination; the expense of conducting the school was to be borne by the city; no religious exercises, religious instruction or religious emblems were to be presented in the school, but Roman Catholic teachers and sisters of one of the religious orders could be appointed, and the same text-books were to be used as in the public schools. The Faribault plan was soon put in practice, also, in Stillwater, Minn., and on the innovation becoming generally known, a profound impression was made throughout the country. Many bishops strongly disapproved of it, and soon a complaint was sent to Rome, accusing Archbishop Ireland of violating the ecclesiastical law as set forth in the decrees of plenary councils of Baltimore. Among the foremost leaders in the opposition to the plan was Archbishop Corrigan, of New York, whose interference was believed to be the cause of Archbishop Ireland's being summoned to Rome, where the whole matter was thoroughly investigated. On April 30, 1892, the Congregation of the Propaganda published its decree, which was in such terms, apparently, as to be susceptible of misconstruction; for, while the advocates of the plan declared that the decree upheld and established it, Archbishop Corrigan and his sympathizers held that it was only permitted to exist where it had been established. In the election of a school board at Faribault in 1892, the old board, which favored the plan, was ousted, and there the matter rested. But Archbishop Ireland certainly suffered not at all by reason of his action in the premises; for in 1898, at the beginning of the troubles which culminated in the Spanish-American war, he was much engaged in Washington and Baltimore in conference with church and other dignitaries, including the president, arranging, in behalf of the pope, as was generally believed, for an amicable settlement of the difficulty which existed between Spain and the United States. Early in 1899, a French translation of the "Life of Father Hecker," was published. Archbishop Ireland had written a preface for the original volume, praising Father Hecker as a model priest, and he was now involved in the dispute over the lax teachings condemned in a special papal encyclical under the name of "Americanism." Being in Rome when the encyclical was published, he promptly gave it his adherence, condemning with it the errors characterized, which seem to have been merely the result of poor translating. On his return from Rome, he delivered, May 8, 1899, at Orleans, France, a panegyric on Joan of Arc, an eloquent tribute, which not only captivated the French people, but was also the vehicle for righting his views as against the many misconceptions current in Europe. For talents and energy Archbishop Ireland is rated in the first rank of Catholic prelates.

John Ireland

ARNOLD, Samuel George, journalist, was born near Utica, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1806, son of Rev. Smith Arnold, a prominent Methodist clergyman. He studied for the medical profession, but never practiced it, his preference being for literary pursuits, especially newspaper work. His first newspaper was the Westchester "Spy," which he edited in the "thirties." In 1838, in connection with Isaac Van Anden, he established "The News," in Brooklyn, N. Y., the first daily ever published on Long Island, which was subsequently merged into the "Kings County Gazette," and in 1841, into the "Eagle," which then began its successful career. After several years' connection with the "Eagle," he edited the Newark (N. J.) "Post," and afterwards established the "True American," in Trenton. Again called to the editorship of the "Eagle," which he retained for several years, he became one of the moulders of thought on the great moral and political questions that agitated the "fifties." He was a member of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, and in full sympathy with the anti-slavery principles of its pastor, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, whose convictions largely influenced his final separation from the "Eagle." He then edited the Syracuse "Chronicle." His office there being destroyed by fire, he removed to Ohio, and became editor of the Toledo "Blade," a position which he retained for several years, subsequently editing the "North American," at Newark, O. In 1863 Mr. Arnold was appointed by his personal friend, Salmon P. Chase, to a position in the treasury department, Washington, D. C., which he retained during the remainder of his life. In addition to his official duties, he was for many years Washington correspondent of the "Blade," under the pen name of "Buckeye." He was also a constant contributor to a large number of papers and periodicals, on political, religious and literary subjects. In 1837 he was married to Sarah J. Searles, of Brooklyn, N. Y. He died in Washington, D. C., May 3, 1891.

DODGE, Mary Abby ("Gail Hamilton"), author, was born at Hamilton, Essex co., Mass., in 1833, seventh and youngest child of James Brown and Hannah (Stanwood) Dodge and granddaughter of Jonathan and Mary (Brown) Dodge and Isaac and Eunice (Hodgkins) Stanwood; a line of pure English ancestry settled in this country for more than 260 years. In 1712, when the third parish of Ipswich, or Hamlet, as it was also called, was set off as Hamilton, the Dodges were living in that part of the ancient town; the Stanwoods in old Ipswich. Abby Dodge was brought up on a farm, and thus was afforded a close intimacy with nature and helped to a strong individuality. Her education was thorough, and was acquired at the noted Ipswich Female Seminary, where she was graduated in 1850. In that year she became a teacher in the seminary. She joined the orthodox Congregational church in Hamilton at an early age and continued in its communion, although she grew largely liberal in the interpretation of its creed. In 1854 she accepted the position of teacher in the high school of Hartford, Conn., but, to the consternation of the trustees, refused to be examined as to her qualifications, and inducted herself into office. One who knew her well wrote: "She was a very wonderful teacher, awakening in her pupils powers they did not dream of and new conceptions of life and things, and striking a vital spark from the driest facts of study." Soon after she began teaching Miss Dodge contributed to the press, under the pseudonym "Gail Hamilton." About 1857 she went to Washington, D. C., and becoming a member of the family of Dr. Gamaliel Bailey, editor of the anti-slavery paper, the "National Era," was a frequent and acceptable contributor to that journal. The anti-slavery cause had many an advocate who wrote with power and in a spirit of fiery indignation, but it had few with a style like that of "Gail Hamilton," whose wit was fearless and whose satire could sting like a lash. The civil war furnished her patriotism with a new outlet and topics with which her facile pen dealt in inimitable fashion, and about that time she acquired additional popularity as a writer of sparkling essays and comments on current events published in the "Atlantic Monthly," the "Congregationalist," and the "Independent." In 1865-67 she was one of the editors of "Our Young Folks," a magazine published in Boston; but while she could write delightfully about children, the field of juvenile literature was a narrow one compared with that in which she had gained her first laurels. From being a persistent advocate of the emancipation of the slave, she came to be a persistent advocate of the emancipation of women from the social restraints that debarred them from pursuing any of the varied occupations in literary and business life. A work by Rev. John Todd, of Pittsfield, Mass., entitled "Woman's Rights" (1867), called forth a reply from Miss Dodge: "Woman's Wrongs: A Counter Irritant" (1868), in which her light weapons did considerable damage to the clergyman's heavy munitions of war. In this book, however, she argues that to give women the privilege of casting ballots is not to enable them to abolish the wrongs of which they complain. When the Liberal Republican party was formed, with Horace Greeley at its head, she used all her powers of sarcasm to render him and the other "bolters" ridiculous. In 1877 she contributed to the New York "Tribune" a series of letters on civil service reform, which were much admired for their clear comprehension of the subject and the grace of their style. She headed the movement to secure the release of Mrs. Florence Maybrick, an American, who was sentenced in England to life imprisonment on a charge of attempting to murder her husband. Believing her sentenced through the cruel animosity and decadent mentality of the British justice, she fought long and hard to have the case reopened, but without avail. With equal fervor, she championed the cause of the persecuted Armenians. After 1870 she spent her winters with the family of Hon. James G. Blaine, who married her cousin, Miss Stanwood. She aided Mr. Blaine materially in the preparation of his "Twenty Years in Congress," and he could hardly efface the impression that she had written the greater part of it. On his death she became the custodian of his papers, and putting them into proper shape completed a "Life" of the great statesman, published in 1895. For several months Miss Dodge was the leader of a Bible-class, composed of adults, that met in the house of the secretary of state. The cabinet, the clergy, the diplomatic corps, the press, science, literature, etc., were represented, and the outcome of her talks was a volume, entitled "A Washington Bible Class" (1891), "a book burning with a steady flame of genius." Miss Dodge was stricken with paralysis in 1895, and for seven weeks lay in a sleep, having been removed in the meantime to her own home at Hamilton. While in this state she seemed to hold conversations with two brothers, who were dead. She wrote a paper that year, entitled "The Valley of the Shadow of Death," and the pastor of the Congregational church in Hamilton, read it one Sunday in place of a sermon, since it was in effect a message to her old friends, assuring them that death was something to be welcomed rather than dreaded. This paper, together with accounts of similar experiences of other persons, was included in a volume, entitled "X Rays" (1895). Her principal works not already mentioned are: "Country Living

M. A. Dodge

and Country Thinking" (1862); "Gala Days" (1863); "A New Atmosphere" and "Stumbling Blocks" (1864); "Skirmishes and Sketches" (1865); "Red-Letter Days in Applethorpe" and "Summer Rest" (1866); "Wool-Gathering" (1867); "Battle of the Books" (1870); "Woman's Worth and Worthlessness" (1871); "Little Folk Life" (1872); "Child World" (2 Vols., 1872–73); "Twelve Miles from a Lemon" (1874); "Nursery Noonings" (1874); "Sermons to the Clergy" (1875); "What Think Ye of Christ?" (1876); "First Love is Best," a novel (1877); "Our Common School System" (1880); "Divine Guidance: Memorial of Allen W. Dodge" (1881), and "The Insuppressible Book: Controversy Between Herbert Spencer and Frederick Harrison, with Comments" (1885). Miss Dodge died at Hamilton, Mass., Aug. 17, 1896.

HUNT, Henry Jackson, soldier, was born in Detroit, Mich., Sept. 14, 1819, son of Samuel W. Hunt, lieutenant in the 3d infantry, and grandson of Thomas Hunt, colonel of the 3d infantry. He accompanied his father on the expedition that established Fort Leavenworth, in 1827, and after attending school in Missouri, entered the U. S. Military Academy, where he was graduated in 1839. During the Canada border disturbances of that year, he served in the 2d artillery on the frontier. He was promoted first lieutenant, June 18, 1846, and subsequently, for gallantry during the Mexican war, was brevetted captain. On Sept. 28, 1862, he became captain, and on May 14, 1861, was promoted major. He took an active and important part in many campaigns of the civil war, including the battle of Bull Run, the defense of Washington and the peninsular campaign. In September, 1862, he was made brigadier-general of volunteers, and became chief of artillery of the army of the Potomac, holding the office until the close of the war and participating in all the battles fought by that army during 1862–65. He was brevetted colonel, July 3, 1863, for his services at Gettysburg; major-general of volunteers, July 6, 1864, and brigadier-general in the regular army, March 13, 1865. In 1866 he was president of the permanent artillery board, afterward commanding various forts and being promoted to colonel of the 5th artillery, April 4, 1869. On Sept. 14, 1869, he was retired from active service, receiving the appointment of governor of the soldiers' home. Among Gen. Hunt's publications are: "Instruction on Field Artillery," many papers on artillery projectiles, army organization, and three articles in the "Century Magazine" on the battle of Gettysburg. He died at Washington, D. C., Feb. 11, 1889.

Hen J. Hunt

ABBOT, Joel, naval officer, was born at Westford, Mass., Jan. 18, 1793, son of Joel and Lydia (Cummings) Abbot, and was descended from one of the oldest families in the state. Soon after the commencement of the second war with England he was appointed a midshipman in the U. S. navy and attached to the frigate President, under command of Com. Rodgers, whose aid and signal officer he became. While in charge of a valuable prize he was captured by a British cruiser, and after being held for a time as a prisoner, was exchanged and appointed to service on Lake Champlain, under command of Com. McDonough, who commissioned him to undertake a most hazardous errand, in which he was entirely successful. He was ordered to proceed to a certain spot and destroy a quantity of masts and spars stored by the British for use in fitting out the naval force with which they intended to attack the Americans. He took an active part in the naval battle on Lake Champlain, which was fought soon after, and for his bravery was promoted to a lieutenancy and presented by congress with a handsome sword. In 1818 he was attached to the Guerriere, and cruised in the Mediterranean for a time. Subsequently he served on the Alligator, on the African coast, and was successful in bringing to Boston a Portuguese pirate ship which had been taken off the coast of Africa. His efforts in exposing a series of stupendous frauds in the navy yard attracted the attention and secured the commendation of the department. In 1843 he took command of the Decatur, one of Com. Perry's African squadron. While at Cape Palmas he learned that Bishop Payne was in imminent danger at Cavalla, and promptly sailing to his aid, was instrumental in saving him from a force of 500 armed natives. His conduct on the African coast was warmly commended by Com. Perry and the secretary of the navy. In 1852, when Com. Perry was entrusted with power to select the officers to accompany him in his famous Japan expedition, he chose Capt. Abbot, who was with him until the object of the expedition—the negotiation of a treaty which would open the ports of the country to the commerce of the United States—was accomplished. On Perry's return home, Capt. Abbot was appointed commodore in command of the U. S. naval force on the coasts of China and Japan. At that time the Chinese pirates were committing acts of barbarity upon our vessels, and United States merchants engaged in business in the various Chinese ports were urgent in their demands for protection and relief. The course which Com. Abbot pursued received the emphatic approval of the government. He was twice married: first to Mary Wood, of Newburyport, Mass., who died April 15, 1821; second, in November, 1825, to Laura, daughter of Charles and Abigail (Miller) Wheaton. He died at Hong Kong, China, Dec. 14, 1855.

FLOWER, Benjamin Orange, editor, was born at Albion, Ill., Oct. 19, 1858. His grandfather, George Flower, emigrated from England in 1816, bringing letters of introduction to Thomas Jefferson and other eminent Americans. At the urgent invitation of Mr. Jefferson, he spent one winter at Monticello, and in 1818 established an English settlement in southern Illinois, founding the town of Albion. His grandfather's uncle, Benjamin Flower, father of Sarah Flower Adams, author of "Nearer My God to Thee," owned a large publishing house in Cambridge, England, and was for a number of years editor and proprietor of the Cambridge "Intelligencer." B. O. Flower was educated in the public schools of Evansville, Ind., and at the Kentucky University, Lexington, Ky. After leaving college, he returned to Albion and founded the "American Sentinel," an influential organ in southern Illinois. Having sold this paper some years later, he engaged in business in New York city, whence he removed to Boston in 1880. In the autumn of 1889 he established the "Arena," a monthly review, in whose pages the ablest minds in the vanguard of the world's thought might be accorded a fair hearing on the great social, economic, ethical, religious and educational problems of the age. With the initial number it scored an instantaneous success, completely justifying the belief entertained by Mr. Flower that the age was ripe for a free lance, conducted on the highest plane of magazine literature, with a distinct ethical purpose in view. Mr. Flower takes a deep interest in social and economic problems, and has been prominent among investigators of psychical phenomena, while contributing many articles pertaining to those subjects. Among his published works are "Civilization's Inferno; or, Studies in the Social Cellar"; "The New Time: A Plea for the Union of Reform Forces"; "Persons, Places and Ideas"; "Gerald Massey: Poet, Prophet and Mystic," and "The Century of Sir Thomas More." Mr. Flower was married, Sept. 1, 1885, to Hattie, daughter of the late Dr. Hiram W. Cloud, of Evansville, Ind.

ADAMS, Frederick W., physician and violin maker, was born at Pawlet, Vt., in 1786. His literary remains show him to have been educated. He studied medicine with Dr. Oliver Harmon, of Pawlet; attended medical lectures at Dartmouth College, and began practice in Fairfield before graduation. After some time he removed to Cambridge, and thence to Barton in 1814, and in 1822 returned to Dartmouth, and received his diploma. He continued to practice in Barton and vicinity until 1836, acquiring great reputation as a physician and surgeon, and being called at times to a distance of fifty miles to perform capital operations. He was also one of the first to call attention to the advantages of American hellebore (*veratrum viride*) in practice. In the winter of 1835-36 he attended medical lectures in Philadelphia, and in the latter year settled in Montpelier. Here at first he was shunned by many on account of his reputed skepticism, but through his skill and kindly manners soon became a leading practitioner in the town and surrounding country. Dr. Adams was a man of literary taste, and long having been esteemed an infidel or atheist, he, at the request of friends, published a book entitled "Theological Criticism; or, Hints of the Philosophy of Man and Nature" (1843), with an appendix: "Dogmas of Infidelity," which entitles him to rank with Paine in his estimate of the Bible, the church and the clergy. He was, however, noted for his practical philanthrophy; frequently treating the poor free of charge, and even adding gifts of money, food or clothing, where need appeared. It was well said that he "lived more practical Christianity than any other man in town." He was also a poet of no mean ability, and frequently wrote verses which reveal strong Christian sentiments. When asked, on his deathbed, if he would die as he had lived, he replied, "If there is a Christian's God, I am not afraid to trust myself in his hands." As a boy, he learned to play on the violin and other musical instruments. His love for music never forsook him, and during a long period of time, partly as an amusement and partly as an occupation, he experimented in making violins, violas and violoncellos. He carefully studied the models of old Italian and German makers, and endeavored to rival their quality of tone by using well-seasoned woods taken from our native forests. Some fairly good instruments of his make are still in use among the people of New England. His skill in this direction attracted the attention of Ole Bull, with whom he enjoyed a close friendship. Dr. Adams was twice married, and his family consisted of at least one daughter. He died in Montpelier, Vt., Dec. 17, 1858.

WILKINS, Mary Eleanor, author, was born at Randolph, Norfolk co., Mass., Jan. 7, 1862, daughter of Warren E. Wilkins, and descendant of Puritan emigrants, including Bray Wilkins, of Salem, one of the "afflicted" during the witchcraft period. Brattleboro, Vt., was her home for ten years, her father, an architect by profession, having removed to that place. On his death in 1883, she returned to Randolph to live with friends. She was educated at Mount Holyoke Seminary, South Hadley, Mass., but before that had begun literary work, writing poems, chiefly for children, and next prose for "St. Nicholas," the "Youth's Companion," "Harper's Bazaar" and finally for "Harper's Magazine." Her first book, "The Story of Ann" (1886), appeared and passed out of sight without eliciting much comment, but her second, "A Humble Romance; and Other Stories" (1887), set Miss Wilkins conspicuously before the public; placed her by the side of Mrs. Stowe, Miss Jewett and Mrs. Rose Terry Cooke, as a delineator of New England character, and caused Holmes and Lowell, among many eminent authors, to congratulate her personally. "The book," says the critic, Charles Miner Thompson, "came with the force of a new revelation of New England to itself. The literary merit of the stories was remarkable. The short, terse sentences, written in the simplest, homeliest words, had a biting force. Its skillfully lavish use of homely detail, always accurate, always significant, gave it an astonishing reality. The paragraphs were as simple and direct as the sentences, and each advanced the story simply and easily upon its predestined course. Everywhere was the unconsciousness of an absorbed artist, not preoccupied with theories of art, with personal vanities, with fear of the critics or anxiety to please the public, but dominated by the one idea of setting down accurately the definite vision, which her imagination had conceived and matured, and which now, of necessity, must be born. The stories had, furthermore, a certain rare quality, which always gives strength to fiction. It is the air on the part of the author of being exterior to his story and irresponsible for it." Of this volume and the one that followed it, "A New England Nun; and Other Stories" (1891), a reviewer in the "Book Buyer" declared: "If the New England character ever changes by reason of the admixture of the blood of alien races or from other causes, these two volumes of stories will preserve for future generations a faithful and lifelike record of its most distinctive traits." In similar vein wrote A. K. H. Boyd, of Scotland: "Never was real and homely life set out with more beauty and pathos, and with abounding humor too." Miss Wilkins' next work of importance—there intervened two juveniles, "A Pot of Gold; and Other Stories" (1891) and "Young Lucretia; and Other Stories" (1892) —was "Jane Field" (1892), her first novel. "Giles Corey, Yeoman" is a play founded on incidents of the witchcraft period in Salem, and was presented in Boston in the year of its publication (1893) by the Theatre of Arts and Letters. "Pembroke" (1894), ostensibly a novel, has been fairly characterized as "in reality a book of short stories, each one having its own situations and its own dramatic interest, strung together on the slender thread of family ties and village community." It is, however, considered to be her greatest work. "Wonderful in concentrated intensity, tremendous in power, this record of the heart tragedies of a dozen men and women is not surpassed in our literature for its beauty of style, the delicacy of its character delineations and the enthralling interest of its narration." The book was praised almost indiscriminately in England, some critics venturing to say that George Eliot had never done anything finer. In 1896 Miss Wilkins published "Madelon," her first thoroughly constructed novel. Unlike her former stories, it introduces characters of other than Puritan blood, and here it is to be seen that Miss Wilkins is not able to do full justice to what is alien to her own temperament. "Jerome, a Poor Man" (1897), in the opinion of Thompson, "is a better novel than 'Pembroke'; for it has a strong central interest in the personality of its hero, which binds its many short-story like episodes together, and its style in Miss Wilkins' later acquired manner of flowing sentences

Mary E. Wilkins

pleasurably varied in cadence and in length, makes itself much more easily readable." A collection of short stories, "Silence" (1898), contains what is perhaps her most artistic tale, "Evelina's Garden." In "The Jamesons" (1899) Miss Wilkins indulged her sense of humor, satirizing the efforts of a city-bred woman to reform the inhabitants of a village in which she chanced to spend the summer.

Henry C. Payne

PAYNE, Henry Clay, railroad president, was born at Ashfield, Franklin co., Mass., Nov. 23, 1843, son of Orrin P. and Eliza (Ames) Payne. His ancestors on both sides were natives of Massachusetts, and their names are found in the military and civil records of that commonwealth as far back as the days of the early Puritan settlers. He was educated in his native town and at the academy of Shelburne Falls, where he was graduated in 1859. He entered business life at once, at Northampton, Mass.; but in September, 1863, removed to Milwaukee, Wis., where he has since resided. Up to the time of his appointment as postmaster, he was connected with the dry goods firm of F. R. Sheriom & Co. His first active appearance in politics was in the Grant-Greeley campaign of 1872, when he was active in organizing the Young Men's Republican Club, and was elected its first secretary. Since then he has been in continuous service as an officer of the Republican party organizations in the city, state and nation: having been secretary and president of the Young Men's Republican Club; secretary and chairman of the Republican county committee of Milwaukee county, and secretary and chairman of the Republican state central committee of Wisconsin. In 1880 he was elected a member of the Republican national committee, and has continuously held that position, having participated in that capacity in five presidential campaigns and been a member of the executive committee of the national committee during the last three presidential campaigns. During the McKinley campaign of 1896 he was in charge of the western headquarters in Chicago. He was one of the delegates-at-large from the state of Wisconsin to the national convention held in Chicago in 1888, which nominated Harrison for the presidency, and also to the national convention held in Minneapolis in 1892. In January, 1875, he was appointed postmaster at Milwaukee, holding the office about ten years, and until the Democrats succeeded to the control of the national government. He has been president of the Wisconsin Telephone Co. since 1885, and president of the Milwaukee City Railroad Co. and of the Cream City Railway Co. since 1888. Through his efforts the capital was enlisted which purchased and consolidated all the street railways in the city of Milwaukee, which are now owned and operated by the Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Co., of which Mr. Payne is the vice-president and manager. This company owns and operates about 160 miles, and also owns and operates all the electric lighting in Milwaukee. Mr. Payne is also president of the Fox River Valley Electric Railway Co., and the active head of the Milwaukee Light, Heat and Traction Co., which has built and is operating the suburban electric railways running out of Milwaukee. In 1887 Mr. Payne was elected president of the Milwaukee and Northern Railroad Co., and continued as such until the road was consolidated with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Co. In 1893 he was appointed one of the receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad Co. Mr. Payne is a member of the Milwaukee and Deutsche clubs, of Milwaukee, and of the Chicago Club. He was married in New York city, Oct. 15, 1867, to Lydia W., daughter of Richard and Mary W. (Thomas) Van Dyke, and descendant of Hendrick Van Dyke, who came to New Amsterdam in 1646 as attorney-general of the province.

ALBERT, John S., chief engineer, U. S. navy, was born in New York in 1834. He was appointed to the navy from New York state on Sept. 8, 1855, as third assistant engineer. Three years later he was promoted to the office of second assistant, and on Aug. 30, 1859, became first assistant. On the outbreak of the war, when the secession of many of the best men in the service put a premium on good naval engineers, Mr. Albert's abilities soon marked him for promotion to the highest honors, and he became chief engineer, Oct. 29, 1861. He served on the blockade which was maintained against the southern states; was fleet engineer of the Pacific squadron (1868–69), and a member of the board of examining engineers of the navy (1870–73). He was considered one of the most brilliant and scientific officers of the service. In 1876 he had charge of Machinery Hall at the Centennial exhibition, Philadelphia. Subsequently he was in charge of the engineer's department of the steamer Quinnebaug, and while on this vessel, sailing from Gibraltar to Antwerp, he caught a cold which, developed into consumption, necessitating a leave of absence. Returning to his home in Philadelphia, he died there, July 3, 1880.

GILLISS, James Melville, astronomer, was born at Georgetown, D. C., Sept. 6, 1811, eldest son of George and Mary (Melville) Gilliss, and in the fifth generation from Thomas Gilliss, a Scotchman who settled on the eastern shore of Maryland before 1688. His father was in the service of the national government. At the age of fifteen James Gilliss entered the navy as midshipman, and in 1831, after an absence on cruises of three years, received the grade of passed midshipman. Obtaining a leave of absence, in 1833 he entered the University of Virginia, but impaired his health by excessive study, and in less than a year's time was obliged to leave. Upon his partial recovery he made another cruise, after which he resumed his studies in Paris. In 1836 he was ordered from Philadelphia, where he had been on duty, to Washington as assistant to Lieut. (later Com.) Hitchcock, in charge of the depot of charts and instruments required by national vessels, the office being a wooden observatory, fourteen feet by thirteen. In a short time he was placed in full charge, and there made his first astronomical observations, with a transit instrument lent by the coast survey. In 1838 Capt. Wilkes, who was about to sail on his exploring expedition, drew up special instructions for the observation of moon culminations, occultations and eclipses, for the purpose of determining differences of longitude. The instructions also contemplated extended magnetic and meteorological observations, and Lieut. Gilliss availed himself of this opportunity to procure a number of new instruments. Duplicate instructions were given to William C. Bond, who carried on his work at Dorchester, Mass. The observations of Lieut. Gilliss were begun in September, 1838, and continued until June, 1842, when the expedition returned. Four years later a volume of observations, the first published on this side of the Atlantic, was printed by order of the U. S. senate, and gave the places of 1,248 fixed stars. Of these stars, 6,823 transits were published, as also 365 transits of the moon, 87 of planets and 84 occultations. In precision of transit observations, according to Prof. Benjamin Peirce, only one astronomer, Argelander, excelled Gilliss, and this accuracy was due in the main to a wondrous acuteness of the perceptive powers of eye and ear. At the same time, and with the same conscientious assiduity, magnetic and meteorological observations were carried on, and these also were published in 1846. In 1841 Gilliss obtained authority to import a meridian circle; but this could not be erected in the shabby little hut where he was then carrying on his work, and, at his solicitation, the commissioners of the navy recommended an appropriation for a permanent establishment, and finally, in August, 1842, the first working observatory in the United States was established. He visited Europe to consult astronomers and to order the meridian circle; in March, 1843, he began the erection of the observatory, and at the close of September, 1844, reported the building ready for occupation. For all reasons he should have been made its superintendent, but the secretary of the navy thought otherwise, and in his stead appointed Lieut. Matthew F. Maury, who had succeeded Lieut. Gilliss as superintendent of the depot of charts and instruments. From February, 1845, until July, 1846, Gilliss was occupied in preparing his observations for the press, and then was assigned to duty upon the coast survey under Prof. Bache. While thus engaged, he reduced for the use of the survey the entire series of moon culminations previously observed and published by him. The manuscripts fill fifteen folio volumes. In 1847 Dr. Gerling, of Marburg, Germany, proposed to astronomers that observations of Venus be made from terrestrial stations widely differing in latitude, as he believed they would yield a better determination of the solar parallax than any oppositions of Mars. Gilliss was unable to coöperate at once, but proposed an expedition to Chili to observe the planet Mars, its stationary terms and opposition. He enlisted the sympathy of the leading scientific societies of the United States, the help of the navy department and the aid of the Smithsonian Institution, which authorized the purchase for his use of an equatorial telescope of 6½ inches aperture. The observatory was established at Santiago, Chili. On Dec. 6, 1849, work was begun, and between that date and Sept. 13, 1852, he made 217 series of observations. Although, through the failure to obtain equally thorough results from other observatories, his expedition was fruitless in so far as its primal object was concerned, his observations were of value in the means they afforded for improving our knowledge of the orbits of Mars and Venus. He also made 7,000 meridian observations of 2,000 stars; observations of moon and moon-culminating stars, and more than 33,000 observations of about 23,000 stars within 24$_5$° of the south pole, and recorded 124 observations on earthquakes, some made under his immediate direction, and all of great value. Six quarto volumes (1855, *et seq.*) give the results of the expedition, the last being devoted to the meteorological and magnetic observations and their tabular discussion. When the contemplated work was done the instruments and equipments were bought by the Chilian government for a national observatory, which therefore indirectly owes its existence to Lieut. Gilliss. In November, 1852, the astronomer arrived in the United States, and during the four years ensuing was engaged, under orders from the navy department, in reducing the observations and in the preparation of his narrative and of the work on Chili. In September, 1855, a number of naval officers who were considered to be unable to perform service by reason of disability were placed on the reserve list, among them, and for no adequate reason, Lieut. Gilliss. In 1858 he voluntarily, but under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution, visited Peru for the purpose of observing the total eclipse of the sun. The journey across the Peruvian desert was hazardous, and at the end he was prostrated by fever; but he was able to instruct his companion, Mr. Raymond, in the mounting of the telescope, and fortunately the fever abated on the morning of the eclipse, which was satisfactorily observed. The expeditions sent to Labrador and Hudson's bay territory to observe the eclipse of 1860 were suggested by him, and that sent to Washington territory was headed by him, his assistant being his eldest son, now an officer in the army. On April 15, 1861, Comr. Maury fled from Washington, having cast in his fortunes with those of the Confederacy, and Gilliss was appointed his successor, returning to the post from which he never should have been removed. He was soon commissioned commander, and a year later captain, in the regular order of his seniority. The work left in arrears by Maury was taken up and finished, and the other astronomical institutions of the land were invited to coöperate in various undertakings. The long deferred hope of determining the parallax by simultaneous observations in Chili and in the United States was revived, and by a strange coincidence of circumstances the last morning of his life witnessed the publication of the result deduced according to the original plan by the two observatories he had founded. For a time he provided for the equipment of all national vessels with charts and instruments, and "for the first time laid down the principle that no instrument should be imported for the American navy that could be manufactured as well at home. . . . 'The American Nautical Almanac,' which had so long earned scientific reputation for us abroad, was brought into use on board our own national vessels, and for the first time officers held glasses of American make to note the running of American log-lines." Capt. Gilliss was one of the original members of the National Academy of Sciences. He was married to Rebecca, daughter of John Roberts, of Alexandria, Va. He died in Washington, D. C., Feb. 9, 1865.

J. M. Gilliss

REYNOLDS, Joseph Jones, soldier, was born in Flemingsburg, Ky., Jan. 4, 1822. In 1839 he was appointed a cadet from Indiana to the U. S. Military Academy, and was graduated there in 1843. His first field service after leaving the academy was with the army of occupation of Texas in 1845–46 as brevet second lieutenant in the 4th U. S. artillery. He was promoted second lieutenant, May 11, 1846, and transferred to the 3d artillery, and, first lieutenant, March 3, 1847. In August, 1849, he was appointed principal assistant professor of natural and experimental philosophy at West Point, serving until July, 1855. He resigned from the army, Feb. 28, 1857, to become professor of mechanics and engineering in Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., which chair he held until 1860. The outbreak of the civil war found him a merchant in Lafayette, Ind., but, offering his services to the government, he was commissioned colonel of the 10th Indiana infantry, April 25, 1861, and brigadier-general of U. S. volunteers, May 17, 1861. He served in command of Cheat mountain division in West Virginia, in 1861. On Sept. 12th, the Confederate army of the Northwest, estimated at 9,000 strong, under Gen R. E Lee, advanced against Reynolds' fortified positions at Cheat mountain summit and Elk Water The result of the manœuvering and fighting during the next three days was the utter discomfiture and withdrawal of Gen. Lee from Reynolds' front. These operations, supplemented by the successful military reconnaissance at Green Brier river, Oct. 3d, firmly secured this part of West Virginia forever to the Union. In January, 1862, Gen. Reynolds resigned his commission and devoted himself to organizing volunteers from Indiana for service in the Federal army, and on Aug. 21, 1862, accepted commission as a colonel of the 75th Indiana regiment. He was promoted brigadier-general of volunteers, Sept. 17, 1862, and assigned to the army of the Cumberland. In command of a brigade he so distinguished himself that, Nov. 29, 1862, he was made a major-general of volunteers, and placed in command of a division of Gen. Geo. H. Thomas' 14th army corps. He was engaged at McMillensville, Hoover's Gap and Chickamauga; and being then assigned to duty as chief of staff to Gen. Thomas, he distinguished himself for services, notably at Chattanooga, Lookout mountain and Mission ridge. From January to June, 1864, he commanded the defenses of New Orleans, La., and afterwards the 19th army corps. He organized the forces directed against Mobile, Fort Morgan and Fort Gaines, and from November, 1864, to April, 1866, commanded the department of Arkansas. Gen. Reynolds was mustered out of the volunteer service, Sept. 1, 1866, being one of the eighteen full major-generals in the service mustered out on that date, leaving but five in service. Meantime, July 28th, he had been appointed colonel of the 26th U. S. infantry, which he accepted Sept. 21st, and held during the succeeding three years. On March 2, 1867, he was brevetted brigadier-general for gallant and meritorious conduct at Chickamauga, Ga., and major-general for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Mission ridge. On Jan. 8, 1870, Gen. Reynolds was assigned to the 25th infantry, and on Dec. 15th following was transferred to the command of the 3d cavalry. During the reconstruction period (1867-72) he was in command of the 5th military district, comprising Louisiana and Texas. He declined election as U. S. senator from Texas in 1871, and during 1872-76 was in command of the department of the Platte. He was retired June 25, 1877, and died in Washington, D. C., Feb. 25, 1899.

J. J. Reynolds

FERNALD, Charles Henry, educator and naturalist, was born on Mount Desert island, Me., March 16, 1838, second son of Eben Fernald, a prominent citizen of that place. The first sixteen years of his life were spent on his father's farm, which is famous as being the site of the original settlement of the French on the island, under the name of St. Sauveur. After the expulsion of the French Jesuits by the English, under Argal, in 1613, the place was unoccupied until 1784, when it was taken by Andrew Tarr, the great-grandfather of Prof. Fernald, and has been owned in the family to the present time. In 1854 he obtained employment on a local shipping line and followed this occupation during the summers and attended or taught common schools, winters, until his twenty-first year. Then entering the Maine Wesleyan Seminary to fit for college, he remained until the outbreak of the civil war. In August, 1862, he enlisted in the navy as a seaman, but in a short time was promoted to master's mate and later to acting ensign, seeing service on the Housatonic, Stettin, Carnation, Patapsco and Geo. W. Rogers While in the navy he completed the studies of his college course and was later a student of zoölogy under Prof Agassiz and a member of his famous sea side school at Penekese. After the close of the war he resigned his position and resumed teaching. He was principal of Litchfield Academy one year and of Houlton Academy five years, and then was elected professor of natural history in the Maine State College, where he remained fifteen years. At the end of this period he was called to the chair of zoölogy in the Massachusetts Agricultural College Prof. Fernald has traveled extensively and studied in the museums of Europe. He has amassed the largest collection of microlepidoptera in the world, and has published numerous papers on these insects in the journals of Europe and America. He is entomologist of the Hatch experiment station of the Massachusetts Agricultural College and also of the Massachusetts board of agriculture; a member of most of the zoölogical and entomological societies of America, and a fellow of the Entomological Society of London and of the Société Entomologique of France. In 1871 the honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Bowdoin College, and in 1885 that of Ph.D. by the Maine State College. In 1862 he was married to Maria E. Smith, of Kent's Hill, Me., and has one son, Henry T. Fernald, professor of zoölogy in the Pennsylvania State College.

REPPLIER, Agnes, author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 1, 1859, daughter of John and Agnes Repplier. She is of French descent, and was educated in the Roman Catholic church. As a child she was by no means precocious, for at the age of nine she could not read, and her only accomplishment was reciting long ballads and other poems, which her retentive memory made it easy to commit. At school she studied diligently whatever interested her, but neglected all other lessons. She attended Eden Hall, near Torresdale, Philadelphia, and several private schools in the city, and on leaving school continued her own education by reading. Her earliest publications were short stories and little essays, which appeared in newspapers and in the "Catholic World"; but their excellence of style and spontaneity soon opened to her the columns of magazines of higher grade, and in later years her work was most frequently to be found in the "Atlantic Monthly." Her books contain the best of those essays which first appeared in fugitive form. She has published "Books and Men" (1888); "Points of View" (1891); "Essays in Miniature" (1892); "A Book of Famous Verse" (1892); "Essays in Idleness" (1893); "In the Dozy Hours" (1895); "Varia" (1897), and "Philadelphia. The Place and the People" (1898). A noted critic wrote in 1894: "One of the pleasant characteristics of Miss Repplier's books is her lively interest in children. This she has drawn from recollections of her own childhood. Her mind is a treasury of anecdotes of her youth; and, indeed, so vivid a memory has she always been blessed with that even the droll incidents of her babyhood are woven into her sprightly talk, as they have frequently been in her written pages."

Agnes Repplier

SHAW, Henry, philanthropist, was born in Sheffield, England, July 24, 1800, son of Joseph Shaw, a native of Leicester and a large manufacturer of grates, fire-irons, etc., in Sheffield. He attended school at the neighboring village of Thorne, and afterwards at Mill Hill, a famous dissenting school near London. Here he became conversant with the classics and several modern languages, especially French, and was noted for his proficiency in mathematics. In 1818 he removed with his parents to Canada, and was sent to New Orleans. From there he went to St. Louis, then a small French trading post, and opened a store for the sale of cutlery. Gradually extending his ventures as his business prospered, he had by 1840 acquired a fortune of $250,000, and retired from all commercial pursuits. He then revisited the home of his childhood, traveling extensively in Europe, and repeating the trip in 1842 and 1851. On the occasion of his last visit to England, while walking in the gardens of Chatsworth, he conceived the idea of duplicating their beauties as far as possible in a similar park at St. Louis, and from that time this plan was the main interest of his life. He commissioned Dr. Engelmann, in 1857, to examine European botanical gardens and obtain suggestions for the garden of St. Louis, the first preparations for which were begun in that year. In 1858–59 he erected library and museum buildings, and instructed Dr. Engelmann to select a botanical library. All the leading botanists in America and many in England were consulted during the first year in which the Missouri garden, which was named "Tower Grove," was being planned, and of the result Dr. Asa Gray said: "The park and botanical gardens are the finest institutions of the kind in the country; in variety of foliage the park is unequalled." More than 20,000 trees were planted, all raised in the arboretum of the garden, and most of these were fully grown before the death of Mr. Shaw. He also placed in the park three bronze statues of heroic size, by Baron von Mueller, of Munich, representing Shakespeare, Humboldt and Columbus. Adelaide Neilson, who had seen every memorial of Shakespeare of any consequence, public and private, declared that this one was, in her opinion, decidedly the finest; and the niece of Humboldt preferred the statue of her uncle to any in Europe. Near the Shakespeare monument there is a "Neilson mulberry tree," a slip from Shakespeare's mulberry at Stratford, planted on a spot chosen for it by Miss Neilson. The park contains over 276 acres, beautifully laid out. In 1885 he established the Henry Shaw School of Botany as a special department of Washington University, St. Louis. In his will he left a fund for the maintenance of the garden, and numerous bequests to other charities, and made provision for an annual flower sermon to be preached in St. Louis in the interest of the garden. He died Aug. 25, 1889, and was buried in the mausoleum, designed by von Mueller, at Tower Grove.

Henry Shaw

WEST, Joseph Rodman, soldier and senator, was born in New Orleans, La., Sept. 19, 1822. He entered the University of Pennsylvania in 1836, but withdrew before graduation. He served as a captain of volunteers in the Mexican war, and in 1849 emigrated to California, where he became engaged in commercial pursuits, and at the outbreak of the civil war he was proprietor of the San Francisco "Prices Current." He at once entered the army as lieutenant of the 1st California infantry, and saw service in New Mexico, Arkansas and the Southwest. He became brigadier-general of volunteers, Oct. 25, 1862, and on being mustered out, Jan. 4, 1866, was brevetted major-general. At the close of the war he settled for a short time in Texas, and then went to New Orleans, where he served as chief deputy U. S. marshal and auditor of the customs and afterwards as administrator of improvements. He was elected U. S. senator from Louisiana on the Republican ticket, and served for seven years (1871–77). He was on the committees on appropriations and railroads. At the close of his term he settled in Washington, where he engaged in business. He was commissioner of the District of Columbia during 1882–85. He died in Washington, D. C., Oct. 31, 1898.

Samuel Cooke

COOKE, Samuel, clergyman, was born at Danbury, Fairfield co., Conn., Aug. 5, 1815, son of Judge Daniel Benedict and Lucy (Pratt) Cooke, and grandson of Josiah Platt Cooke, a member of the Continental congress. At the age of sixteen he joined an elder brother, who was engaged in manufacturing at Walden, on the Wallkill river, Orange co., N. Y.; but having decided literary ability and considerable local reputation as a lecturer and Fourth of July orator, he soon decided to give up his business. His parents were Congregationalists, but having become a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, he felt drawn toward the ministry, and in 1835 entered a theological seminary. Soon after his ordination as deacon he made a tour for his health through western New York, and during a brief sojourn at Lyons, Wayne co., was invited to preach, the ministers of two churches offering their pulpits. He delivered two sermons so acceptably, that in a few days' time the sum of $6,000 was raised toward building an Episcopal church in the village, on condition that he accept the rectorship. A salary of $800 was also subscribed. He felt it his duty to accept the call, and declining invitations to other churches, settled there, holding services in the court house while the church was in process of erection. The original number of communicants was six, but during his rectorship it increased to more than 100. Five years later he was called to the church at Geneva, on Seneca lake, where he preached for two years and was elected a trustee of Hobart College. In 1845 St. Paul's, New Haven, Conn., a chapel of Trinity Church in that city, became a distinct organization, and Dr. Cooke was called as its first rector, beginning his duties in November. The church prospered under him, and became one of the most important in the diocese. In 1850 he accepted a call to St. Bartholomew's Church, New York city, and on the first Sunday in January, 1851, preached for the last time in St. Paul's. The church, situated on the corner of Lafayette place and Great Jones street, was heavily burdened with debt, the "uptown" movement of the population having deprived it of many of its members; but soon pews were rented at advanced prices, a considerable portion of the debt was paid by subscription, and the church was altered and greatly improved. In 1872 a magnificent new edifice was completed on the corner of Madison avenue and Forty-fourth street, at a total cost of $400,000, with a handsome rectory and a school building for poor children. There are some 2,000 persons in the parish, and there is a large mission school connected with the church. Dr. Cooke was a preacher of great popularity, his sincerity as well as his eloquence producing a marked effect upon his hearers. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Yale in 1847, and soon after his removal to New York he received the degree of D.D. from both Columbia College and the University of New York. In 1889 he retired from pastoral work, and removed to Stamford, Conn. Dr. Cooke was married at Walden, N. Y., in September, 1838, to Emma, daughter of Jacob Treadwell and Maria (Pell) Walden, who bore him three sons and one daughter. He resides in his own country-seat at Stamford, Conn., with his only surviving child, Howard de Walden Cooke.

Dan'l Dulany

DULANY, Daniel, statesman, was born in Maryland, probably at or near Annapolis, in July, 1721, son of Daniel Dulany, by his second wife, Rebecca Smith. His father, a native of Queen's county, Ireland, belonged to an ancient family, among whose members were Felix O'Dullany, bishop of Ossory in 1178, and Patrick Delaney, dean of Down in 1744, and a friend of Dean Swift. He was admitted to the bar of the provincial court of Maryland in 1710, and remained in public life for nearly forty years, serving as attorney-general, judge of the admiralty, commissary general, receiver general, councillor under Govs. Bladen, Ogle and Sharpe, and secretary of the province. His son was educated at Eton and at Clare Hall, Cambridge University, and became a member of the Temple. Returning to Maryland, he was admitted to the bar in 1747; was a member of council in 1757–75, and was secretary of the province in 1761–73. He was also commissary general, and this office and that of secretary were held successively by Daniel Dulany, Sr.; Benjamin Tasker, Jr., a relative; Daniel Dulany, Jr., and Walter Dulany, his brother. Daniel Dulany, Jr., was the most celebrated lawyer in the colony, and had so high a reputation outside, that frequently questions were withdrawn from courts in Virginia, and even from the chancellor of England, for submission to him. The eminent lawyer, John V. L. McMahon, wrote of him: "Unrivalled in professional learning . . . he added to it all the power of the orator, the accomplishments of the scholar, the graces of the person and the serenity of the gentleman. Mr. Pinkney, himself the wonder of his age, who saw but the setting splendor of Mr. Dulany's talents, is reported to have said of him, 'that even amongst such men as Fox, Pitt and Sheridan, he had not found his superior.'" Tyler, in his "Memoir of Chief Justice Taney," says: "The opinions of this great Maryland lawyer had almost as much weight in courts in Maryland and hardly less with the crown lawyers of England than the opinions of the great Roman jurists, that were made authority by the edict of the emperor, had in Roman courts." In October, 1765, Mr. Dulany published, in Annapolis, an essay, entitled "Consideration on the Propriety of Imposing Taxes in the British Colonies, for the Purpose of Raising Revenue by Act of Parliament," in which he showed that the colonists claimed, as British subjects, the right of exemption from all taxes without their consent, deriving this right from the common law, which their charters had declared and confirmed; and he advised the colonies to manufacture for themselves, believing that this would bring the mother country to terms. The pamphlet was republished in London in 1766. With the other public officers, he acceded to the nullification of the Stamp Act in Maryland, but declared that he did it against his will, "and that he would lay down his office, were it not that by so doing he would cast upon the governor the necessity of making a new appointment, requiring the use of stamped paper, and with it a responsibility which might bring even the person of the latter into jeopardy." His course, although his motive was thoroughly understood, made him very unpopular for a time. About 1770 the inhabitants of Maryland began to rebel against the exorbitant fees charged by the government officials and the abuses in their collection, and Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, took the popular side, while Dulany naturally opposed the reduction of the fees. A controversy between these eminent men followed, involving also the question of taxation for the support of religion, which Carroll, disfranchised on account of his faith, denounced. The combatants published their articles in the "Maryland Gazette," Carroll over the signature "First Citizen"; Dulany over that of "Antilon." In the course of this controversy, Carroll, who had the best of the argument, declared that the government of the colony had been too long in the hands of a few allied families: Dulanys, Taskers and Bladens. With the overthrow of the royal authority, Dulany retired to private life; but his estates were confiscated, 1,500 acres excepted, which were granted by the state to his sisters, Mrs. Hanson, Mrs. Fitzhugh and Mrs. Belt. The family lands originally comprised 5,000 acres, including what is now called Dulany's valley. Daniel Dulany's wife was a sister of Col. Benjamin Tasker, Jr., acting-governor in 1752–53. There is a monument to his memory in St. Paul's Church, Baltimore. A statue was erected in St. Anne's, Annapolis, but was destroyed by fire, with the church, in 1856. Daniel Dulany died in Baltimore, Md., March 19, 1797.

MUNROE, Charles Edward, chemist, educator and author, was born in Cambridge, Mass., May 24, 1849, son of Enoch and Emeline Elizabeth (Russell) Munroe. He is, on the maternal side, connected with the Russell, Abbot, Bowditch and Frederick families of Massachusetts, and on the paternal side with the Harrington, Locke and Frost families. He is descended from William Munroe, who settled in Lexington, then part of Cambridge, Mass., in 1652, and whose descendants actively participated in the colonial and revolutionary wars. More than twenty of his ancestral connections were engaged in the battle of Lexington, which began in front of the Munroe tavern, April 19, 1775. Prof. Munroe attended the Lawrence Scientific School of Harvard University, and was graduated in 1871 with the degree of S.B. *summa cum laude*. He was immediately appointed assistant in chemistry in Harvard College, to conduct the instruction in quantitative analysis, in the senior class, and in addition he initiated and taught for three years the summer school in chemistry, which was the pioneer school of this kind. In 1874 he resigned to accept the professorship of chemistry at the U. S. Naval Academy, where he remained until 1886, when he was transferred to the U. S. Naval Torpedo Station and War College, at Newport, R. I., to instruct the officers of the navy and army in the properties and uses of explosives; to conduct researches upon explosive substances and to exercise official supervision over such explosives as were manufactured or purchased by the navy. He resigned, in 1892, to accept the chair of chemistry at Columbian University, Washington, D. C., where he still remains (1899). He has also served as dean of the faculty of the Corcoran Scientific School and of the School of Graduate Studies, which was founded largely through his efforts and ability. In 1894 he received the degree of Ph.D., in course, from Columbian University. Prof. Munroe has published over 100 papers and several books. His earliest researches, published in the "American Journal of Science," in 1871, were upon analytical methods; he then cultivated sanitary chemistry, then technical chemistry and eventually, owing to his naval connections, made a specialty of the chemistry of explosives, in which he is a recognized authority. He invented a naval smokeless powder, called indurite, upon which he began experimenting in 1889, and which was especially commended by Pres. Harrison in an annual address to congress. He has also done a great deal of bibliographic work, and while at Newport was librarian of the torpedo station library. Prof. Munroe has been a member of the assay commission; he is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; American Philosophical Society; American, London and Berlin chemical societies and many other organizations, in which he has held high office. He held various official positions in the U. S. Naval Institute for over ten years, having had editorial charge of its proceedings for a large part of the time, and the present prosperous condition of this valuable technical journal is largely due to his efforts.

J. S. Newberry

NEWBERRY, John Strong, geologist and paleontologist, was born at Windsor, Conn., Dec. 22, 1822, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Strong) Newberry. The founder of the family in this country, Thomas Newberry, emigrated from England about 1630, and settled in that part of Hingham, Mass., now called Quincy. In 1636 the family removed to Windsor, Conn., where it has since been prominent. Capt. Benjamin and Capt. Roger Newberry, direct ancestors of Prof. Newberry, commanded the military forces of the colony, and Gen. Roger Newberry served with distinction during the revolutionary war and held many judicial offices after peace was declared. The last was a member of the Connecticut Land Co., which purchased the Western Reserve of Ohio from the state of Connecticut, and his son, Henry, went to Ohio in 1824 to take charge of his father's property, settling at Cuyahoga Falls. The elder Newberry became engaged in opening up the coal resources of eastern Ohio; the younger took an interest in the mining operations on account of the fossil plants and fish that were brought to light, little dreaming that his life would be given to the study of rocks and the records of ancient life therein preserved. He was graduated at Western Reserve College, Hudson, O., in 1846; spent two years at the Cleveland Medical School, receiving his degree in 1848, and two years more in the study of medicine in Paris. While in Europe he wrote a description of the quarries yielding fossil fishes at Monte Bolca, Italy, and this, published in the "Family Visitor" (1851), was his first scientific contribution. On returning to America he opened an office in Cleveland, but the development of his taste for natural history kept pace with the development of his practice, and he was induced by friends in Washington to give up medicine. In May, 1855, he was appointed assistant surgeon and geologist to the exploring party under Lieut. Robert S. Williamson, that traversed the country between San Francisco and the Columbia river. His papers on the botany, zoölogy and geology of that region appeared in Vol. VI. of the "Reports of Explorations and Surveys" to ascertain the most practicable and economical route for a railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific ocean, made in 1853–56 (Washington, 1856). He next joined, as geologist, the expedition under Lieut. Joseph C. Ives, which explored the Colorado river in 1857-58. The party sailed up the river in a small steamer from the Gulf of California to the mouth of the Grand Cañon, which they explored for nearly a year. While there Dr. Newberry became acquainted with the Pueblo tribe of Indians, in whom he ever afterwards took a deep interest. The geological portion of the final report has the most value. The full title is: "Report upon the Colorado River of the West, Explored in 1857-58" (Washington, 1861). In 1859 Dr. Newberry accompanied the expedition under Capt. J. N. Macomb, which explored the San Juan region in southwestern Colorado and the adjacent parts of Utah, Arizona and New Mexico, and incidentally acquired much information with regard to the cliff dwellers, whose ruined houses are abundant in the region. This "Report of the Exploring Expedition from Santa Fé to the Junction of the Grand and Green Rivers" was not published until 1876. He was assigned to duty in the war department when the civil war broke out, but on June 14th began work in connection with the sanitary commission, the duties of which became so pressing that, in September, 1861, he resigned from the war department and became secretary of the western branch of the commission, with headquarters at Cleveland. All the operations in the valley of the Mississippi and on its tributaries were under his direction. At times he followed the army, and was present at the battle of Chattanooga, overseeing the work of his organization. His report, a volume of 543 pages, published in 1871, shows that he expended more than $800,000 in money; distributed hospital stores valued at more than $5,000,000; collected and recorded the names of more than 850,000 soldiers, and fed and sheltered fully 1,000,000 soldiers at the various depots of the commission. His duties ended in that field, he returned to Washington, and was attached to the Smithsonian Institution. He also held a professorship in the Columbian University at Washington, to which he had been called in 1857. In 1864 the School of Mines, Columbia College, was established, and in 1866 the chair of geology and paleontology was created, and Dr. Newberry was invited to fill it. He accepted, and remained in active service until Dec. 3, 1890. During that period he collected a museum of more than 100,000 specimens (now the property of the School of Mines) to illustrate his lectures on paleontology and economic geology, and did a large amount of field work. In 1869 he was appointed director of the State Geological Survey of Ohio, and between that year and 1882 published seven volumes of final reports and a geological atlas. The descriptions of a number of the counties are from his pen. Important observations on the geological history of the Great lakes and their relationship to the glacial period were recorded, and notable discoveries of fossil plants and fish were announced. For the Illinois Survey Dr. Newberry did a large amount of paleontological work, especially on vertebrate fossils. He also described the later extinct floras of the West, materials for which had been gathered by the Hayden Survey. In association with the New Jersey Survey, he undertook the description of the flora of the Amboy clays. His description of the fossil fishes and plants of the eastern Triassic strata appeared in 1888 as Monograph XIV. of the United States Geological Survey. A more elaborate work on the "Palæozoic Fishes of North America" appeared in 1889 as Monograph XVI. of the same survey. He contributed frequently to periodicals and to encyclopedias, his separate papers being more than 200 in number, and he was one of the editors of "Johnson's Cyclopædia," having charge of geology and paleontology. His advice with regard to mines and projected mining operations was frequently sought, and repeated trips to the West and to Mexico widened his range of observation. He was one of the incorporators of the National Academy of Science; in 1867 was president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and in 1867–91 was president of the New York Academy of Sciences, of which at the time of his death he was honorary president. He was president of the Torrey Botanical Club (1880–90); in 1888 aided in organizing the Geological Society of North America, and in 1889 was chosen first vice-president. He was one of the organizers of the International Congress of Geologists, and was chosen to preside at the meeting in Washington in 1891, but was too unwell to accept. In 1888 the Geological Society of London conferred upon him the Murchison medal in immediate recognition of his paleontological work. In 1867 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Western Reserve College. Dr. Newberry was married in Cleveland, O., Oct. 22, 1848, to Sarah B., daughter of Erastus F. and Lucetta (Cleveland) Gaylord, who were natives of Connecticut. She bore him six sons and one daughter. Two of his sons are graduates of the Columbia School of Mines. Dr. Newberry died at New Haven, Conn., Dec. 7, 1892.

OSGOOD, Samuel, clergyman and author, was born at Charlestown, Mass., Aug. 30, 1812, twelfth child of Thomas and Hannah (Stevens) Osgood. Thomas Osgood was an architect by profession. He was a descendant of Christopher Osgood, who emigrated from England in 1634, in company with his father-in-law, Philip Fowler, in the Mary and John, and settled at Ipswich, Mass. This ancestor had four sons, the third of whom, also named Christopher, was a captain in the French and Indian wars. Samuel Osgood attended school in his native town, and was fitted for Harvard College by Willard Parker, later so eminent as a surgeon. He was graduated in 1832, and then studying at the Cambridge Divinity School, completed the course in 1835. Two years were spent in traveling and preaching, and while living temporarily at Louisville, Ky. (1836–37), he aided James Freeman Clarke in editing the "Western Messenger," a religious monthly magazine. In 1837 he was installed pastor of the Unitarian Congregational Church at Nashua, N. H., but toward the end of the year 1841 removed to Providence, R. I., to take charge of the Westminster Unitarian Church. In October, 1849, he succeeded Rev. Orville Dewey, D.D., as pastor of the Church of the Messiah, New York city, which then had a house of worship on Broadway, near Waverly place —it removed to East Thirty fourth street in 1868—and remained in this charge for twenty years. Meantime, in connection with Dr. Henry W. Bellows, he edited the "Christian Inquirer" (1850–54). After his resignation, in 1869, Dr Osgood spent a year in European travel, and on his return received orders in the Protestant Episcopal church. Thereafter he preached constantly, but never formed a permanent connection, occupying most of his time in literary work and lecturing. He was prominently associated with the New York Historical Society, and for several years was its domestic corresponding secretary. He was often called upon to deliver addresses at colleges and other institutions, and on those occasions displayed his attainments as a scholar to full advantage. His discourse at the Meadville Theological School in 1858, on "The Coming Church and Its Clergy," and his oration before the Alumni at Harvard University, at Pres. Felton's inauguration in 1860, were particularly admired. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Harvard College in 1857, and of LL.D. by Hobart College in 1872. He was gifted with a poetic nature, a sympathetic and melodious voice, and a fervency of speech. His sermons were practical and argumentative. Although versed in German philosophy, he never advanced into rationalism, but remained a member of the evangelical or conservative wing of his denomination. His publications in the form of pamphlets and his contributions to periodical literature were numerous. His chief works in book form were: "Studies in Christian Biography" (1851); "God With Men; or, Footprints of Providential Leaders" (1853); "The Hearth Stone: Thoughts Upon Home Life in Our Cities" (1854); "Mile-Stones in Our Life Journey" (1855); "Student Life" (1860); "American Leaves" (1867); "Thomas Crawford and Art in America," and numerous other addresses. He also published translations from the German of Olshausen: "History of the Lord's Passion" (1839), and De Wette's "Practical Ethics" (2 Vols., 1842). Dr. Osgood was married at Boston, Mass., May 24, 1843, to Ellen Haswell, daughter of George and Mary (Haswell) Murdock. They had three daughters. He died in New York city, April 14, 1880.

Saml Osgood

HENNINGSEN, Charles Frederick, soldier and author, was born in Brussels, Belgium, Feb. 21, 1815. He was christened in London, in order that he might enjoy the benefit of English citizenship. His father was of high Norwegian descent, though born in Denmark. Before the age of nineteen Charles Henningsen had published two poems, "The Siege of Missalonghi," written in Belgium before 1830, and "The Last of the Sophis," which was highly spoken of by Coleridge. When the revolution of 1830 forced his family to fly to England he accompanied them. Bent on following a military career, which his father was opposed to, he, by stealth, joined the Carlists, and his parents were first made aware of it by a letter from him, just after a Carlist victory, telling them he had been knighted and received the cross of St. Ferdinand from Zumala-Carregui's own hands on the battlefield of Victoria, with the rank of captain and the appointment of aide-de camp to that general. After the death of Gen. Zumala Carregui, to whom he was devotedly attached, he obtained leave of absence on account of ill health, and published his "Twelve Months' Campaign," which is considered the most accurate account of that period of the Carlist war written by those who took part in it. On his return to Spain he followed Don Carlos to the gates of Madrid, and won fresh honors for his gallantry in that campaign. Disgusted with the mismanagement and treachery that ensued, and also being wounded, he was granted leave of absence to recruit. On his way to Bayonne he was captured by the Christinos, and only regained his liberty, after many difficulties, on giving his parole not to re-enter Spain before the war was over. Later on he visited Russia, and on his return to England published "Revelations of Russia" and "Nadescha, or, the White Slave," which opened the eyes of the British public as to the real state of that country. He was a great admirer of Shamyl, and refused a commission in the Russian guards, offered him by the Czar Nicholas, as he might have to draw his sword against the Circassians. When the Hungarians rose up, under Kossuth, fascinated by that leader's eloquence, he joined him, and had many romantic adventures. After the failure of the Hungarian cause he came to the United States, became an American citizen, and was married to Mrs. Connolly, a widow, and niece of Sen. Berrien, attorney-general under Jackson's administration. Soon after his marriage he invested in valuable property in Nicaragua, and was on the point of starting to take possession of his ranch lands when war broke out. At this time was organized the famous Walker expedition. Henningsen, a true soldier of fortune, joined it, and played a prominent part in the struggle. When the U. S. government put a stop to hostilities, Henningsen returned to his adopted country, and took up his residence in Georgia, where, in 1861, he cast his fortune with the Confederacy. He was in command of an artillery force in Virginia, under Gen. Wise, as brigadier-general: but resigned before the conclusion of the war. During the last eleven years of his life he resided in Washington, D. C., where he died, suddenly, June 14, 1877. His tomb is in the Congressional Cemetery at Washington.

EASTBURN, James Wallis, poet, was born in London, England, Sept. 26, 1797, son of James Eastburn and brother of Rev. Manton Eastburn, P. E. bishop of Massachusetts. In 1803 he came to America with his father and family, and entering Columbia College was graduated in the class of 1816. He studied theology under Bishop Griswold, of Rhode Island; was ordained deacon, Oct. 20, 1818, by Bishop Hobart, in Trinity Church, New York city, and soon after became rector of St. George's Church, Accomac county, Va. At the age of eighteen he wrote the admirable Trinity hymn, "O Holy, Holy, Holy Lord," besides versions of some of the psalms, and was a contributor to various periodicals. Some of his poems are very graceful. In conjunction with his friend, Robert C. Sands, he produced a poem called "Yamoyden," a tale founded on the wars of King Philip, which was published in 1818. His brother, Bishop Eastburn, wrote: "The remains which Eastburn left behind him are amazingly voluminous. I will venture to say that there are few, who, on arriving at the age of twenty-two, which was the limit of his mortal career, will be found to have accomplished so much literary composition. . . . . The charm, however, of all his writings, is the tone that breathes through them Whatever be the subject, the reader is never allowed to forget that the pages before him are indited with a pen dipped in the dew of heaven." After less than a year's ministry his health failed, and in November, 1819, he sailed for Vera Cruz with his mother and brother Before reaching his destination he died, Dec 2, 1819.

WIGGLESWORTH, Edward, educator and clergyman, was born at Cambridge, Mass., in 1693, only son of Michael and Sybil (Sparhawk) Wigglesworth. His father (1631-1705), a native of England, a graduate of Harvard College (1651), and for many years pastor at Malden, is particularly notable for his efforts "to rescue poetry from heathen classical perversions"; his mother was a native of Cambridge, and one of a family called variously Sparhawk and Sparrowhawk. Michael Wiggleworth's poem, "The Day of Doom," enjoyed great popularity in New England until after the revolution. The son was graduated at Harvard College in 1710, and, after making his theological studies in Cambridge, preached at various places in the colony. When, in 1721, Thomas Hollis founded the chair of theology that bears his name, Mr Wigglesworth was immediately nominated as the most available person to fill it. Benjamin Colman, in a letter to Mr. Hollis, mentions him in the highest terms as "a man of known and exemplary piety, literature, modesty, meekness and other Christian ornaments." and earnestly recommends his appointment. Accordingly, on Jan. 24, 1722, the choice was confirmed by the board of overseers, and the formal inauguration took place on Oct. 24th following. At the time of his election this entry was made on the records "Ordered by the overseers that a minute be taken and recorded of the several heads in divinity upon which the corporation examined Mr. Wigglesworth. He appeared before the corporation and declared his assent, I., to Dr. Ames' Medulla Theologicæ; II., to the Confession of Faith contained in the Assembly's Catechism; III., to the doctrinal articles of the Church of England; more particularly, 1, to the doctrine of the Holy Trinity; 2, to the doctrine of the eternal godhead of the Blessed Saviour; 3, to the doctrine of predestination; 4, to the doctrine of special efficacious grace; 5, to the divine right of infant baptism." He continued incumbent until his death in 1765, and founded a great reputation for scholarship and character throughout New England. His lectures, which were always well attended, bore the marks of his profound learning, although, it is said were frequently unduly prolix. On this latter point the overseers passed a resolution, on Oct. 7, 1760, "that it be recommended to Dr. Wigglesworth, that in pursuing his course of divinity in his public lectures he be more concise in the several subjects he treats upon." Especially in his latter years he was much afflicted with feeble health and an increasing deafness, which precluded acceptance of several such appointments as to the Scotch deputation for propagating Christian knowledge. For the same cause he resigned as commissioner of the London Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Indians. In 1723 he was elected to succeed Rev Timothy Cutler as rector of Yale College, but refused the office; and in 1724 he was made an overseer of Harvard College, so continuing until his death. He was graduated D.D. by the University of Edinburgh in 1730 His writings are numerous, but not extensive, and, with few exceptions, deal with theological and controversial topics. He contributed to the Whitefield controversy with his "Answer to Mr. Whitefield's Reply to the College Testimony" (1745). Among his other writings are: "Sober Remarks on a Modest Proof of the Order and Government Settled by Christ and His Apostles in the Church" (1724); "Sermon on the Duration of Future Punishment" (1729); "Sermon on the Death of Thomas Hollis, Esq." (1731), "Seasonable Caveat Against Believing Every Spirit" (1735); "Inquiry into the Truth of the Imputation of Adam's First Sin to His Posterity" (1738), "Sovereignty of God in the Exercise of his Mercy" (1741); "Some Evidence of the Inspiration of the Old Testament" (1755), and "The Doctrine of Reprobation Briefly Considered" (1763). He also delivered a lecture on the Dudleian foundation before Harvard College in 1757 Prof. Wigglesworth was noted for his benevolence, and throughout life devoted one tenth of his income to charity, although he frequently received less than £200 per annum. Rev. Charles Chauncy says of him: "He was one of the most candid men you ever saw; far removed from bigotry, no ways rigid in his attachment to any scheme, yet steady in his own principles: but at the same time charitable to others, though they widely differed from him. He was, in one word, a truly great and excellent man" He held the Hollis chair

Edward Wigglesworth

until a few days before his death, and was succeeded by his son, Edward (H. C, 1749), who was at the time a tutor in the college; was made fellow in 1779, and was an original member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. Prof. Wigglesworth died at Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 16, 1765.

Silas C Herring

HERRING, Silas Clarke, inventor, was born at Shrewsbury, Rutland co, Vt., Sept. 7, 1803, son of Otis and Caroline S. (Tarbell) Herring. His grandfather, Thomas Herring, who fought at Bunker Hill and in other engagements in the revolution, was a descendant of Thomas Herring, archbishop of Canterbury. His father, grandfather and great-grandfather were natives of Dedham, Mass., and his parents returned to the Bay state when he was five years of age, settling at Brookfield, his mother's birthplace. When seventeen years of age he became clerk to an uncle, who was engaged in the grocery and produce business, in Albany, and remained thus employed for six years. Then engaging in the lottery and exchange business with great success, he saved, in a few years, about $10,000. In 1834 Mr. Herring started a wholesale grocery store in New York city, under the style of Herring & Greene, but the following year was burned out, and in 1837 was completely ruined by the panic. In 1841 he was appointed agent for the sale of Enos Wilder's salamander safes, and three years later purchased the sole right to manufacture them, paying a royalty of one cent per pound for the privilege. He possessed the talents of an inventor himself, and applied these to the manufacture of his safes, thereby greatly improving them. In the great fire of 1845 the New York "Tribune" building was destroyed, but the books, papers, securities, etc, of the concern were in a Salamander safe, and were preserved intact. The business grew rapidly and enormously, and the mammoth Herring building was constructed as a manufactory, where 600 men were constantly employed. The Wilder patent expired in 1852, and during four years Mr. Herring paid $154,000 royalty. In 1850 he paid a heavy sum to a Philadelphia chemist who had discovered that sulphate of lime was superior to any other substance then known as a non-conductor of heat, and for use in resistance to fire, and manufactured a safe in which the material was used. This safe was exhibited at the World's fair in London, in 1851, having $1,000 contained in a drawer, which Mr. Herring offered to give to any one who could break into the safe and take it. The test was successful, as the safe resisted for a month the attacks made upon it by the most skilful workmen and the most perfect tools. He also challenged all the European manufacturers to a trial by fire, but no one was willing to compete. The Herring Champion safe was awarded a medal at the London exhibition; the first prize at the World's fair in New York city, in 1853, and a medal of the first class at the Exposition Universelle in Paris, in 1867, and many others. Besides fire-proof safes, he manufactured burglar-proof safes, vaults and chests, the safes having three casings, one of wrought iron with angle corners, another of Bessemer soft steel and hard cast steel combined, and an inner casing of patent crystallized iron (patent Franklinite) with wrought iron rods cast through it, and projecting rivets on both sides, the entire thickness being three and one fourth inches. At the Paris exposition of 1867 a test was made of the relative power of resistance of the Herring burglar-proof safe and a Chatwood safe, which was regarded as the best made in Europe. Five American experts worked on the English safe, which they opened in two hours and fifty-four minutes; two English civil engineers and three picked experts worked on the American safe (a third class one) for four hours and fourteen minutes before they opened it. In 1861 a daring attempt was made to rifle the Herring burglar proof safe in the vault of the New York Exchange Bank, but although the would be robbers succeeded in drilling the outer casing, they could neither drill the inner casing nor force the frame work apart. Mr. Herring was also interested in the Oregon Iron Foundry, of New York city, and in the firm of Herring & Floyd, constructors of gas-making machinery. He was an incorporator of the New York Juvenile Asylum, a director in the Broadway, and the Importers' and Traders' banks; the Manhattan and Broadway savings banks, the Manhattan and National life insurance companies; the Park Fire Insurance, and the Firemen's Fund Co. In 1847-48 he served as an assistant alderman, and in 1849 as an alderman of the 9th ward, having been elected on the Whig ticket. At Brimfield, Mass., where he had a model farm, he served for a term as postmaster. He took a deep interest in the Universalist Theological Seminary, at Canton, St. Lawrence co., N. Y.; erected for it a library building, and gave it a library of more than 2,500 volumes, which had belonged to Dr. Credner of the University of Giessen, Germany. Mr. Herring was married at Brimfield, Mass., in 1842, to Caroline S, daughter of Elijah T. Tarbell, and they had five children. Two of his sons fought in the Federal army, and one, Silas F. Herring, was killed at the battle of Murfreesboro. Mr. Herring died at Plainfield, N. J., June 23, 1881.

HUBBARD, Joseph Stiles, astronomer, was born in New Haven, Conn., Sept. 7, 1823, son of Ezra Stiles and Eliza (Church) Hubbard, and ninth in descent from William Hubbard, of Ipswich, Mass., who emigrated to Massachusetts in 1635. Pres. Stiles of Yale was a great-uncle, and farther back were not a few ancestors of note, especially Rev. William Hubbard, of Ipswich, one of New England's historians, and Gov. Leverett, of Massachusetts. He began to take an interest in mechanics when a child, and at the age of eight made a clock. While fitting for college he constructed a telescope, and about that time accidentally met Prof. Ebenezer P. Mason, of Yale, an enthusiastic astronomer, who aided the youth in his experiments. He was graduated at Yale in 1843, taught in a classical school, and then for several months of the following year assisted the astronomer, Walker, in Philadelphia. In the same year he was offered by Lieut. Frémont a position in Washington as computer of the observations for latitude and longitude made during that explorer's western expeditions; and in 1845, through the same officer's influence, was appointed a professor of mathematics in the navy. He was assigned to duty at the Washington observatory, of which he continued an officer during his life. His friend, Walker, became convinced that Neptune was identical with one of the stars observed by Lalande, May 10, 1795, and on Feb. 4, 1847, the two confirmed the prediction; the discovery being made almost simultaneously by Petersen in Altona. At the naval observatory Hubbard was first occupied with the transit instrument, and with this made nearly 900 observations, and next with the meridian circle, with which he made nearly 1,000 observations in 1846. Early in 1846 a system of zone observations was begun by Prof. J. W. C. Coffin and Prof. Hubbard, and these were continued until 1851 and even later. Two-thirds of the good work done with that instrument was ascribed to Prof. Hubbard by his biographer, Benjamin A. Gould. His most valuable observations were those made with the prime vertical transit instrument, and were begun in 1846, the year in which he was officially assigned to the charge of that instrument They were continued at intervals during his lifetime, and an especially cherished problem was the attainment of some definite result concerning the long mooted annual parallax of *alpha Lyræ*. The observations were continued after his death by Profs Harkness and Newcomb. The first extended computation made by him consisted in the determination of the zodiacs of all the known asteroids, except the four previously published in Germany In November, 1848, he presented to the Smithsonian Institution the zodiacs of Vesta, Astrea, Hebe, Flora and Metis, and in the first volume of the "Astronomical Journal" he contributed those of Hygeia, Parthenope and Clio, making the list complete up to that time. That of Egeria followed, and he intended to prepare the zodiac for each successively discovered asteroid. In December, 1849, he published in the "Astronomical Journal," of which Prof. Gould was editor, the first part of a discussion of the orbit of the great comet of 1843, and continued the discussion in eight papers, the last of which appeared in July, 1852. "It seems to me safe to say," Prof. Gould has written, "that the orbit of no comet of long period has been more thoroughly and exhaustively treated than this." Three quarto volumes, containing the actual numerical computations, executed in the most beautiful style of penmanship, are preserved in the library of Yale College. Prof. Hubbard next began preparations for an equally thorough investigation of Biela's comet, which had engaged his attention in 1846, and was to return in 1852; preparing an ephemeris to insure its discovery at as early a date as possible. He obtained an orbit superior to Santini's, the best existing at that time; but the discovery of the comet rendered the publication of the ephemeris unnecessary. He published three memoirs on this subject: "On the Orbit of Biela's Comet in 1845-46" (1853); "Results of Additional Investigations Respecting the Two Nuclei of Biela's Comet" (1854), and "On Biela's Comet" (1860), the last containing a history of all our knowledge of this comet and an elaborate discussion of the observations and orbit for every recorded appearance. In addition, briefer communications on special points were issued. He made another investigation — an exhaustive one — on the fourth comet of 1825, fully demonstrating its elliptical character. This was printed in 1859. One of his latest labors was an investigation of the magnetism of iron vessels and its effect upon the compass. His contributions to the "Astronomical Journal," of which he was one of the founders, were more than 200 in number. His accuracy and conscientiousness are exhibited further in tables appended by him to several volumes of the "Washington Observations," while unpublished treatises on religious and theological subjects show the same earnestness in research that characterized his scientific labors. Prof. Hubbard had a sympathetic nature that often found expression in ministrations to the sick and afflicted, as well as in efforts to direct the studies and encourage the investigations of younger scientists. He was a member of the National Institution of Washington, of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences in Boston, and of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia. He was married in Washington, D C., April 27, 1848, to Sarah E. L. Handy, who died a few years before him. Prof Hubbard died in New Haven, Conn., Aug. 16, 1863.

GRIFFIN, Solomon Bulkley, author and journalist, was born in Williamstown, Mass., Aug. 13, 1852, son of the Rev. Nathaniel Herrick Griffin and his wife, Hannah E., daughter of Maj. Solomon Bulkley, of Williamstown. He is descended on his father's side from Jasper Griffin, of Southold, L. I., who was born in Wales about the year 1648, and died at Southold in 1718; and on his mother's side from Rev. Peter Bulkley, the founder and first pastor of Concord, Mass His father was long connected with Williams College, and by him he was prepared for college; but, owing to ill-health, he took a partial course only with the class of 1872 (Williams). In 1881 he was given the degree of A.M., and enrolled with his class. His studies were conducted directly with a view to journalism, and in college he was one of the editors of the undergraduate weekly journal, the "Vidette." Upon leaving college he took a place upon the local staff of the Springfield "Republican," and received a thorough training under that master of journalism, Samuel Bowles, Sr. Subsequently he became local editor, and in 1878 managing editor, which position he has since held, doing constant editorial writing. From the day he entered the "Republican" office he has devoted himself entirely to his profession, and is now one of the veterans in Massachusetts journalism. He has done excellent service also as a special correspondent for the "Republican" at national and state political conventions; and in 1885, spending some time in Mexico, he wrote a series of notable letters to his paper, which were later collected and published in book form, under the title "Mexico of To day" (1886). Mr. Griffin is a member of the Authors' Club of New York and of the Nyassett and Winthrop clubs of Springfield. In politics he is an Independent of the most independent sort. He was married at Springfield, Nov. 25, 1892, to Ida M., daughter of John H. Southworth. They have two sons: Bulkley Southworth and Courtland Brooke Griffin.

Walter Blair.

BLAIR, Walter, educator and soldier, was born in Richmond, Va., Nov. 10, 1835, son of Walter Dabney and Louisa Edmonia (Wills) Blair. His father was a well-known and successful merchant of Richmond; his grandfather, John Durburrow Blair (1759-1823), a Presbyterian clergyman, was (1792-1823) settled as pastor and schoolmaster in Richmond, where he is still affectionately remembered as "Parson Blair"; and his great-grandfather, John Blair (1720-71), a native of Ulster, Ireland, also a noted clergyman and author of several theological works, was (1767-69) professor of divinity and for a short time acting president of the College of New Jersey. His mother was a daughter of Willis Wills, of Russellville, Ky. Mr. Blair was educated in the schools of Richmond, and was graduated at Hampden-Sidney College in 1855. Immediately after graduation he was appointed tutor in Latin; in 1857 became assistant professsor, and in 1859 full professor. During 1859-62 he was occupied in study at universities in Germany. On his return home he enlisted in the Confederate army as a private in the 1st company, Richmond howitzers, Cabell's battalion, and serving throughout the war, was mustered out with the rank of sergeant major of the battalion. Upon the return of peace he resumed his work as instructor, and continued it without intermission until 1896, when he was created professor emeritus. Prof. Blair has published one book, "Latin Pronunciation: An Inquiry into the Proper Sounds of the Latin Language During the Classical Period" (1870), which passed through several editions and attracted much favorable comment. He has also contributed largely to periodical literature.

The degree of D.L. was conferred on him by Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., in 1883. He was married, in 1874, to Ellen Donnell, daughter of Samuel W. Smith, of Baltimore, Md., and a granddaughter of Robert Smith, secretary of the navy in the cabinet of Thomas Jefferson. They have had one child, a daughter.

REMSEN, Ira, chemist and educator, was born in New York, Feb. 10, 1846. He was educated in the public schools and the Free Academy (now the College of the City of New York) and then entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he was graduated in 1867. Then, devoting himself to chemistry, he studied under Liebig at Munich and under Wöhler at Göttingen, and received the degree of Ph.D. at the latter university in 1870. The next two years he spent at Tübingen as an assistant to Fittig; and here he began those investigations in the field of pure chemistry which have ever since been steadily continued, and on which his reputation mainly rests. In 1872 he became professor of chemistry and physics at Williams College, where he persuaded the trustees to fit up a small laboratory and continued his researches. His translation of Fittig's "Organic Chemistry" appeared in 1873. He also wrote "Principles of Theoretical Chemistry" (1876), which has passed through several editions and been translated into German, Russian and Italian. At the opening of the Johns Hopkins University, in 1876, he was called to its chair of chemistry, which afforded unsurpassed facilities for his peculiar work; this post he still holds. He has always emphasized the importance of the study of pure science even to such as choose industrial chemistry as their pursuit. He founded in 1879 and still conducts the "American Chemical Journal," which has become the organ of pure chemistry in America. It has given to the world all his own papers, and nearly all the results of original investigations carried on in this country by others. Prof. Remsen has written papers on the action of ozone on carbon monoxide and on phosphorous trichloride; the oxidation of substitution-products of aromatic hydrocarbons; benzoic sulphinide; sulphur-fluorescein; decomposition of diazo-compounds; the nature and constitution of the double halides; organic matter in the air; a peculiar condition of the water supplied to the city of Boston (1881); impurities in the air of rooms heated by hot-air furnaces and by stoves. The latter investigations he undertook at the request of the national board of health. He became a member of the National Academy of Sciences in 1882, and has rendered important services on its committees, with reference to glucose, and to the mixture of wood spirits with alcohol, to relieve manufacturers from the tax. His later books are: "Introduction to the Study of the Compounds of Carbon" (1885); "Introduction to the Study of Chemistry" (1886); "Elements of Chemistry"; and "Inorganic Chemistry" (1888). The last three are in the American Science series, and all have been translated into most of the modern languages.

Ira Remsen

INGERSOLL, Ernest, naturalist and author, was born at Monroe, Monroe co., Mich., March 13, 1852, son of Timothy Dwight and Eliza (Parkinson) Ingersoll. His father was a dental surgeon and writer on dental topics; his grandfather, Theodore Ingersoll, was one of the earliest settlers in the Western Reserve, and his mother a daughter of a farmer in central New York. He attended the public schools of his native town, and early discovered the inventive and inquiring type of mind, characteristic of his father. His principal amusement in boyhood was ranging the woods and fields in search of rare and curious natural history specimens, which he collected, arranged and named almost entirely upon the basis of his own observations, few books on such topics being then accessible to him. In 1867 he entered Oberlin College, where he pursued a course of study for several years, making the most of the small opportunities there for increasing his scientific knowledge, and in the end becoming curator of the college museum. Within two years, however, he became a special student at the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy, Harvard University, where he devoted his attention particularly to birds, and passed the summer of 1873 with Prof. Agassiz at his famous seaside school on Penikese island. Upon Agassiz' death in the following winter Mr. Ingersoll became a collaborator of the Smithsonian Institution, and entered the U. S. geological survey of the far West, under Hayden, in the capacity of naturalist. He acted as a correspondent of the New York "Tribune" during the season of 1874, being the first to publish to the world the discovery of the now well-known cliff-dweller ruins in the valley of the Rio San Juan; and in 1875 he became a member of the "Tribune's" editorial staff, where he remained about two years. Meantime, he was also appointed natural history editor of "Forest and Stream"; contributed extensively to the periodical press, and delivered several lectures. In 1877 he made another trip to the far West, and, camping for three months in Wyoming and Idaho, and traveling through other states and territories, he contributed frequent letters of scientific interest to the New York "Herald." The reputation thus acquired enabled Mr. Ingersoll to devote his entire time to contributing popular articles and short stories to "Scribner's," "Harper's" and other prominent magazines. In 1879 the Century Co. sent him to Leadville, Col., to prepare an article descriptive of frontier and mining life, and the result was his widely-read "Camp of the Carbonates." Later, during the same summer, he made a special trip to New Mexico to prepare an article on the city of Santa Fé for "Harper's Magazine." In the autumn of the same year he was appointed a member of the U. S. fish commission and special agent of the tenth census for the study of American oyster industries, a work which occupied nearly two years, requiring an examination of the entire Atlantic coast, and resulted in his exhaustive report, entitled "History and Present Condition of the Oyster Industries of the United States" (1881). During 1882 he was sent by the Harpers to collect material for a series of magazine articles on the far Northwest; in 1883 he spent three months rambling over Colorado, an expedition graphically described in his "Crest of the Continent" (1883); and in 1885, and again in 1887, he made tours of exploration through British Columbia, a country up to that time almost undescribed. From 1887 to 1888 he supervised the publications of the Canadian Pacific rail-

Ernest Ingersoll

road, making his home in Montreal. For some years Mr. Ingersoll lived in New Haven, Conn., but since 1888 his home has been in New York city. Besides the works above mentioned and some juvenile serial stories, not re-issued, Mr. Ingersoll has published the following books: "A Natural History of the Nests and Eggs of American Birds" (1879); "Birds' Nesting" (1881); "Friends Worth Knowing: Glimpses of American Natural History" (1881); "Knocking 'Round the Rockies" (1882); "Country Cousins" (1884); "The Ice Queen" (1885); "To the Shenandoah and Beyond" (1885); "Down East Latch Strings" (1887); "The Silver Caves" (1890); "Guide to Western Canada" (1893); "Wild Neighbors" (1897), and "The Book of the Ocean" (1898). He was on the staff of the "Standard Dictionary," in charge of the illustrations and of definitions of field zoölogy and field sports; and for several years has been in charge of Rand, McNally & Co.'s guide-books, several of which are from his pen. Latterly he has lectured much on scientific topics.

WILEY, Harvey Washington, chemist, was born at Kent, Jefferson co., Ind., Oct. 18, 1844. He was graduated at Hanover College, in 1867, receiving the degree of A.B. Subsequently the degrees of A.M. and Ph.D. and the honorary degree of LL.D. were conferred upon him by the same institution. He commenced his public career as professor of Latin and Greek in Butler University, Indianapolis, where he remained three years. In 1871 he took the degree of M.D. at the Indiana Medical College, and the following year became a teacher in the Indianapolis High School. In 1873 he was graduated at Harvard University with the degree of S.B., and the autumn of the same year accepted the chair of chemistry in Butler University, which he occupied for only a short time, being called to a similar position in Purdue University, the agricultural college of Indiana, where he remained until 1883, with the exception of one year spent at the University of Berlin. For three years (1874–77) he was professor of chemistry in the Indiana Medical College, and later (1881–83) served as state chemist of Indiana. During his service as state chemist, Prof. Wiley directed much of his attention to the study of glucoses and sugars, and his reputation as an expert on these subjects resulted in a call to the position as chemist of the department of agriculture, Washington, D. C. Under his capable supervision the chemiical laboratory of the department rapidly improved, and the scope of the work was enlarged, until it now ranks as one of the foremost laboratories of the country. Prof. Wiley is connected with various scientific societies. He has served as the president of the Washington Chemical Society; president of the chemical section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; president of the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, and has been for ten years its permanent secretary and executive officer. He was for two years (1893–95) president of the American Chemical Society, a rapidly growing national organization, numbering over 1,600 members, and embracing most prominent American chemists. He has published a large number of scientific papers, together with numerous scientific and popular addresses and government reports, both of a technical and popular character, and is the author of a text-book entitled "Principles and Practice of Agricultural Analysis," in three volumes, one of the most elaborate works of the kind ever issued in any language.

Harvey W. Wiley

FERREL, William, meteorologist, was born in Bedford county, Pa., Jan. 29, 1817. Early in life he removed with his parents to Berkeley county, Va., where he grew up inured to hard labor on the parental farm. He was, however, ambitious to acquire an education, and with the first half-dollar he earned purchased a copy of "Park's Arithmetic." His father's barn-door was marked for years after with diagrams drawn with the prongs of a pitchfork. In 1839 he entered Marshall College at Mercersburg, Pa., but being transferred to Bethany College, Virginia, on its organization, was graduated with its first class in 1844. The next thirteen years were spent mainly in teaching, and meantime, while at Nashville, his writings began to appear and to attract the attention of the learned. In 1856 he contributed "The Problem of the Tides" to "Gould's Astronomical Journal," and an "Essay on the Winds and Currents of the Ocean" to the Nashville "Journal of Medicine." He became an assistant in the computations of the "Nautical Almanac" in 1887, and the next year removed to Cambridge, Mass. Important papers of his on the "Influence of the Earth's Rotation on the Motion of Bodies" and "Motions of Fluids and Solids" appeared in this and the succeeding years. These researches won more immediate attention in France than elsewhere; but as the science of meteorology made gradual progress, it became apparent that Mr. Ferrel had laid down its fundamental propositions. His diffidence stood largely in the way of his reputation, each position that he has held came to him unsought, and a valuable essay, "Tidal Action," was repeatedly carried to meetings of the American Academy before he found courage to read it, barely anticipating Delaunay's investigations. In 1867 he left the work of the "Nautical Almanac" for that of the coast and geodetic survey. His maxima and minima tide-predicting machine was described in 1880; its construction was begun in 1881; and it has for years been in successful operation at Washington. From 1882 to 1886 he was in the signal office, with the title of professor. He was a member of various learned bodies at home and abroad, and contributed much to the "American Journal of Science," "Nature" and the reports of the coast survey, Smithsonian Institution, with which he was for a time connected. His residence was for some years at Kansas City, Mo. He died at Maywood, Kan., Sept. 18, 1891.

Wm. Ferrel

ELTON, Romeo, clergyman, was born in Ellington, Conn., in 1790, son of William Elton. He spent his early life on the farm, but his father, although in reduced circumstances, encouraged him in his wish to obtain an education. After his graduation at Brown University, in 1813, he devoted some time to the study of theology, and was installed pastor of the Second Baptist Church, Newport, R. I., June 11, 1817. There he remained five years, when he resigned on account of ill-health, and after two years' rest became pastor of a church at Windsor, Vt. In 1825 he was appointed professor of Greek and Latin in Brown University, and then, going to Europe, spent his time in Germany qualifying himself for the duties of the chair. During his sixteen years at Brown University, he won the affection of his pupils by his kindness of manner, gentleness of disposition and constant study to wound the sensibilities of no one who came under his instruction. In the spring of 1845 he went to England, residing for twenty two years in Exeter and two years in Bath, being engaged mostly in literary work. While here he wrote "The Life of Roger Willams, the Earliest Legislator," which contains much original matter, including the letters of Mrs. Sadlier, daughter of Sir Edward Coke, to Roger Williams. He returned in 1869 and spent the remainder of his life in Providence, Newport and Boston. He was one of the editors of "The Eclectic Review." His other publications include Calender's "Century Sermon" and a memoir of Pres Jonathan Maxcy, of Brown University. Among other bequests which he made was one of $20,000 to establish a professorship of natural philosophy in Brown University, and nearly as much more to Columbian University to establish a professorship of intellectual and moral philosophy. He received the degree of D.D. from Nashville University in 1842. Dr. Elton was married three times: first, in 1816, to Sarah A. Ormsbee, of Rehoboth, who died at Waterbury in 1844; second, in 1847, to Prothesia S. Gross, of Exeter, England, a lady of fine literary culture, who wrote "The Philanthropist"; "Spirit of Sectarianism," and the "Piedmontese Envoy"; and third, in 1869, to Margaret A. Allen, of Boston. Dr. Elton died in Boston, Mass., Feb. 5, 1870.

BRECKENRIDGE (or Breckinridge), Robert Jefferson, clergyman and author, was born at Cabell's Dale, near Lexington, Ky., March 8, 1800, third son of Hon. John and Mary Hopkins (Cabell) Breckenridge. He was graduated at Union College, New York, in 1819; was admitted to the bar at Lexington in 1824, and began practice. In 1825 he was elected to the lower house of the Kentucky legislature, and three times was re-elected. He was converted during the winter of 1828-29, and determined to abandon his profession, for which he had neither the health nor the inclination. In 1829 he became ruling elder of the Mount Horeb Presbyterian Church in Fayette county, Ky.; in 1831 he began to study for the ministry under the care of West Lexington presbytery, and on April 5, 1832, was licensed to preach. After the meeting of the general assembly of 1832, in which he sat as ruling elder, he entered Princeton Seminary to complete his course, but some five months later accepted a call to the Second Church of Baltimore, which had been declined by his brother William. He was ordained and installed Nov. 26, 1832, succeeding his brother John, and was greatly blessed in his labors, which continued there until April 17, 1845, when he became president of Jefferson College, Pennsylvania. In 1847-53 he was pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Lexington, Ky., and during most of that period served as state superintendent of instruction. In 1853, when the Presbyterian church established a theological school at Danville, Ky., Dr. Breckenridge was made professor of exegetic, didactic and polemic theology in that institution, and began his duties in September, being formally inaugurated on Oct. 15th. His health becoming impaired, he offered his resignation, Sept. 17, 1869, and in December of that year formally retired Dr Breckenridge has been thus described "an eloquent and impressive speaker, a devoted and successful pastor, a profound theologian, a wise administrator, a brilliant journalist, and an unequaled ecclesiastical debater He was practically the leader of the old-school party through all the troubles which accompanied and followed the division in 1837. He was the author of the 'Act and Testimony,' and of its defence as put forth by the Philadelphia convention of 1837. He participated in all the great discussions which agitated the Church for forty years, from 1831. He was a frequent member of the assembly, and was its moderator in 1841. A collection of his debates would fill volumes." While in Baltimore he aided in editing the "Baltimore Literary and Religious Magazine," and its successor, the "Spirit of the XIXth Century." In these he carried on a discussion on questions of theology and history with Roman Catholic controversalists who had attacked him He also aided in the management of the "Danville Quarterly Review" (1861-65). Among his many publications were "Popeism in the Nineteenth Century" (1841); "Memoranda of Foreign Travels" (1845); "Knowledge of God, Objectively Considered" (first part of the system of theology); "Knowledge of God, Subjectively Considered" (second part of same); "Kentucky School Reports" (1848-53), and numerous pamphlets and sermons. He was largely instrumental in inducing the American Bible Society to recede from its resolution to adopt the revised version of the Bible. He was an advocate of emancipation long before the civil war; presided over the national Republican convention at Baltimore in 1864, which re-nominated Lincoln for the presidency, and throughout the war was a zealous Federalist. His son, William Campbell Preston, entered the Confederate army; another son, Walter Joseph Cabell, the Federal army. His wife was Sophonisba, daughter of Gen. Francis Preston and granddaughter of Gen. William Campbell. Dr. Breckenridge died at Danville, Ky., Dec. 27, 1871.

GARDINER, Frederic, theologian, was born at Gardiner, Me., Sept. 11, 1822. He was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1842, and after a course in theology was ordained to the Episcopal ministry. His pastoral charges were at Saco, Me. (1845-47); Philadelphia (1847-48); Bath, Me. (1848-53); Lewiston, Me. (1855-56), and in 1865 he became professor of the literature and interpretation of Scripture at the theological seminary, Gambier, O. In 1868 he was made professor of Old Testament literature, and in 1883, of New Testament literature and interpretation at the Berkeley Divinity School, Middletown, Conn. He published "Harmony of the Gospels in Greek" (1871), which ran through seven editions; "Harmony of the Gospels in English" (1871), three times reprinted; "The Principles of Textual Criticism" (1876); "The Old and New Testaments in their Mutual Relations" (1885); "Diatessaron, the Life of Our Lord in the Words of the Gospels" (1871), and commentaries on "Jude" (1856); "Leviticus" (in the Schaff Lange series, 1876), and "Second Samuel" and "Ezekiel" (in Bishop Ellicott's commentary, 1883-84). The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Bowdoin College in 1869. He died at Middletown, Conn., July 17, 1889.

McGLYNN, Edward, R. C. priest, was born in New York city, Sept. 27, 1837. Having been admitted a student for orders in 1851, he was sent by Archbishop Hughes to the Urban College of the Propaganda, Rome, to make the necessary studies for the priesthood. At the end of his college course, covering a period of eight years, he defended a public thesis in theology, sacred Scripture and canon law, and was awarded the degree of S.T.D. After spending a few months in the North American College, then newly founded by Pius IX., as general assistant to Dr. Smith, the provisional rector, Dr. McGlynn was ordained priest, March 25, 1860. Soon after his return to New York, he was assigned to St. Stephen's Church as assistant, then to St. Bridget's as acting rector, and to St. James' as assistant. In 1862 he was promoted to the rectorship of St. Ann's Church, East Eighth street, but within the year Archbishop Hughes, who wished to transfer his chancellor, Rev. Thomas S. Preston, from Yonkers, asked him to resign and to accept the position of military chaplain at Central Park Hospital. Dr. McGlynn reluctantly, but gracefully, accepted the situation, and held the position for three years. With the close of the war his commission lapsed, and he accepted the hospitality of an old associate in the ministry—until he was recalled to active duty, towards the close of 1865, as assistant at St. Stephen's, East Twenty-eighth street. On the death of the rector, Dr. Cummings, Dr. McGlynn succeeded him, and continued the work of completing the enlargement of St. Stephen's. The beautiful paintings, by Brumidi, in the sanctuary and transepts of St. Stephen's, the elaborate white marble altars, still so much admired, and the classic church music exquisitely rendered by the famous choir, are alike evidences of the faultless judgment of the popular rector. A man of high literary attainment and a profound theologian, Dr. McGlynn had all the requisites for an orator, whom nature had endowed with a strong, well-modulated voice, and a peculiar charm of manner. Thoroughly devoted to his work, zealous, and full of tender solicitude for the poor, his ministrations made St. Stephen's a model for the exercises of piety and devotion among the churches of the country. The necessity of providing for the spiritual needs of the rapidly increasing Catholic population of New York gave rise, in the early seventies, to a diversity of opinion among the rectors of the city; the majority maintaining that the only safe way to preserve the purity of religion was through the parochial schools, and advocating the building of more schools to save at least the rising generation to the church. Dr. McGlynn, on the other hand, held that the first and most direct means was the multiplication of churches and priests, that religion might be brought home to both the old and young to the advance of practical Christianity, and argued from the impossibility with their slender means of building schools sufficient to accommodate all the Catholic children. He, therefore, advised that they should, until more favored times, use the public schools as far as they went and supplement their defects by additional instruction for the children in the knowledge and practice of their religion. For advocating this policy, Dr. McGlynn was accused, both here and in Rome, of opposing Catholic education, but he lived to see his views virtually approved by the highest authority in the church. The complex problems of the unequal conditions of capital and labor and of poverty and its associations in the midst of plenty, had long exercised Dr. McGlynn's thoughts and energies and appealed to his large sympathies. Believing that in the works of Henry George, which he had eagerly read and thoroughly digested, was to be found the remedy of the trouble as well as its cause, he came forward, with the courage of his convictions, as the champion of the single tax theory. On the occasion of Mr. George's nomination for mayor of the city of New York, in 1886, Dr. McGlynn, contrary to his wont, took an active interest in the campaign. The papers having announced that he would speak at a meeting of George's supporters, Archbishop Corrigan immediately notified him this could not be allowed. However, in a respectful note he represented that his withdrawal, then, would create a scandal, and so acted on his rights as a citizen. For his disobedience he was suspended for a definite period, and soon after, because of a misconstruction of an interview of his, published in a certain newspaper and cabled to Rome, he was suspended a second time. This act was followed by an order from the Propaganda commanding him to go to Rome, "having first abjured his doctrines." Unconscious of holding any opinions condemned by the church, and knowing that George's doctrines had not even been examined by the church, Dr. McGlynn declared he was at a loss to know what to "abjure." He replied, through Archbishop Corrigan, asking what the doctrines were and giving his reasons why he could not, just then, accept the invitation of the Propaganda. Unfortunately for himself, Dr McGlynn was, at this juncture, a *persona non grata* in Rome, on account of his alleged views on the education question, and because of two lectures he had delivered some years previous for the benefit of the starving people of Ireland, when he had been informed, through Cardinal McCloskey, that his conduct had incurred much disfavor with the Propaganda. Accordingly, a peremptory order was forwarded that he present himself within sixty days at the Propaganda, under pain of excommunication, and, failing to appear within the allotted period, the penalty was rigidly enforced. Thus he who had for twenty-five years been the eloquent expounder of Catholic doctrine, and on several notable occasions the loyal and orthodox champion of the prerogatives of the holy see, was crushed by the severest blow the church has power to inflict. He was excommunicated, July, 1887, having in the preceding January been ejected by moral force from his church. This proceeding, coupled with the grotesque conduct of the priest who had done the ejecting, precipitated a commotion and excited a degree of sympathy among his late parishioners and his many friends throughout the city and country that is without precedent in the church in America. Dr. McGlynn, however, at once formed the Anti-Poverty Society, with himself as president, the object of which was to popularize the theories of Henry George. Crowded meetings were held every Sunday, with little falling off in the attendance during the five years of his spiritual outlawry. Finally, in 1892, in order to end a conflict that had done no little injury to religion, Leo XIII. sent a delegate apostolic with full power to act in the case. A full and exhaustive statement of their doctrines, signed by Dr. McGlynn and Henry George, was asked by and furnished to Cardinal Satolli, who, in turn, submitted them to a committee of five learned theologians of the Catholic University at Washington. After a searching examination they unanimously agreed—the delegate endorsing the decision—that it contained nothing contrary to the doctrines or teachings of the church, and Cardinal Satolli, on Dec. 24, 1892, absolved Dr. McGlynn from the excommunication, restoring him to all his priestly faculties. For two years after his restoration he contented himself with saying mass at various churches in Brooklyn, where he had resided during his five years' exile, and to enjoy even this privilege he had to have weekly and later monthly permission from the bishop of Brooklyn, and could officiate only at such churches as he might designate. At length, in December, 1894, Archbishop Corrigan acceded to his

Edwd. McGlynn.

demand that he be reinstated as rector of a church in his own diocese of New York, and appointed him to St. Mary's, Newburgh, N. Y., then the only available parish, with the distinct understanding that he should be transferred to the first desirable vacancy in New York city. Dr. McGlynn still (1899) continues his work at Newburgh and conducts a good parochial school in connection with the church.

PORTER, John Addison, editor and author, was born in New Haven, Conn., April 17, 1856, the eldest son of John Addison and Josephine Earl (Sheffield) Porter. His father was first dean of the Sheffield Scientific School of New Haven, and his mother was a daughter of the founder of the school. He was graduated at Yale College in the class of 1878, after which he studied law in Cleveland, O., but finding that his tastes were better suited to journalism, he entered upon a newspaper career. He has been connected with the New Haven "Palladium," Hartford "Courant," New York "Observer," New York "Tribune" and other papers, and has written many articles for the "New Englander," "Century" and other leading magazines. He has also been a contributor to "Appleton's Cyclopædia," and is the author of several books and monographs, among which is his "Sketches of Yale Life," several editions of which were published. During this time he made his home in New Haven and in New York city. In 1884 he removed to Washington, D. C., and for two years conducted a publishing business. While there he was appointed by Sen. Platt, of Connecticut, a clerk on the select committee on Indian affairs, and served in this capacity throughout the 49th congress. In 1886 he removed to Pomfret, Conn., and in 1888 purchased an interest in the Hartford "Evening Post," becoming its managing editor. In 1889 he became editor-in-chief and proprietor, and for ten years thereafter made the journal a strong exponent of Republican principles. At the end of that time he disposed of his interest in the property to devote himself exclusively to official work for Pres. McKinley. Mr. Porter represented his town in the legislature of 1890, and was one of the leaders of his party in the house. He served on important committees, being chairman of the committee on education, and was a member of the special committee on canvass of votes, which was the most important of all in the memorable "deadlock" legislature of that year. In 1892 he was appointed a delegate to the Republican national convention at Minneapolis, Minn. He has been president of the Connecticut Press Club; is a member of the Typothetæ and the "Scroll and Key" Society at Yale, of which his father was an incorporator; and a member of St. John's Lodge F. & A. M. of Hartford; the Connecticut Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; president of the McKinley Club, and vice-president of the Connecticut Republican League. In the Republican state convention of 1894 he was a candidate for governor, and received a large vote, retiring after several ballots in favor of the successful nominee. In 1896 he was again unsuccessful, though more than doubling his vote of two years before, but in 1898 failed again, though receiving a flattering vote. He was influential in persuading the Connecticut delegates to the St. Louis convention to cast their votes for William McKinley, and this delegation supported Mr. Porter's appointment as ambassador to Italy. He remained in his own country, however, having been offered by Pres. McKinley the office of secretary to the president, established by congress at Pres. McKinley's request. Mr. Porter was married, Dec. 20, 1883, to Amy Ellen, daughter of George F. Betts, of New York city. Mr. and Mrs. Porter have two children, both daughters.

John Addison Porter

BUSHNELL, David, inventor, was born at Saybrook, parish of Westbrook, Conn., about 1742, descendant of Francis Bushnell, an Englishman, who emigrated to the New Haven colony in 1638 and became one of the founders of Guilford. His father was a farmer, and until left an orphan, David followed the same occupation, when he began preparation for college under Rev. John Devotion, pastor of the Congregational church at Saybrook. He entered Yale in 1771, stood high in mathematics during his course, and in his freshman year projected a submarine boat, the first capable of locomotion of which there are any authentic records, for the purpose of destroying British vessels, especially those in the harbor of Boston. The American Turtle, or torpedo, as it was also called, was completed in 1775, the year of Bushnell's graduation, and was built at Saybrook. It was made of large pieces of oak timber and externally bore some resemblance to two upper shells of a tortoise joined together; the entrance to it being at the opening made by the swells of the shell at the head of the animal. The inside was capable of containing air sufficient to support the operator thirty minutes without rising to the surface for a new supply. An oar formed on the principle of an old-fashioned screw and fixed in the forward part of the boat, propelled it forward or backward; at the other end was a rudder. An aperture at the bottom with a valve admitted water for descending, and two pumps served to eject the water, when necessary for ascending. A second oar placed at the top aided the operator to ascend or descend or to continue at any particular depth. A water guage determined the depth of descent and a compass, marked with phosphorus, for night use, directed the course of the vessel. The vessel was chiefly ballasted with lead fixed to its bottom, and was provided with small glass windows. The magazine or torpedo, which was carried outside of the boat, above the rudder, consisted of two pieces of oak hollowed so as to hold 150 lbs. of gunpowder, with a clock-work percussion apparatus for firing it, and was connected by a line to a wood screw to be driven into the bottom of the hostile ship. The clock-work was set in motion by the detachment of the magazine, and the latter would at once float against the ship. Having demonstrated the practicability of making the machine, and having made a successful trial of the effects of the explosion of gunpowder under water, Bushnell, in February, 1776, called the attention of Gov. Trumbull and his council to it and was requested to proceed with his experiments. In the same year he explained his project to Gen. Washington, who furnished him with money and with other aids, although he thought "too many things were necessary to be combined to expect much from the issue against an enemy who are always on guard." In various ways Bushnell was delayed in carrying out his plans, and his first experiment was made not at Boston but at New York in August, 1776. The vessel selected was the man-of-war Eagle (some accounts say the Asia), lying off Governor's island; and Gen. Putnam with others, stationed on the wharf at New York, waited with great anxiety for the result. Bushnell's brother, who was to carry out the project, became ill, and Serg. Ezra Lee was selected as a substitute. The latter reached the Eagle about midnight; but, owing to the strength of the tide and lack of experience in managing the Turtle, failed to attach the screw and finally lost the ship. Before he sighted her again day dawned, and believing himself to be discovered, he cast off the magazine and put back to New York. An hour later the magazine blew up with great violence, but nowhere near the British fleet. Later two attempts were made in the Hudson, but they effected nothing, and failing to obtain further pecuniary assistance, and being out of health, Bushnell abandoned the Turtle temporarily, and began to devise other means of destroying shipping. In April, 1777, the Connecticut council authorized him to continue his experiments at the public expense, and for two years he was thus engaged in different places. In August, 1777, he made an attempt from a whale-boat against the frigate Cerberus, lying in Black Point bay, near New London, by drawing a machine against her side by means of a line. The machine was loaded with powder, to be exploded by a gun lock, which was to be unpinioned by an apparatus to be turned by being brought alongside of the frigate. This machine fell in with a schooner astern of the frigate and demolished it together with three men who were on board. This was the first vessel ever destroyed in such a manner. Com. Symonds, of the Cerberus, at once sailed for New York to give warning of the "secret modes of mischief" the rebels were devising. In December, 1777, Bushnell charged several kegs with powder in such a way that they would explode upon touching anything and set them afloat in the Delaware above the British shipping at Philadelphia. Owing to the darkness they were left at too great a distance and were obstructed and dispersed by the ice. One of them arrived off the city on Jan. 5th and blew up a boat containing two boys who had attempted to take it up. The appearance of other kegs soon after somewhat alarmed the British, and the incident was turned to account by Francis Hopkinson in a ballad, entitled "The Battle of the Kegs." Early in May, 1779, Bushnell, with others, was captured near Norwalk, Conn., by a party of the enemy which had landed at night, but was not recognized, and a few days later was exchanged as a civilian. In the summer of that year a corps of sappers and miners was organized in the Continental army, and Bushnell was appointed one of its captain-lieutenants with commission dated Aug. 2d. On June 19th, being then at New Windsor-on-the-Hudson, he was promoted captain, and going with Washington's force to Virginia took part in the siege of Yorktown. Returning to the camps on the Hudson, he served until the last troops were disbanded, in December, 1783, being then in command at West Point. The issue of Bushnell's experiments depressed him greatly. His failures were due to a series of accidents, and while he did not receive the support he expected from the government, he retained the confidence of those who were acquainted with his work. After the war he returned to Saybrook, but soon sailed for France, and it was supposed that he perished during the revolution of 1792. On the contrary, after some years of travel and business speculation, he returned to the United States, settling in Georgia. Through his old fellow-soldier, Hon. Abraham Baldwin, about 1796 he became the head of a school of high grade in Columbia county. A few years later he settled in Warrenton and practiced as a physician. Before going to Georgia he had, for unknown reasons, dropped the second syllable of his name, and no one but Baldwin knew him except as "Dr. Bush." He was a member of the Connecticut branch of the Society of the Cincinnati. He left a handsome property, which passed to the children of his brother, Ezra, and the news of this legacy was the first information about him his relatives had received for forty years. In 1881 Lieut.-Col. Henry L. Abbot, corps of engineers, U. S. A., published an historical compilation treating of Bushnell and his work, and conceded to him the distinction of originating modern submarine warfare, Fulton's offensive machines being simply a development and improvement of Bushnell's. Capt. Bushnell died at Warrenton, Ga., in 1824.

Newell Dwight Hillis

HILLIS, Newell Dwight, clergyman, was born at Magnolia, Ia., Sept. 2, 1858, son of Samuel Ewing and Margaret Hester (Reichte) Hillis. The family name was originally Hyllis, and is of Scotch-English origin. His father's ancestors fought under Cromwell, and after the restoration of Charles II. removed to Ireland. Samuel Ewing Hillis, a typical Puritan, an ardent Whig, and later a radical abolitionist, was actively interested in higher education and social reform. The mother of Dr. Hillis was descended from the German family of Reichtes. Dr. Hillis' ancestors served both in the revolutionary war and in the war of 1812. The family home was in Magnolia, Ia., where the son was educated in the high school. He later attended Grinnell Academy, Grinnell, Ia. At the age of seventeen years, he was engaged by the American Sunday-school Union as missionary, and for two years did energetic work in establishing Sunday-schools and churches. He was graduated at Lake Forest University, in June, 1884, and at McCormick Seminary, in April, 1887, receiving high honors. His first pastorate was at the First Presbyterian Church of Peoria, Ill., where his work was signalized by striking success. In 1890 he was called to the First Presbyterian Church of Evanston, Ill., where he remained four years and a half, then accepting the pastorate of the Central Church, Central Music Hall, Chicago, as successor of Prof. David Swing. It would seem a momentous task for a man only thirty-six years of age to fill such a place, and to satisfy an audience of such size and influence, but several years of public service demonstrated his power and genius. During his entire pastorate of four years, his sermons were published in full in the leading dailies of Chicago, as now in Brooklyn and all the larger cities. With a profound love of truth, Dr. Hillis applied his poetic temperament, artistic sense, refined sentiments and noble ideals to religious themes in a vigorous, common-sense manner, and with dramatic power. Thoroughly trained in theology, and possessing an orderly, logical mind, he has also a refined and keen sense of the humorous, and is unique in his own way, a man who is warm, affectionate and helpful in his friendship. On Jan. 1, 1899, Dr. Hillis received a unanimous call to the pastorate of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., made famous by Henry Ward Beecher, and until then occupied by Dr. Lyman Abbott, and although the Central Church congregation strove to retain him, he accepted and was installed pastor of Plymouth Church, in April, 1899. From the very beginning of his pastorate, this historic church has been crowded. His best known works are: "A Man's Value to Society" (1896, thirteen editions); "The Investment of Influence" (1896, nine editions); "Foretokens of Immortality" (1897, seven editions), and "How the Inner Light Failed" (1898, four editions). His lecture on "John Ruskin's Message to the Twentieth Century" has been delivered over 200 times. He received the degree of D.D. from Northwestern University, Illinois, in 1894. Dr. Hillis was married, at Marengo, Ill., April 14, 1887, to Annie Louise, daughter of R. M. Patrick. They have two children.

HALDEMAN, Samuel Stehman, scientist, was born at Locust Grove, Lancaster co., Pa., Aug. 12, 1812, eldest of seven sons of Henry and Frances (Stehman) Haldeman, and grandson of John B. Haldeman, member of the general assembly for Lancaster county in 1795. He was of Swiss descent; his ancestors having emigrated to Pennsylvania from the canton of Berne. His great-grandfather, Jacob Haldeman, was a zealous patriot in pre-revolutionary days, and in 1776 was a member of the committee of public safety from Rapho township; a grand-uncle, Frederick Haldeman, an officer in the British army, remained loyal to the cause, and became the first governor-general of Canada. Henry Haldeman has been described as a man of vigorous intellect and of consideration in the state. His wife was an accomplished musician, and it is supposed that from her their son inherited his remarkable delicacy of ear. Samuel Haldeman developed an interest in natural history when he was a mere boy; collected fresh-water shells, minerals, insects, and birds which he himself stuffed. At the age of fourteen he was sent to a classical school at Harrisburg, and at sixteen entered Dickinson College, Carlisle, where he learned much from one instructor in particular, Henry Darwin Rogers; but college life and the study of the past was not to his taste, and he left in 1830, and returned to his scientific books and his shells and insects. His parents approved his devotion to science; but the community in which they lived scorned culture as unfitting men for the duties of life, and, partly to silence public criticism, the young man was given the management of a saw mill. He was thus employed for five years, and during that period made a special study of human vocal sounds: the science of phonology. In 1836 Henry Darwin Rogers, who had been state geologist of New Jersey, was appointed state geologist of Pennsylvania, and called upon Haldeman to aid him in continuing the field operations in New Jersey. In April, 1837, Haldeman was transferred to Pennsylvania, his first work being the sectional study of the Susquehanna river; but eventually his field broadened until it included Dauphin and Lancaster counties. He was an entitled assistant of Prof. Rogers only one year, but appears to have retained a connection with the survey and to have prepared several reports. When that service was ended, he returned to his home at the mouth of Chickies creek, Lancaster county, and for a period of forty-two years rarely left it, devoting himself to study. He was a silent partner in the iron works operated by two of his brothers, and interested himself in the use of anthracite coal for smelting; publishing, soon after the first experiments in 1839, a paper on the results, and another on the construction of furnaces for smelting with anthracite, ("American Journal of Science," Vol. VI.). "Geology was not his first love," says J. P. Lesley, in his memoirs of Prof. Haldeman ("Biographical Memoirs, National Academy of Sciences," Vol. II.) "His observations of the living forms of nature had revealed to him a world of sounds which made all nature vocal, speaking to his ear and to his imagination in distinct, articulate language, analogous to that of human creatures. Thus he had early entered the halls of the science of philology by quite a different door from that in common use. . . He was inspired to investigate the pronunciation of the elements and the syllabic combinations of language as they actually reproduced themselves millions of times every hour on the lips of tribes and nations of savage and civilized peoples." He was exact and thorough in all departments of science, and became eminent as an entomologist; but philology was the passion of his life. Whenever Indian delegations visited Washington, he went thither to take notes of the articulate sounds which the red men uttered in conversation, and at one time he even thought of applying for an Indian agency. He made a number of trips to Europe for the purpose of prosecuting his studies in this department, and spent considerable time in Rome, where special favors were shown him (he had become a Roman Catholic) by the regency of the propaganda, and by systematic conversation with delegated students he exhausted the vocal repertoire of between forty and fifty varieties of human speech. His organs of hearing were so acute that he could discriminate the several sounds made by insects, and he discovered a new organ of sound in lepidopterous insects, described by him in "Silliman's Journal" in 1848. In 1858 he carried off, in London, from a competition with eighteen scholars from all parts of Europe, the Trevyllian prize, for his essay entitled "Analytic Orthography." This was published in 1860 in the "Transactions" of the American Philosophical Society. He was an advocate of spelling reform; was the author of manuals on orthography, orthoëpy and etymology, and to the "Southern Review" (1868–69) contributed articles on "Quackery in American Literature," "School Readers," "Northern Geographies" and "American Dictionaries." In 1842–43 he lectured on zoölogy at the Franklin Institute, Philadelphia; in 1851–55 was professor of natural sciences in the University of Pennsylvania; in 1855 became professor of natural sciences in Delaware College, and subsequently lectured there on comparative philosophy, at the same time filling the chair of geology and chemistry in the State Agricultural College of Pennsylvania. His contributions to periodical literature were more than 200 in number, and related to geology, mineralogy, conchology, archæology, paleontology, astronomy, chemistry, ornithology, philology and phonology. His larger works include: "Monograph of the Fresh-Water Univalve Mollusca of the United States" (8 numbers, 1840–45); sketch of natural history and geology of Lancaster county, in "History" of same (1842–43); "Zoölogical Contributions" (1842–43); "Elements of Latin Pronunciation" (1857); "Tours of a Chess Knight," mathematically treated (1864); "Affixes in Their Original and Application" (1865; new ed., 1884); "Rhymes of the Poets," by Felix Ago [pseud.] (1868); "Pennsylvania Dutch" (1872); "Outlines of Etymology" (1878); "Word Building" (1881). He edited the second edition of "Taylor's Statistics of Coal" (1835), contributed to the "Iconographic Cyclopædia" (1852); and in 1851–52 edited the "Pennsylvania Farmer's Journal." He was a member of the Philological Society, one of the early members of the National Academy of Sciences, a member of the Boston Society of Natural History, and of the American Philosophical Society. Prof. Haldeman was married, in 1835, to Mary A. Hugh, of Bainbridge, Pa., who died in 1883. She bore him six children, four of whom survived their father: Carsten N., Francis H., Victor M. and Eliza J., wife of Col. Philip Figyelmesy. Prof. Haldeman died at his home, Chickies, Lancaster co., Pa., Sept. 10, 1880.

S. S. Haldeman

KAVANAUGH, Hubbard Hinde, M. E. bishop, was born near Winchester, Clarke co., Ky., Jan. 14, 1802, son of William and Hannah B. (Hinde) Kavanaugh. His father, of Irish descent, was born in east Tennessee, and traveled for several years as a preacher in the Methodist connection; but finally became a minister of the Episcopal church and one of the most noted of that denomination in Kentucky. The mother of Hubbard H. Kavanaugh was left a widow when he was four or five years of age, and being a woman of deep piety, patience, courage and cheerfulness, exerted a strong influence in the training of her children, which was largely instrumental in making them valuable citizens. Hubbard was educated in a private country school, and at the age of fifteen was apprenticed to a printer. He resided in the family of Rev. John Lyle, who took such an interest in his welfare as to offer him a classical education, provided he would enter the Presbyterian church. But the seeds of Methodism sown by his good mother had taken such deep root that the boy declined the offer. Mr. Lyle's kindly interest, however, was not thereby lessened, and when Hubbard decided to prepare for the Methodist ministry, Mr. Lyle relieved him of his apprenticeship two years before the expiration of his term. Hubbard then returned to his mother's home, and began a systematic course of study. In 1822 he was recommended by the quarterly conference of the Mt. Stirling circuit to the district conference as prepared to preach, and was licensed to exhort in the pulpits of that part of the country. While editing and printing a paper, "The Western Watchman," he was induced to deliver a trial sermon before a select few in a private room at Augusta, and the effect being overwhelming, from that time his position as a Methodist preacher was established. In the fall of 1823 Mr. Kavanaugh was recommended to the annual conference, which met at Maysville, afterwards being admitted on trial and assigned to the Little Sandy circuit. Subsequently he became successively pastor of most of the leading churches in the state, and his influence was widely felt. In February, 1839, he was made superintendent of public education, so continuing until 1840, when he was again elected. He was also agent during 1839–40 for the college at Augusta, under the auspices of the Methodist church. He was elected bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church in 1854 at the general conference, held in Columbus, Ga., and in this distinguished and honored position fulfilled the highest expectations of his denomination. Bishop Kavanaugh was a man of genial manners, of superior intelligence, uncommon eloquence, and of remarkable activity, as well as great powers of endurance. Up to October, 1850, he had preached 8,330 sermons, in addition to fulfilling many other duties; during a brief stay of ten months in California he delivered more than 350 sermons. For over fifty years he was a minister of the Gospel, and for over twenty-five years he held the office of bishop. He died at Columbus, Miss., March 19, 1884.

H H Kavanaugh

INMAN, William, naval officer, was born in Utica, N. Y., in 1797, son of William Inman, a native of Somersetshire, England. His father, who when a young man had been a clerk to Lord Pultney, came to the United States in 1792 as agent for Patrick Colquhoun, owner of a large tract of land in Lewis county, N. Y. After living at Leyden and Utica, in 1812 he removed to New York city, where he followed the business of a merchant, and returning to Leyden, died there in 1843. His son, William, entered the navy as midshipman, Jan. 1, 1812, and during the war of 1812–15 served on the Great lakes. He was promoted lieutenant, April 1, 1819, and in 1823, while cruising off the coast of Cuba, commanded two boats which captured a pirate vessel. He was promoted commander, May 24, 1838; in 1844–46 served on the steamer Michigan, on the Great lakes; was promoted captain, June 2, 1850, and commanded the steam frigate Susquehanna of the East India squadron in 1851. In 1859–61 he commanded the squadron on the coast of Africa which recaptured and landed in Liberia 3,600 slaves. He was promoted commodore, and placed on the retired list, April 4, 1867, and at the time of his death was the senior officer of his rank. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct, 23, 1874.

INMAN, Henry, artist, was born in Utica, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1801, brother of William Inman, a commodore in the U. S. navy, and of John Inman, who became a well-known journalist. In early boyhood he manifested a taste for art; but, with the exception of a few drawing lessons given by a traveling teacher, he received no instruction until the family removed to New York city. In 1814 young Inman began preparations for entering the Military Academy at West Point; but about that time Westmüller's celebrated picture of "Danæ" was exhibited in the studio of John Wesley Jarvis, and the boy was taken several times to see it by his father. His intelligent comments attracted the attention of Jarvis, who offered to take him as a pupil, and in consequence Inman was apprenticed for a term of seven years, and at the end of that period visited Boston, New Orleans and other cities with his instructor, seeking employment. While under Jarvis he paid particular attention to portraiture, and on opening a studio of his own in New York city in 1822, devoted himself to miniature painting. This branch of work was not lucrative, and giving it over to his pupil, Thomas S. Cummings, he applied himself to portraiture in oils and crayon. With Cummings and other artists, he founded the National Academy of Design in 1825, and was elected its first vice-president. Among the many noted persons who sat to him were Chief-Justice Marshall, Bishop White, Chief-Justice Nelson, Fitz-Greene Halleck, Martin Van Buren, John James Audubon, Fanny Kemble; and in Philadelphia, where he settled in 1832, Horace Binney, Nicholas Biddle, Jacob Barker and William Wirt. Having a great fondness for the country, he lived for a short time at Mount Holly, N. J., returning to New York city in 1834. Here for a few years he found remunerative employment, but unfortunately he was drawn into speculations which brought him to bankruptcy. He had been commissioned to make a series of paintings for the rotunda of the capitol in Washington, and had been partly paid for one, representing Daniel Boone in the wilds of Kentucky; but he was now obliged to work for the support of his family, and postponed the execution of the commission. The picture of Boone was still unfinished at the time of his death. Inman suffered acutely from asthma at times, and partly for this reason he went to England in 1844, with commissions to paint portraits of several eminent men. One of these was Wordsworth, whom he visited; others were Macaulay, the historian, Lord Chancellor Cottenham and Dr. Chalmers. He became very popular in London society, for he was a man of considerable learning and had conversational powers of a high order; and his work was so much esteemed that he received many inducements

H Inman

to remain; but becoming weaker physically, he returned to his native country in 1845. In his art, as in his social qualities, Inman was likened to Sir Thomas Lawrence; but he appears to have been more versatile. He contributed articles, written in an elegant style, to the "Knickerbocker Magazine." He was one of the first to learn the art of lithography, and introduced it into this country in 1828. He was familiar, as a naturalist as well as a sportsman, with the habits of animals and birds, and could talk delightfully about them. He was greatly admired as an after-dinner speaker, and on the occasion of the banquet to Dickens in New York city, in 1842, made a graceful speech on the relationship of art to letters. His painting was vigorous and his color rich, but his work was unequal in merit. The Lenox Library, the Metropolitan Museum of Art and the city hall, New York city, contain portraits by him, the last named having six, representing former governors and mayors. The Boston Athenæum owns several of his works, and a full-length portrait of William Penn from his brush hangs in Independence hall, Philadelphia. He produced many historical and genre pictures, including "Boyhood of Washington," "Trout-Fishing," "Scene from the Bride of Lammermoor," and "Mumble the Peg," and numerous landscapes, among which were "Dismal Swamp," "Rydal Water" and "October Afternoon." Among minor works were illustrations to the popular "annuals" of that period. His son, John O'Brien, followed his father's profession: another son, Henry, became a soldier and author, and his daughter, Sarah H., became the wife of J. R. Drake, of Buffalo. Mr. Inman died in New York city, Jan. 17, 1846.

INMAN, John, journalist, was born in Utica, N. Y., in 1805, brother of Henry Inman, the portrait painter. He had few advantages of education, and his progress was mainly due to his own exertions. In 1823 he removed to North Carolina, where for two years he had charge of a school, and saved enough of his salary to enable him to spend a year in Europe. On his return to the United States he settled in New York city, where his parents were living, and studied law, but did not practice. In 1828 he became the editor of the New York "Standard," but in 1830 left it to connect himself with the "Mirror"; and later was on the staff of the "Spirit of the Times." For some years he was editor of the "Columbian Magazine," and on one occasion wrote an entire number, probably to prove his versatility. In 1833 he became an assistant to Col. Stone, editor of the "Commercial Advertiser," and on Stone's death, in 1844, became editor-in-chief, retaining the position until incapacitated by his last illness. He was a frequent contributor to the New York "Review" and other periodicals, and, being a graceful writer, gained local popularity by his sketches and poems. He was married, in 1833, to an English woman, sister of John Fisher, Clara Fisher and Mrs. Vernon, popular comedians belonging to the "Old Park" Theatre. Mr. Inman died in New York city, March 30, 1850.

INMAN, John O'Brien, artist, was born in New York city, June 10, 1828, son of Henry Inman. He studied art under his father, and then went West, visiting several cities in the practice of his profession, portraiture being his specialty. Returning to New York city, he remained there until 1866, painting genre and flower pieces chiefly. The period, 1866–72, was spent in Paris and in Rome, where he executed a number of commissions, including some admirable groups of Italian peasants. Among his works are: "Sunny Thoughts," "View of Assisi," and "Écoute," the last named being exhibited at the National Academy of Design, New York city, in 1886. He died in New York in 1896.

INMAN, Henry, soldier and author, was born in New York city, July 3, 1837, second son of Henry and Jane Riker (O'Brien) Inman. He comes of the best New York Knickerbocker and Huguenot stock. One of his ancestors on his mother's side commanded 800 men during the crusades, under Peter the Hermit. His Dutch ancestors were of the nobility of Holland, and held high official positions under the government, but were ruined in fortune during the wars with Spain. They then emigrated to New Amsterdam (New York), and became possessed of large tracts of property where is now the Wallabout (Brooklyn) and of islands in the river, one of which (Riker's) perpetuates the family name. After the death of Henry Inman, Sr., the National Academy of Design made an exhibition of the artist's pictures for the benefit of his widow, the receipts of which were employed in purchasing a small farm two miles east of the village of Hempstead, L. I., now the residence of Perry Belmont, in the vicinity of the suburban homes of many of New York's millionaires. There the son lived for about five years. He attended the Athenian Academy in New Jersey, and was taught by private tutors at home; and, while he obtained no further education, so far as teachers are concerned, he has ever been a close student, devoting several hours each day to the improvement of his mind. He entered the U. S. army in April, 1857, and was immediately ordered to the Pacific coast, through the upper region of which the Indians were hostile and defying the authority of the government. He served through those campaigns, and on the breaking-out of the civil war was ordered, with all the other officers on duty, to the East. He served in the army of the Potomac, on the staff of Gen. Sykes, who commanded the division of regulars of the 5th corps, and was wounded in the seven days' battles before Richmond. He was brevetted for gallantry in action, and again successively major and lieutenant-colonel, the latter by Gen. Philip Sheridan for his duties connected with the great Indian campaign of the winter of 1868–69. He served under Gens. Custer, Gibbs, Sully and other famous Indian fighters, of whose staffs he was a member. Over forty years on the extreme frontier gave him a rare opportunity to study the Indian character and to make himself familiar with Indian legends and folk-lore, of which he is regarded as an authority. He has devoted himself to the literature of the stirring scenes of the Far West, and is the author of several successful books: "The Old Santa Fe Trail" (1895); "The Story of a Great Highway" (1898); "The Great Salt Lake Trail" (1899), in which latter he had for a collaborater the celebrated Col. W. F. Cody ("Buffalo Bill"); "The Ranch on the Oxhide" (1898), a very successful juvenile story of frontier days in Kansas; "A Pioneer from Kentucky" (1898); "Tales of Trail" (1898); "The Cruise of a Prairie Schooner" (1899); "The Delahoyde Boys" (1899), and other works. Col. Inman resides in Topeka, Kan., devoting himself to the pursuit of his favorite vocation. He was married, at Portland, Me., Oct. 22, 1862, to Eunice C. Dyer. Her father, of an old family of Massachusetts origin, was a prominent ship-builder. He has three living children, two daughters and a son.

Henry Inman

PUTNAM, Herbert, librarian, was born in New York city, Sept. 20, 1861, son of George Palmer and Victorine (Haven) Putnam. His father was a noted publisher and founder of the firm now known by the style of G. P. Putnam's Sons. He was educated in the private school of James H. Morse in his native city, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1883. Then, after a year at the Columbia Law School, he became librarian of the Minneapolis Athenæum, which owned a collection of some 12,000 volumes, and continued in this position about five years. In 1885 he was admitted to the bar of Minnesota. Meantime, in the winter of 1885, he had been active in promoting the organization of a free public library for the city, which was incorporated in the following year with a board of trustees, having power, by special amendment of the city charter, to maintain also art collections and museums. Land was purchased, and a building begun in 1888, and Mr. Putnam was designated by the trustees to prepare a purchase list of books. He went abroad in 1888, and during that and the following year expended nearly $30,000 in behalf of the library. In 1889 he was appointed acting librarian; in November, 1890, was elected regular librarian, and was re-elected to the same position in January, 1891. The building, which in course of erection had cost $335,000, was opened to the public on Dec. 16, 1890. Under Mr. Putnam's organization and management the Minneapolis public library became one of the most useful and progressive in the country. It contains at the present time (1899) over 100,000 volumes, with a total circulation (home and reference use) of nearly 1,000,000. It is supported from the public funds, and including the interest on its original endowment, has a total income well over $60,000, being rated fourth in this respect among American libraries. The building contains also extensive art galleries and a museum, of which the librarian has general supervision. His successful record with this institution so enhanced his reputation throughout the country, that in February, 1895, he was elected librarian of the Boston public library, a position which had been vacant for two years, since the resignation of Mellen Chamberlain, in 1890, and of Theodore F. Dwight, in 1893. At that time, the main library had moved into its new building on Copley square, but had neither been reorganized nor opened to the public. He reorganized the old departments and established several new ones, such as the newspaper room, fine arts, children's, printing and statistics departments; improved the business methods of the library, and extended and perfected the outlying system. During the four years of his administration, the original income of the library increased from $190,000 to $262,000, the total of employés, from 193 to 345, and the circulation of books for home use alone, from 800,000 to 1,200,000 volumes per year. The central library building was improved in arrangement and equipment by the expenditure of $125,000. The outlying departments (branches and delivery stations) were increased to twenty-eight. This work accomplished forms a noble monument to his perseverance and executive ability. The library now contains over 700,000 volumes, and has an annual income of $263,000. On March 13, 1899, he was nominated by Pres. McKinley to succeed the late John Russell Young as head of the congressional library, Washington, D. C., and the wisdom of the choice was recognized throughout the Union. Few men have so completely the skill and experience required in the complicated duties of this position, nor the ability more adequate to discharge its responsibilities. Mr. Putnam has for many years been an active member of the American Library Association, and during part of the term of 1897–98 was its president. All his relations with the association have been of direct service in advancing the cause of scientific library economy. In December, 1891, Mr. Putnam had resigned his position in Minneapolis, and taken up the practice of law in Boston. It was while at the Suffolk bar that he was offered the librarianship of the Boston Public Library. Mr. Putnam was married in October, 1886, to Charlotte Elizabeth, daughter of Charles W. Munroe, of Cambridge, Mass., and has two children, Shirley and Brenda Putnam.

FLAGLER, Daniel Webster, soldier, was born in Lockport, N. Y., July 24, 1835, son of Sylvester and Abigail (Remington) Flagler. The first of the name of whom there is any record was Zachariah Fleigler, who came from Westheim, in Frankenland, sometime before 1711. His grandfather removed from Dutchess county, N. Y., to Washington county, N. Y., about the close of the revolutionary war. His father, Sylvester Flagler, removed to western New York and settled on the Holland Purchase about 1829. His grandfather Remington, on his mother's side, came from Rhode Island and settled in Washington county, N. Y., soon after the close of the revolutionary war. Daniel W. Flagler was graduated at the U. S. Military Academy, June 24, 1861, being promoted brevet second lieutenant and second lieutenant of ordnance the same day, and first lieutenant Aug. 3, 1861, and captain March 3, 1863. He served during the civil war from 1861 to 1865; in drilling volunteers at Washington, D. C.; in the Manassas campaign, and in the defenses of Washington. Most of his service, however, was in connection with the ordnance department. He was assistant ordnance officer at the Allegheny arsenal; inspector of ordnance in the fitting out of the Mississippi river flotilla; chief of ordnance to Gen. Burnside's expedition to North Carolina; he had charge of the transportation of siege guns; was on inspection duty at the West Point foundry; was assistant to the chief of ordnance, and at the close of hostilities was in charge of the Tredegar iron works at Richmond. He participated in the battles of Bull Run, Roanoke Island, Newbern, Fort Macon, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville and Gettysburg. He was brevetted captain March 4, 1862, for gallant services at the battle of Newbern, N. C.; major April 26, 1862, for gallant service at the siege of Fort Macon, N. C., and lieutenant-colonel March 13, 1865, for distinguished services in the field during the civil war. After the close of the war he was employed on a tour of inspection of western arsenals with the chief of ordnance, May, 1865; after this he was in charge of receiving arms from disbanded volunteers from Delaware and Pennsylvania at Wilmington, Del., and Philadelphia and Harrisburg, Pa.; on special ordnance inspection duty in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama; assistant ordnance officer at the arsenal at Watervliet, N. Y.; in command of Augusta (Ga.) arsenal and powder works,

D. W. Flagler

having charge also of Confederate ordnance establishments, depots and stores, and disposal of same, at Atlanta, Macon, Athens and Savannah, Ga. He was on special ordnance inspection duty at Fort Fisher, N. C., and Fort Pickens, Fla.; in command of Rock Island armory and arsenal; member of board of heavy gun carriages at New York; special inspection of Fort Union arsenal, New Mexico, with view of abolishing it; was on ordnance inspection duty at San Antonio, Tex., Fort Lowell, Arizona and Benicia, Cal., and was in command of the arsenal at Watertown, Mass., from Nov. 9, 1889, to 1891. He was promoted major, June 23, 1874; lieutenant-colonel, Aug. 23, 1881; colonel, Sept. 15, 1890, and was appointed brigadier-general and chief of ordnance, June 23, 1891. He was the author of "History of Rock Island Arsenal and Island of Rock Island" (1877). He was married, at Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 13, 1865, to Mary M'Calla, daughter of Gen. C. A. Finley, U. S. A. He died at Old Point Comfort, Va., March 29, 1899, leaving a widow and two children.

JONES, Thomas, jurist, was born at Fort Neck, Queen's co., N. Y., April 30, 1731. His father, Thomas Jones, an Irish soldier, fought in the battle of the Boyne under James II., and later, emigrating to America, became ranger-general of Long Island, then known as the island of Nassau, and judge of the New York supreme court. The son was graduated at Yale College in 1750, and then studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1755. He began practice in New York city, where he served successively as clerk of Queen's county courts, city attorney of New York, recorder of the city, and finally, in 1773, succeeded his father as judge of the New York supreme court. He adhered to the loyalist cause in the revolutionary war, and administered his office as long as he held authority under the crown, which was until April, 1776. Later in the year he was twice seized and imprisoned by the American party on account of his loyalist views, but was both times released on parole. In 1779 he was surprised and taken prisoner to Connecticut, where he was afterwards exchanged for his friend of the opposite party, Gen. Gold S. Silliman. His health was seriously impaired by the hardships he underwent, and on his last release he immediately removed to the mother country for which he had shown such devotion, being prevented from ever returning to America by an act of attainder which declared his life and estate forfeit. He resided first in Bath, and afterwards removed to Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire. His wife was Anne, daughter of James de Lancey, chief-justice and lieutenant-governor of New York. They had two residences, one called Mount Pitt, between the Bowery and East river, where in 1776 Gen. Charles Lee built a redoubt, naming it Jones' Hill fort. In 1770 Thomas Jones, Sr., built for his son a large house on Fort Neck, Great South bay, L. I., and this was known as Tryon hall. The estate is still owned by descendants of Judge Jones, having been entailed. Arabella, daughter of the jurist, became the wife of Richard Floyd, and their son, David, in accordance with the terms of his grandfather's will, changed his name to Floyd-Jones. Judge Jones' "History of New York During the Revolutionary War," written from the loyalist standpoint, and the only contemporary work on the subject, was published by the New York Historical Society in 1879. Dexter's "Yale in the Revolution" describes it as "curious and interesting; but singularly replete with grave misstatements and prejudiced opinions." Judge Jones died at Hoddesdon, Hertfordshire, England, July 25, 1792.

Thomas Jones

GALLAGHER, William Davis, poet and journalist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 21, 1808, son of Bernard and Abigail (Davis) Gallagher. His father was in the Irish rebellion of 1798, and was excommunicated on his deathbed, in 1814, for refusing to confess to his priest the secrets of Freemasonry. Two years after, his widow, with her four sons, of whom William was the third, removed to Ohio, and settled on a farm in Hamilton county, near the home of their relatives, Alice and Phœbe Cary. William worked on the farm in summer, and in winter attended a picturesque country school. Later, through the care of his eldest brother, Edward, he was freed from his farm labors, and sent to the Lancasterian Seminary, Clermont county, O. He then learned type-setting and proof-reading, and in 1826 was employed on "The Western Tiller." At the age of sixteen he published his first verses, "Lines on Spring," in the "Literary Gazette." He also contributed to the "Saturday Evening Chronicle," of Cincinnati, and went to that city in 1828, to accept employment successively on the "Emporium," the "Commercial Register," and the "Western Minerva," a short-lived venture of his own, in partnership with his brother Francis. About this time he made a horseback tour through Kentucky, and sent a series of letters to the "Chronicle," in which he described his adventures so brilliantly, that on his return he found himself a celebrity in Cincinnati. He next cast his fortunes on the hazard of the "Backwoodsman," a campaign newspaper, at Xenia, O., in support of Henry Clay as president, but despite its cleverness, it died with the political failure of its candidate. He then edited the Cincinnati "Mirror" until 1836, writing for it editorials, sketches and poems, whose merit caused them to be widely copied. His productions were now beginning to receive flattering recognition. One anonymous essay of his, "The Unbeliever," was credited to Dr. Chalmers, appearing under his name in a school-reader, and previous to this some verses entitled, "The Wreck of the Hornet," had been thought by the press too good to ascribe to any one but Bryant. The real author, while encouraged by these flattering mistakes, was at the same time doing his utmost to help other young aspirants to literary fame. He introduced through the "Mirror" Catherine Beecher, whose first venture he praised; hailed the young Whittier as a "man whom his countrymen would yet delight to honor," and made kindly mention of the productions of "Professor Longfellow." At the same time his genial presence was accorded to several aspiring associations, where the intellectual development of their members was sought. The Lyceum was the most aristocratic of these, and from its dignified meetings Gallagher would go to attend those of the Franklin Society, which he described as "half a dozen enthusiastic youths gathered about the stove in the corner of the large apartment, while the president, wrapped in dignity and a large cloak, sat chattering his teeth, apart from the group, and member after member stepped aside and made speeches, many of which were distinguished by brilliancy and true eloquence." The "Mirror" dying in 1836, Mr. Gallagher turned his attention in rapid succession to the "Western Literary Journal and Monthly Review"; the "Ohio State Journal," of Columbus, and the "Hesperian," a monthly magazine of his own, which first appeared in May, 1838. All the best writers of the day contributed to it, and Gallagher himself wrote copiously for its pages, publishing, among other things, his most ambitious story, "The Dutchman's Daughter." In 1839 the "Hesperian" was discontinued, from lack of financial support, and Mr. Gallagher obtained a more profitable post on the Cincinnati "Gazette." This he held for eleven years, doing much political as well as literary work. He was for years secretary of a district Whig committee, and in 1842 declined a nomination for the legislature. He edited "Selections from the Poetical Literature of the West" (1841), which he intended to follow with three similar volumes, "Polite," "Pulpit" and "Political." He wrote many songs, full of the western spirit of freedom and progress, though the lack of finish as to form, and the fact that they were published in the West were unfavorable to their becoming well known. His ballad, "The Spotted Fawn" (1845), was extremely popular in its day, and a number of his songs, set to music, were widely sung in public and in private. His poems were collected and published under the title of "Erato," in three volumes (1835–37). In 1848 he started an anti-slavery paper, "The Daily Message," but money difficulties soon drove him back to the "Gazette." He was twice president of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, and on the 62d anniversary of the settlement of Ohio, April 8, 1850, delivered a notable address, "Progress in the Northwest." In 1850 he went to Washington as private secretary to Hon. Thomas Corwin, secretary of the treasury, and while there prepared a report upon the merchant marine. In 1852, neglecting opportunities of connection with the New York "Tribune" and Cincinnati "Commercial," he made a disastrous investment in the Louisville "Courier." In 1854 he sold out and removed to a farm at Pewee Valley, Oldham co., Ky., where he edited the "Western Farmer's Journal"; contributed to the "Columbian and Great West" and to the "National Era." He wrote a prize essay, "Fruit Culture in the Ohio Valley" and organized an agricultural society and a mechanic's club. During the civil war he was private secretary to Hon. Salmon P. Chase; collector of customs for the interior ports; special commercial agent for the upper Mississippi valley, and in 1863 surveyor of customs at Louisville; after the return of peace he was pension agent. His services and character were endorsed in high terms by Gens. Schenck and Garfield; but in 1882, "lured by promises and prodded by need," he sought government employment at Washington in vain. His later writings are largely on industrial themes, as "The Area of Subsistence and its Natural Outlet" (1879). In 1881 appeared "Miami Woods; and Other Poems." Another volume was to complete his verses, but encouragement was lacking. In the latter years of his life he was known as a venerable, manly, pathetic figure, whom E. C. Stedman has well called the "Western Whittier." In 1830 Mr. Gallagher was married to Emma, daughter of Captain Adamson, of Boston. He died in Louisville, Ky., in 1894.

PORTER, Elbert Stothoff, clergyman, was born at Hillsboro, N. J., Oct. 23, 1820, son of John Warburton and Mary Bennett (McColm) Porter. At the age of six he was sent to a select school at Ovid, Seneca co., N. Y., kept by the father of the celebrated lawyer, James T. Brady. Here he remained for about five years, when he became a clerk in a store at Millstone, N. Y. At the close of a year he began his preparatory training at an academy in Somerville, N. J. At sixteen he entered the sophomore class at Princeton, where he was graduated in 1839. He then began the study of law, but in a short time changed his plans and entered the theological seminary at New Brunswick, N. J., where he completed his course in 1842. In the same year he was licensed to preach by the local classis of the Reformed Dutch church, and in 1843 was installed pastor of a small missionary congregation at Chatham, Columbia co., N. Y. There he remained for seven years, and, although the settlement was not only poor but vicious, he built up one of the most flourishing country churches in his denomination. In 1849 he accepted a call to the First Reformed Church at Williamsburgh, L. I., where he continued to officiate for thirty-four years. This church has been especially interesting as illustrating the growth of the city of Brooklyn. Williamsburgh became a city in 1852, and was consolidated with Brooklyn and Bushwick under one charter three years later. The church in Williamsburgh grew out of the First Reformed Dutch Church of Bushwick, the first church edifice being built in 1828. Dr. Porter was installed over this church in December, 1849. A number of other churches were the outgrowth of the first church, viz.: the First Presbyterian Church of Williamsburgh, a church at Greenpoint, the South Bushwick and the Lee Avenue churches of Brooklyn. In 1866 the edifice was sold to the Central Baptist congregation, and the following year the foundation of a new structure was commenced on a site consisting of seven lots, four on Bedford avenue and three on Clymer street, purchased in 1860. The corner-stone was laid in July, 1868, and the church, which cost, with the adjoining chapel, $130,000, was dedicated in October, 1869. Dr. Porter received the degree of D.D. from Rutgers College in 1854. For fourteen years he was the editor of the "Christian Intelligencer," the organ of the Reformed Dutch church, his career as an editor being a brilliant one. Besides his editorial writings, he published in serial form "History of the Reformed Dutch Church in the United States" and other works. Dr. Porter was president of the first general synod held after the name of the denomination was changed from the Reformed Dutch to the Reformed Church of North America. In the meantime, while conscientiously attending to his important and arduous duties in Williamsburgh, he kept a fine farm of sixty acres at Claverack, in Columbia county, having it conducted by a practical farmer, and there passed his summer vacations. Dr. Porter was noted, in his sermons and other works alike, for his learning and his literary skill. Some of his hymns have had a wide popularity. Two of these, "Christians, Up, the Day is Breaking," and "The Lamb That Was Slain," are especially well known. Dr. Porter was married, in 1845, to Eliza K., daughter of Rev. Peter S. Wynkoop, of Ghent, N. Y. They had six children, four of whom survive. Dr. Porter died at Claverack, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1888.

Elbert S. Porter

JACKSON, Sheldon, missionary, was born at Minaville, Montgomery co., N. Y., May 18, 1834, son of Samuel Clinton and Delia (Sheldon) Jackson. In 1855 he was graduated at Union College, New York city, and in 1858 at Princeton Theological Seminary. The presbytery of Albany licensed him to preach May 14, 1857, and ordained him May 5, 1858. He was married to Mary, daughter of William Voorhees, on May 18, 1858, and they located as foreign missionaries at Spencer Academy, Indian Territory. The climate affected his health, and he was transferred to La Crescent, Minn., holding services in western Wisconsin and southern Minnesota from 1859 to 1864. That year he became pastor of a church at Rochester, Minn., having general oversight of work in southern Minnesota, and so continued until 1869, when he removed to Council Bluffs, Ia. In 1869 he was appointed superintendent of missions for Iowa, Nebraska, the Dakotas, Wyoming, Montana and

Sheldon Jackson

Utah. He received no salary, but he selected three missionaries, and pledged their support on his own responsibility, and before the year closed ten, besides himself, were in the field, and all were paid in full, largely through the contributions of friends. In 1870 he was commissioned by the Board of Home Missions superintendent of Presbyterian missions from Mexico to Canada and from Nevada to Nebraska. From 1869 to 1898 he traveled nearly 700,000 miles. He was the originator and one of the chief promoters of the Women's Executive committee, now the Woman's Board of Home Missions. In March, 1872, in addition to his other duties, Mr. Jackson established at Denver, Col., the "Rocky Mountain Presbyterian," and published it until 1882, when the paper was transferred to the Board of Home Missions, and he was called to the mission house, New York city, to manage it. In 1863 he served in the hospitals of Tennessee and Alabama. He was commissioner to the general assembly in 1860, 1865, 1867, 1870, 1880, 1897 and 1898, and in 1897 he was chosen moderator. He assisted in organizing the synods of St. Paul in 1860, Colorado in 1871 and Washington in 1890; the presbyteries of Chippewa in 1859, southern Minnesota in 1865, Colorado in 1870, Wyoming in 1871, Montana, 1872, Utah, 1874 and Alaska, 1884, having previously organized churches composing these several presbyteries. Over 150 churches owe their existence to his pioneer labors, which have covered 1,675,000 square miles, or almost one-half of the area of the United States. Overtaxed as he was with the labor in the Rocky Mountain region, his mind took in the condition of the regions beyond, and in August, 1877, he visited Alaska as the first ordained missionary from the United States, and located a teacher at Fort Wrangell. In 1887 he established the "North Star" newspaper at Sitka, organized the Alaska Society of Natural History and Ethnology and erected a building for the museum. Having been instrumental in securing legislation organizing the district of Alaska, in 1885, he was appointed by the government superintendent of education in Alaska. He established schools, erected buildings and employed teachers. Having his sympathies excited by the starving condition of the natives, he proposed the introduction of reindeer and the education of the natives as herders, thereby providing food and transportation and material for raiment. Private individuals furnished the means for the purchase and first experiment, which was successful, and in 1893 congress began to make small appropriations, the treasury co-operating in furnishing the cutter Bear for transportation. In spite of all obstacles, he has now (1899) established eight stations supplied with 1,700 deer. In 1897 eight whaling vessels were caught in the ice in the Arctic ocean, and by order of the secretary of the treasury the deer at two stations were taken to save the whalers from starvation. In the winter of 1897-98 Dr. Jackson was sent by the government to Lapland, Norway, where he purchased 539 reindeer, and secured a colony of 113 Lapps. for Alaska. From 1869 to 1898 he delivered over 3,000 missionary addresses. Receiving a small inheritance from his parents, he found that he could carry out a long-cherished hope of helping establish a Christian college in Utah, which he did in 1895. Among his publications are; "Alaska and Missions on the North Pacific Coast" (1880); "Education in Alaska" (Washington, 1881); and "First Annual Report on Education in Alaska" (1886). He received the degree of D.D. from Hanover College, Indiana, in 1874, and LL.D. from Union College, New York, 1898.

BISBEE, Marvin Davis, educator, was born at Chester, Windsor co., Vt., June 21, 1845, son of Abner and Cynthia (Rolph) Bisbee, and descendant of Col. Thomas Besbedge, as the name then was spelled, who came to Scituate, Mass., in 1634. His great-grandfather was Capt. Abner Bisbee, of the revolutionary army. On the maternal side the line of descent has been traced to William of Normandy. He was educated at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., Dartmouth College (1871), Andover and Chicago theological seminaries, being graduated at the latter in 1874. He was ordained and installed pastor of the Congregational church at Fisherville (now Penacook), N. H., in 1874; was pastor of the Chapel Congregational Church, Cambridge, Mass. (1878-82); associate editor of the "Congregationalist" (1882-86); and later professor of bibliography in Dartmouth College and librarian. Aside from editorial work, he has been a frequent contributor to various periodicals in both prose and verse; published "Songs of the Pilgrims" (1887). He considers the ministry the highest profession, and retired from it reluctantly on account of chronic weakness of voice. He is a member of the New Hampshire Historical Society. He was married, at Springfield, Vt., Aug. 26, 1873, to Susan Augusta, daughter of Solon and Augusta (Norwood) Silsby. Their one child, Catherine Rossiter, is a graduate of Wellesley College of the class of 1898.

Charles G Eastman

EASTMAN, Charles Gamage, editor and poet, was born at Fryeburg, Oxford co., Me., June 1, 1816. When a child he removed with his parents to Barnard, Vt., and his education was obtained at Royalton, Windsor and Burlington, and he was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1837. Before his graduation he was a frequent contributor to the editorial columns of the Burlington "Sentinel," of which at a later period John Godfrey Saxe was associate editor, and his writings were marked by a directness and force unusual in one of his years. He founded the "Lamoille River Express" at Johnson in 1838 and the "Spirit of the Age" at Woodstock in 1840. In these papers he was emphatic in his denunciations of the Whigs and their policy, and labored zealously, although unsuccessfully, to build up the fortunes of the Democratic party in Vermont. In 1846 he purchased the Montpelier "Patriot," which he owned and edited until a short time before his death. Mr. Eastman was postmaster at Woodstock and Montpelier for several years and a member of the state senate in 1851-52. He had indulged in verse writing ever since his college days, and he was frequently invited to read some of his longer poems before college and other societies, but it was not until 1848 when, from his own press at Montpelier, his poems were issued in a volume of about 350 pages, that he was generally recognized as a poet. His fancy was tender, wayward and delicate, and some of his lyrics are among the most beautiful ever written by an American. He has been aptly described as the "Burns of the Green Mountains," and his "The Farmer Sat in His Easy Chair," "The Pauper's Burial," "Come, Sing Me the Song That You Sang Years Ago," and many other of his poems will never be forgotten. Mr. Eastman died at Burlington, Vt., in 1861.

STOTT, William Taylor, soldier and president of Franklin College, was born near Vernon, Jennings co., Ind., May 22, 1836, son of the Rev. John and Elizabeth (Vawter) Stott. His paternal grandfather was of Scotch descent, as the name implies, and served in the war of 1812. The mother's family was English, but both sides were noted for their ministers. Early in life the son's thoughts were directed to the advantages of thorough education, and after the usual district school experience, he attended the academy at Sardinia, Decatur co. After studying there and teaching for a time, he spent four years in Franklin College, and was graduated in the class of 1861. He immediately afterward enlisted in the Federal army, and participated in fifteen battles of the civil war. At the close of the war he studied theology at Rochester, N. Y., becoming pastor of the Baptist church at Columbus, Ind., in September, 1868. This pastorate continued for but one year, as some time before its close the board of directors of Franklin College offered him the chair of natural science, which position he accepted, also serving as acting president. In 1872 this institution suspended for want of funds, and Prof. Stott immediately entered upon similar work at Kalamazoo, Mich. The following year, however, Franklin College was reopened, and he became its president. He succeeded in building it up to take rank as one of the prominent institutions of the state. In 1899 it had eleven instructors and 266 students, with a library of 12,000 volumes. In 1873 the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Kalamazoo College. He has also been president of the Indiana state convention, president of the Baptist Association, a member of the board of directors of the Missionary Union and president of the Indiana Baptist Publishing Co. Dr. Stott was married, in 1868, to Arabella Tracy, of Rochester, N. Y.

W. L. Stott

EVERETT, Charles Carroll, clergyman and educator, was born in Brunswick, Cumberland co., Me., June 19, 1829, son of Ebenezer and Joanna Batchelder (Prince) Everett. His father was a lawyer of prominence and a member of the board of trustees of Bowdoin College. His grandfather, Moses Everett, was for eighteen years settled as minister over the First Parish in Dorchester, Mass. The earliest known ancestor in the Everett line was Richard Everett, one of the first settlers of Dedham, Mass., he having removed thither from Watertown, Mass., about 1636. The mother of Charles C. Everett was one of two women, who, in 1810, in Beverly, Mass., founded the first Sunday-school in New England. Her grandfather, Rev. Joseph Prince, was somewhat noted in his day as "the blind preacher." Charles C. Everett was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1850, later receiving the degrees of D.D. and LL.D. from that college and S.T.D. from Harvard. After graduation he studied in Germany, and took a walking trip through south Germany, Switzerland and Italy. During 1853–57 he was instructor and later professor of languages at Bowdoin College. He was graduated at the Harvard Divinity School in 1859, and from that year until 1869 was pastor of the Independent Congregational Church (Unitarian) at Bangor, Me. Since 1869 he has been Bussey professor of theology in Harvard University, and dean of Harvard Divinity School since 1878. Dr. Everett is a frequent contributor to magazines and reviews, and has published a number of books, including "The Science of Thought" (1869; revised 1890); "Fichte's Science of Knowledge" (1884); "Poetry, Comedy and Duty" (1888); "Ethics for Young People" (1892), and "The Gospel of Paul" (1893). He has been the chairman of the editorial board of "The New World," an undenominational theological quarterly review. Dr. Everett was married in Topsham, Me., in 1859, to Sarah Octavia, daughter of Luther and Priscilla (Tebbets) Dwinel.

SHELTON, Frederick William, author, was born at Jamaica, N. Y., in 1814. His father, Dr. Nathan Shelton, was an eminent physician who personally interested himself in his son's education. The son early showed his love for literature by writing humorous sketches for the pleasure of his intimates. He was graduated at Princeton in 1834, and subsequently devoted much of his time to literary composition, contributing a series of local humorous sketches to the "Knickerbocker Magazine," which included "The Kushow Property," "The Tinnecum Papers," and several criticisms upon Vincent Bourne, Charles Lamb and other select authors. In 1837 he published anonymously his first volume, "The Trollopiad; or, Travelling Gentlemen in America," which he dedicated to Mrs. Trollope. It is a clever squib against the flippant descriptions of this country by tourists who hurry over it and a curious record of a past state of literature. Mr. Shelton studied for the ministry, and in 1847 was ordained minister of the Protestant Episcopal church. He occupied the parish at Huntington, L. I., and later the parish of Fishkill, N. Y. In 1854 he was rector of the church at Montpelier, Vt., where he remained for ten years, and then removed to Carthage Landing, N. Y. Several of his writings illustrate the experiences of a rural clergyman, and are among the happiest sketches from his pen. Mr. Shelton's works include "The Rector of St. Bardolph's," published in 1852, and "Peeps from a Belfry; or, The Parish Sketchbook," published in 1855, which, though intensely satirical, have also a pathos and simplicity that recall the "Vicar of Wakefield." He also published two apologues, marked by poetical refinement and delicate invention: "Salander and the Dragon," in 1850, and "Chrystalline; or, The Heiress of Fall Downe Castle," designed to illustrate the evils of suspicion and calumny. In 1853 he published "Up the River," a series of moral sketches, containing observations of nature and animal life, interspersed with the individual humor of the author. He also published two lectures on "The Gold Mania" and "The Use and Abuse of Reason," which were delivered at Huntington. With Verplanck and Cozzens, he was a contributor to the "Knickerbocker Gallery," which Lewis Gaylord Clark conducted. Mr. Shelton, in his latter years, devoted himself to authorship, and was a constant contributor to the periodical press until his death, at Carthage Landing, N. Y., June 20, 1881.

F. W. Shelton

ROCKWELL, Joel Edson, clergyman, was born at Salisbury, Addison co., Vt., May 4, 1816, son of Warren and Sarah R. (Wells) Rockwell. While he was an infant his parents removed to Hudson, N. Y., and there his life was spent until he was ready to enter college. He was graduated at Amherst in 1837, and at Union Theological Seminary, New York city, in 1841, meantime having been licensed to preach by the New School presbytery of Columbia. On Oct. 13, 1841, he was ordained to the ministry by the same presbytery, and installed pastor of the Presbyterian church at Valatie, Columbia co., N. Y. He remained with this charge until May, 1847, when he became pastor of the Hanover Street Presbyterian Church, Wilmington, Del. His next field of labor was Brooklyn, N. Y., where, Feb. 13, 1851, he was installed pastor of the Central (Old School) Presbyterian Church on Willoughby street. A few years later the congregation removed to a new building on Schermerhorn street. When Dr. Rockwell began his work there were only 120 members, but in thirteen years' time the number increased to 460, and during the same time nearly 600 united with the church, 300 of them on profession of faith. In 1859 he was compelled by impaired health to resign, and with his wife traveled in Europe. During the civil war he ministered to the soldiers in the field in the service of the Christian commission. In September, 1868, he became pastor of the Edgewater Presbyterian Church, Staten Island, and there spent the remainder of his useful and happy life. For some years he was a member of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, and for eight years edited "The Sabbath-school Visitor." He published a number of sermons and addresses and several books, including "Sketches of the Presbyterian Church" (1854); "The Young Christian Warned" (1857); "Visitors' Questions" (1857); "Scenes and Impressions Abroad" (1859), and "My Sheet-Anchor" (1864). He was appointed a member of the committee on the reunion of the Presbyterian church by the general assembly of 1867, in place of Rev. Dr. Krebs. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Jefferson College in 1859. His style of preaching was plain, but he was always animated, and at times eloquent. His writings were vigorous, and he was one of the most useful men in his denomination. Dr. Rockwell was married in New York, June 22, 1842, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel M. and Ann B. (Butler) Frye. She bore him four sons and one daughter. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 29, 1882.

J. E. Rockwell

WATERHOUSE, Benjamin, physician, was born at Newport, R. I., in 1754, son of Timothy Waterhouse, who was judge of the court of common pleas for Newport county. He studied medicine in Newport for several years, but in 1775, just at the breaking-out of the war, he went to England, where he was placed under the care of Dr. Fothergill, who was a relative of his mother, and who took the deepest interest in his welfare. He also had a letter to John Wilkes, of whom he wrote freely in after years in his essay on Junius. He remained with Dr. Fothergill three years, closely attending to his studies, which he pursued also in Edinburgh, and finally in Leyden, where he was graduated in 1780. While pursuing his studies there he spent his vacations in traveling through different parts of Europe, and when his course was completed he returned to America, prepared to follow his profession. Three years later, 1783, he received the appointment of professor of the theory and practice of medicine in Harvard College, Cambridge, Mass. At that time there was but one medical school in America—the one in Philadelphia. While engaged in his duties as professor at Harvard, Dr. Waterhouse found time to write a number of books, among others, "Heads of a Course of Lectures on Natural History" (1810); "The Botanist (1811), and a "A Journal of a Young Man of Massachusetts," a novel founded on fact (1816). In 1799 his attention was drawn to inoculation for kine-pock by the discovery of Jenner, and it at once became with him an absorbing study. With a zeal that knew no bounds he labored with pen and voice to make known the advantages to be derived from inoculation, and he was the first physician in America to resort to it in his practice. This was in 1800. In 1810, when the prejudice against inoculation had been overcome, and the advantage of resorting to it as a means of protection from the small-pox was generally recognized, Dr. Waterhouse petitioned the legislature of Massachusetts to grant him some remuneration for the services he had rendered the public in bringing it into notice. In 1812 he severed his connection with the university, and in 1813 was appointed by Pres. Jefferson medical superintendent of the nine United States medical ports in New England, which office he held until 1820, when he wholly withdrew from professional life. From that time he gave his attention—save when drawn aside for the moment by peculiar and extraordinary cases—to literary matters, and chiefly to the "Letters of Junius." These letters, he held, were written by Lord Chatham. To this end he wrote a long treatise, in which he devoted quite as much space to anecdotes, biographical sketches and historical dissertations as to the subject in question. He had an extensive correspondence with numerous learned societies of which he was a member. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, and of similar societies in Bath and Manchester, England. In the Redwood Library there is a portrait of Dr. Waterhouse at the age of twenty-two years, painted by Gilbert Stuart, and presented to the library by Mrs. Waterhouse. He died at Cambridge, Mass., Oct. 2, 1846.

BRIGGS, Charles Frederick, author, was born in Nantucket, Mass., in 1804. Removing to New York city, he became connected with various newspapers, and in 1844 began the publication of the "Broadway Journal," a weekly. He retired in 1845, and Edgar Allen Poe, who had become his associate, conducted it alone. A series of letters, purporting to be from the pen of Fernando Mendez Pinto, were contributed to the "Evening Mirror," and excited much amusement by the satirical description of the affectations of the day given therein. From 1853 to 1856 Mr. Briggs was associated with George William Curtis and Parke Godwin in editing "Putnam's Magazine," and when a new series was begun in 1869 he again became an editor. He was employed in the New York custom-house for a time, but in 1870 joined the editorial staff of the Brooklyn "Union," and in 1874 was chief editor of that journal. Late in 1874 he became connected with the "Independent," and remained on the staff until his death. He wrote the following named novels, dealing humorously with life in New York: "Harry Franco: A Tale of the Great Panic" (1839); "The Haunted Merchant" (1843), and "The Trippings of Tom Pepper;

Chas. F. Briggs

or, The Results of Romancing" (1845). Other works were a story in pamphlet form, "Working a Passage; or, Life on a Liner" (1844); "Seaweeds from Nantucket's Shores," a volume of selections, but including original verse, and "History of the Atlantic Telegraph Cable," written in conjunction with A. Maverick. Mr. Briggs died in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 20, 1877.

MALBONE, Edward Greene, painter, was born in Newport, R. I., in August, 1777. He is said to have been an illegitimate son of Capt. John Malbone, and during the early part of his life was known by his mother's name, Greene. An act of legislature finally permitted him to assume that of his father. His grandfather, Col. Godfrey Malbone, or Malborn, as Petersen, in his "History of Rhode Island," spells it, was, according to the same authority, a native of Princess Anne county, Va., and about 1700 settled at Newport, where he was married to Margaret Scott. He became very wealthy by inheritance and by privateering, and was noted for his elegant hospitality. Two of his sons, Godfrey and John, also engaged in privateering and in slave dealing. Edward Malbone, as a boy, displayed refined and engaging manners and ingenuity in various ways, being fond of making kites and fireworks, of dissecting mechanical toys to learn the secret of their construction, and of painting tiny pictures for his friends. He cared little or nothing for the sports of other boys, but spent considerable time in reading in the Redwood library or in rambling alone in the country. He frequently visited the theatre to watch the process of scene painting, and having shown talent for sketching from nature, and having had some instruction, he was allowed to assist, and even to paint an entire scene. His success with this led him to consider taking up art as his profession, though his father was opposed to the step, and he received encouragement from the English consul at Providence, who advised him to make a specialty of miniature painting. This advice he took, and at the age of seventeen settled in Providence, where he remained two years. Subsequently he visited Boston (1796), New York and Philadelphia, and in the winter of 1800 went to Charleston, S. C., with his friend, Washington Allston. "His beautiful equanimity of soul and manners of rare amenity," to use Washington Allston's language concerning him, won the hearts of the South Carolinians, and he was treated with the greatest hospitality. In May, 1801, he accompanied Allston to London, and spent several months in studying the works of the masters and associating with the members of the Royal Academy, whose president, Benjamin West, urged him to remain in the metropolis, declaring that he had nothing to fear from professional competition. Malbone preferred his own country, however, and in the winter of 1801 returned to Charleston, where he resided for five years, meantime making trips to northern cities to execute commissions. Sedentary habits and intense application to work enfeebled his constitution, and late in 1806, having been warned that he was threatened with consumption, he sailed for the West Indies. After residing on the island of Jamaica for several months, without decided benefit, he returned to the United States, making his home in Savannah. Towards the close of his life Malbone took up painting in oils, and among the portraits executed in this medium is one of himself, now in the Corcoran Gallery, Washington, D. C. He also painted landscapes; but it is as a miniature painter that he is best known, and his work is equal to that of Isabey, Cosway, Ross and other masters in this special branch. "He had the happy faculty," says Allston, "of elevating the character without impairing the likeness. This was remarkable in his male heads; no woman ever lost any beauty from his hand; the fair would become still fairer under his pencil. To this he added a grace of execution all his own. He was amiable and generous, and wholly free from any professional jealousy." Tuckerman, in his "Book of the Artists," to evidence Malbone's skill in catching a likeness, states that a foreign artist, on being shown a miniature representing a beautiful girl of seventeen, recognized the features of an aged lady to whom he had been introduced a few days previous. Many of his miniatures exist, cherished as heirlooms, all having the qualities of perfect drawing, exquisite coloring and style. His most noted work, "The Hours," was painted in London, and represents three female figures: the Past, the Present and the Future. It was purchased from his heirs for $1,200, and is preserved in the Providence Athenæum. Two portraits of ladies of the Middleton family of South Carolina, famous beauties, were reproduced by John Cheney, in steel engravings entitled "Egeria" and "Annette." Examples of Malbone's art are to be seen in the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, and the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. He died at Savannah, Ga., May 7, 1807.

R. G. Ingersoll

INGERSOLL, Robert Green, lawyer and orator, was born at Dresden, Yates co., N. Y., Aug. 11, 1833, son of John and Mary (Livingston) Ingersoll. His father was a Congregational clergyman, well known in New York state for his eloquence and broad views; his mother was a daughter of Judge Robert Livingston, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., and his wife, Agnes O. Adams. Having completed his education in the schools of Illinois, whither his father had removed in 1843, Robert G. Ingersoll studied law and was admitted to the bar. He opened an office at Shawneetown, Ill., in partnership with his elder brother, Eben C. Ingersoll, who was representative in congress from Illinois (1864–70), and both became active in law and politics. In 1857 he removed to Peoria, then a rapidly growing business centre, and here, in 1860, he was an unsuccessful candidate for congress on the Democratic ticket. From the opening of the civil war he was active in his advocacy of the Federal cause, and in 1862 went to the front as colonel of the 11th Illinois cavalry. He was captured and held prisoner for several months, but was finally exchanged, and in 1864 resigned from the army to resume the practice of law. Having changed his allegiance to the Republican party, he was, in 1866, appointed attorney-general of Illinois, and further demonstrated his political importance as delegate to several successive national conventions. In the convention of 1876 he proposed the name of James G. Blaine as candidate for president, with a brilliant oration, in which he originated the famous title "Plumed Knight" as a designation for the Maine senator. In 1877 he declined appointment as minister to Germany. He has appeared in several historic cases, most notedly as counsel for the "Star Route" conspirators, Brady and Dorsey, in 1883, when he secured in 1878 an acquittal. On account of his increased reputation he removed to Washington, D. C., and some years later to New York city, where he resided until his death. He was one of the most eloquent and powerful orators of the day; had few equals before a jury, and was equally acceptable as a campaign speaker and on the lecture platform. His widest reputation, however, rests on his numerous witty attacks on certain popular forms of Christian teaching, as well as on the divine authority of the Bible. His lectures, which were published complete in 1883, contain such titles as "The Gods," "Ghosts," "Skulls," "Some Mistakes of Moses." Some of his best sayings were issued in book form in 1884, under the title "Prose Poems and Selections." He has also lectured repeatedly on the life and work of Thomas Paine and on Shakespeare. Col. Ingersoll was pre-eminent among modern orators for high poetical power and command of apt and beautiful imagery in expressing his ideas. He had few, if any, equals in his ability to touch the deepest chords of feeling. In 1862 he was married to Eva A. Parker of Groveland, Ill. They had two daughters. He died at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., July 21, 1899.

KELLEY, William Valentine, clergyman and editor, was born in Plainfield, N. J., Feb. 13, 1843, son of Rev. Benjamin and Eliza (Valentine) Kelley. Dr. Kelley is descended on his father's side from Puritan ancestors, who came from England to Newburyport, Mass., in 1635; and on his mother's side from the Long Island Valentines, allied by marriage to the Harper family. He was educated at Pennington Seminary, New Jersey, and Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., afterwards becoming professor of German, mathematics and natural science in Pennington Seminary. He was ordained to the ministry of the Methodist church by Bishop D. W. Clark, at Millville, N. J., in 1869. After filling pastorates in Burlington, Camden and New Brunswick, N. J., he obtained leave of absence for a year to travel and study in various parts of Europe, Asia and Africa. After his return to America, he was pastor successively of prominent churches in Buffalo, N. Y., Philadelphia, Pa., Newark, N. J., and New Haven, Conn., and for eight years occupied the pulpit of St. John's M. E. Church, Brooklyn, N. Y. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him in 1883 by Wesleyan University, and that of LL.D. by Dickinson College in 1899. For years he was a member of the New York state executive committee of the Evangelical Alliance, and is a member of the board of managers of the American Bible Society and of the missionary board of his denomination. He is trustee of Wesleyan University, Connecticut, Pekin University, China, and Drew Theological Seminary, Madison, N. J. He has declined several professorships in colleges and theological schools, but is a frequent lecturer and special preacher in such institutions. He was selected to represent his denomination in a discussion in the "Church Review" (Protestant Episcopal) on apostolic succession and the historic episcopate. Having been for years a writer and lecturer on literary, philosophical, historical and theological subjects, a contributor to reviews, periodicals and journals, and selected as the biographer of Bishops Wiley and Simpson, he was elected, in 1893, editor of the "Methodist Review," a position formerly held by Drs. John McClintock, Daniel D. Whedon and Daniel Curry. Dr. Kelley was re-elected editor of the "Review" in 1896 by the general conference at Cleveland, O.

William Valentine Kelley

EVERETT, Alexander Hill, author and statesman, was born in Boston, Mass., March 19, 1790, son of Rev. Oliver Everett, of Boston, and an elder brother of Edward Everett. He studied at the free school of Dorchester, Mass., and afterwards at Harvard University, where he was graduated, at the head of his class, in 1806. After teaching for a year at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H., he began to read law in the office of John Quincy Adams, and while thus occupied, entered on his literary career with articles contributed to the "Monthly Anthology." In 1809 he accompanied Mr. Adams to Russia, whither he had been sent as U. S. minister, and for two years resided at St. Petersburg, as an attaché of the legation. Before his return home, he visited Sweden, spent several months in England and a short time in Paris. Arriving in Boston, in 1812, he at once entered upon legal practice, and also became prominent as a writer and orator. The war with England was the occasion of his writing, for the "Patriot," a Democratic journal of Boston, a series of articles in favor of prosecuting the war, which were afterwards collected and published in a volume, entitled "Remarks on the Governor's Speech." In the same year he published in the "Patriot" a series of articles against the Hartford convention. He was an attaché of the legation to the Netherlands during 1815–16, and was chargé d'affaires during 1818–24. In the latter capacity he rendered important services by conducting the claims of the United States for spoliations suffered during the French ascendancy. Meantime, continuing his literary labors, he wrote for the "North American Review" and various other periodicals, and also prepared and published in London and Boston, a book entitled "Europe; or, a General Survey of the Political Situation of the Principal Powers, with Conjectures on Their Future Prospects, by a Citizen of the United States." This work was considered so valuable that it was translated into German, with a commentary by Prof. Jacobi, of Halle, and also into French and Spanish. In 1824 Mr. Everett returned to America, but in 1825 was appointed minister to Spain. While there he invited Washington Irving to become an attaché of the legation, and besides rendering this service to literature, he aided William Hickling Prescott in collecting material for his immortal histories. On his return to America, in 1829, he became editor of the "North American Review," which he conducted with signal ability for five years. He became a member of the state senate in 1830; was the author of the address issued by the convention of 1831, by which Henry Clay was nominated for the presidency; and in 1833, as chairman of a committee of the tariff convention, he drew up a memorial in reply to one prepared by Mr. Gallatin, for the free-trade convention of 1832. In 1840 he spent two months in Cuba, as confidential commissioner, investigating charges brought against the U. S. consul, and on his return, accepted the presidency of Jefferson College, Louisiana. This position he was soon afterwards obliged by ill-health to resign. Besides the literary works already referred to, Mr. Everett published a vast number of fugitive articles, and also the following volumes: "New Ideas on Population, with Remarks on the Theories of Godwin and Malthus" (1822); "America; or, a General Survey of the Political Situation of the Principal Powers of the Western Continent, with Conjectures on Their Future Prospects, by a Citizen of the United States" (1827); "Critical and Miscellaneous Essays" (1845 and 1847), and "Poems" (1845). He wrote the lives of Joseph Warren and Patrick Henry for Sparks' "American Biography," and was one of the many distinguished contributors to the columns of the younger Nathan Hale's "Boston Miscellany of Literature and Fashion" during the brief existence of that publication. An accomplished orator, he delivered numerous public addresses on important occasions. In 1845 he was appointed commissioner to China, and set out for his post, but on account of ill-health did not arrive there until the following year. He died at Canton, China, June 28, 1847.

Chauncey Giles

GILES, Chauncey, clergyman, was born at Charlemont, Franklin co., Mass., May 11, 1818, son of John and Almira (Avery) Giles. Having completed his preparatory studies at Bennington, Vt., he entered Williams College; but before the close of the course ill health compelled his withdrawal. He then taught school at Fishkill, Rochester and Palmyra, N. Y., and at Hamilton, Lebanon and Pomeroy, O.; and having meantime been converted to the doctrines of Swedenborg, he was ordained as a minister in May, 1853. In November of the same year he became pastor of the First New-Jerusalem Church, Cincinnati, where he remained ten years, and then accepted the call of the First Society of New York city. During his incumbency there the church building was greatly improved and enlarged. On Jan. 1, 1878, he became pastor of the First New-Jerusalem Church of Philadelphia, where he remained until his death. Mr. Giles was an impressive preacher, thoroughly in earnest and a stanch defender of his principles. He made good use of his early experience in teaching to enforce and simplify his discourses, and his remarkable facility in illustrating spiritual things by natural further added to his power and influence. In 1863 he was consecrated "ordaining minister," an office in his denomination analogous to that of bishop in the Episcopal church, and from 1875 until his death was president of the general convention of the New-Jerusalem church in America. The degrees of A.B. and A.M. were conferred on him by Williams College in 1876. In addition to numerous sermons, tracts and articles, many of which have been translated into French, German and Italian, he published "The Nature of Spirit and of Man as a Spiritual Being" (1864); "The Incarnation, Death and Mediation of Our Lord Jesus Christ" (1868); "Heavenly Blessedness: What It Is, and How Attained" (1872); "The Spiritual World and Our Children There" (1874); "Perfect Prayer, How Offered, How Answered" (1883); "Evolution" (1887); "The Forgiveness of Sin" (1889); "Why I Am a New Churchman" (1892); "Consolation" (1893). He also wrote several children's stories of considerable merit: "The Wonderful Pocket" (1867); "The Magic Spectacles" (1868); "The Gate of Pearl" (1869); "The Magic Shoes, and Other Stories" (1869), and "The Valley of Diamonds, and Other Stories" (1881). These stories are characterized by the same simple and direct style which is found in all his writings, and have for their aim "the clothing of spiritual truths in the form of beautiful stories and talks." After his death a memorial volume, "Progress in Spiritual Knowledge," containing his biography and an estimate of his life-work, was published by the American New-Church Tract and Publication Society (1895), also a volume of sermons, entitled "The Sanctity of Marriage" (1896). Mr. Giles was married, Sept. 8, 1841, to Eunice Lakey, of Palmyra, N. Y. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 6, 1893.

ROHLFS, Charles, actor, was born in New York city, Feb. 15, 1853. Even as a child he displayed histrionic talent, and became famous among his schoolmates for his spirited recitation of dramatic verses. In 1877 he made his first professional appearance, under the management of Tompkins and Hill. After the close of his first season he filled engagements in the support of Edwin Booth, John McCullough and Mary Anderson, and then, going to New York, he became a member of the Criterion Comedy Company, of which De Wolf Hopper was proprietor. When Mr. Hopper starred in the play "One Hundred Wives," Mr. Rohlfs was given a small and insignificant part, which, however, afforded him ample opportunity to display his talent for facial expression, and he immediately made a great success of it. Under his treatment it became a leading part, and the actor was brought so prominently into notice that several desirable engagements in dramatic companies were offered him. He accepted one to support Lawrence Barrett, and in subsequent seasons he played Hotspur, in the company of which McAuley was Falstaff; was with John E. Owens for a short time; took the leading heavy part in the play "Samuel of Posen," and played Carojac in "The Banker's Daughter." In 1884, after his marriage to the novelist, Anna Katharine Green, he left the stage, out of consideration for his wife, and engaged in the designing of ornamental iron-work for six years. At the end of that time, unable to forget his early predilections, he returned to his profession, staging his wife's novel, "The Leavenworth Case," and playing, in its second season, the part of Harwell, which at first was taken by Joseph Haworth. By his clever interpretation of the part, Mr. Rohlfs established his rank as an actor of exceptional power in the portrayal of parts requiring the exhibition of great emotion. During this tour as a star, in 1892–93, the critics discovered his especial fitness for tragic rôles, and consequently urged him to enter the field of the standard drama. In the season of 1894–95 he made a recital tour for the purpose of exhibiting his fitness for such rôles. His methods have been compared to those of Richard Mansfield and his expression and demeanor to E. S. Willard. During the political campaign of 1896 he was active as a platform speaker on the Republican side, bringing into effective service a talent for story-telling.

Anna Katharine Green

ROHLFS, Anna Katharine Green, author, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1846, daughter of James Wilson and Catherine Ann Green. Her father was a lawyer, and one of an old Connecticut family. She was educated in the public schools of New York city and Buffalo, whither the family had removed in 1857, and completed the course of study at Ripley Female College, Poultney, Vt., in 1867. Then returning to her native city, she engaged in literary work. In childhood she had written numerous stories and poems, but her novel, "The Leavenworth Case" (1878), was her first serious work as a prose writer. Her work on this was most carefully done, and being given to the public only after repeated revisions and study, at once attracted the attention of the literary world. Its sale was phenomenal, and the demand from publishers for books from her pen gave her ample occupation and remuneration. During the next seventeen years she wrote and published fifteen novels and two books of poems, the latter being all written before the publication of "The Leavenworth Case." The sale of her first novel had exceeded 750,000 volumes in 1894. The story was dramatized and produced during the season of 1891–92, her husband sustaining the leading part—Harwell. This book is also used as a text-book in Yale University to demonstrate the fallacy of circumstantial evidence, and several noted jurists have acknowledged its mastery of legal points. Miss Green was married in Brooklyn, in 1884, to Charles Rohlfs, an actor, and soon after took up her residence in Buffalo. They have three children—Rosamond, Sterling and Roland. She has retained her maiden name in all her writings, and has made it known throughout the world wherever they have been translated. Her published works include "A Strange Disappearance" (1879); "The Sword of Damocles" (1881); "Hand and Ring" (1883); "X. Y. Z." (1883); "The Mill Mystery" (1886); "7 to 12" (1887); "Behind Closed Doors" (1888); "The Forsaken Inn" (1890); "A Matter of Millions" (1890); "The Old Stone House" (1891); "Cynthia Wakeham's Money" (1892); "Marked Personal" (1893); "Miss Hurd: An Enigma" (1894); "Dr. Izard" (1895); "That Affair Next Door" (1897); "Agatha Webb" (1899), and her poems, "The Defense of the Bride and Other Poems" (1882), and "Risifi's Daughter," a drama (1887).

T. W. Chambers

CHAMBERS, Talbot Wilson, clergyman, was born at Carlisle, Cumberland co., Pa., Feb. 25, 1819, son of William C. and Mary (Ege) Chambers, and descendant of one of three brothers Scotch-Irishmen, who emigrated to Pennsylvania from county Antrim, Ireland, about 1720. His father, a graduate of Dickinson College, and a cultured physician, was an elder in the Presbyterian church at Carlisle, and later, for a longer period, in the First Church of Philadelphia. His mother, daughter of Michael Ege, a wealthy iron manufacturer, was descended from Michael Ege, who came to this country in 1783, probably from Mannheim, Germany. Dr. Chambers was the third of nine children. In 1830 he entered Dickinson College in his native town; in 1831 became a communicant in the Presbyterian church; in 1832 entered the sophomore class of Rutgers College. Dr. Alexander McClelland, professor of languages at Rutgers, a remarkable scholar and preacher, had been a professor in Dickinson College, and the parents of young Chambers were anxious to place their son under his direct influence, hence the transfer. Dr. Chambers was graduated in 1834, sharing with two others the second honor in a class of twenty, and then entered the theological seminary at New Brunswick. In the autumn of 1836 he entered Princeton Seminary, where he remained a year, his studies being more than once interrupted by illness. He added Arabic and German to his regular studies, and at one time thought of studying medicine as well, in order to increase his usefulness in the missionary field, which he had a strong desire to enter. He was offered a scholarship in the seminary, but was obliged to decline it, and gave up study, financial losses in the family obliging him to teach. For nearly two years, in 1837–39, he was a tutor in families at Vicksburg, Natchez and Oakley, Miss., and having continued theological study, was licensed to preach, Oct. 21, 1838, at Clinton, Miss. During the controversy between the old and new school branches of the Presbyterian church, then at its height, Dr. Chambers sided with the conservatives, while his father's family were all with the other faction. Unable to accept new school views, unwilling to grieve his family by connecting himself with the old school branch, he found a way out of the dilemma by entering the Reformed (Dutch) church. On Oct. 13th he began preaching for the Second Reformed Church of Raritan, at Somerville, N. J., and on Jan. 22, 1840, was ordained to the ministry, and installed pastor. For ten years he ministered to that church, which prospered numerically and financially under him. During that same period he took an active interest in politics as a Whig, and contributed editorials on current political topics to the Somerset "Whig." On Dec. 2, 1849, he became one of the pastors of the Collegiate Reformed (Dutch) Church, New York city, being installed in the Middle Church, Lafayette place, and preached in rotation until 1871, when he was assigned to special duty in the Middle Church. His connection with this church never ceased, although it was transferred to another locality, and his full ministerial service was about forty-three years in duration. For many years he was the oldest minister of the Collegiate Church in active service, and for three years its oldest minister. He was in a remarkable degree familiar with the history, doctrines and usages of the church, and was strenuous for the observance of its constitutional requirements. He was one of the most active members of the classis; was repeatedly a delegate to the general synod, and in 1863 presided over it. In 1857 he wrote a report committing the church to the independent administration of its foreign missions, which was adopted. He was for twenty-two years a member of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Reformed Church, and for the last eight years of his life, its president. For many years he was a manager of the American Bible Society and chairman of its committee on versions. He was a member of the company of Old Testament revisers, at various times filled temporarily the chairs of New Testament exegesis at Princeton, Union, Hartford and New Brunswick theological seminaries; taught dogmatic theology at New Brunswick during the illness of Prof. Van Zandt, and lectured on "The Law" at Lane Theological Seminary. He was a member of the American Tract Society and chairman of its publishing and executive committees; an active friend of the Evangelical Alliance; president of the western section of the Alliance of the Reformed Churches holding the presbyterian system, and later president of the alliance itself; trustee of Rutgers College from 1868, and of Columbia College from 1881; a manager of the Presbyterian Hospital and of the Leake and Watts Orphan House, and was connected with many other organizations. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Columbia in 1853, and that of LL.D. from Rutgers in 1888. Dr. Chambers was a man of wide culture; was more or less familiar with the languages; had a thorough knowledge of church history, of doctrinal and critical controversies, and of hymnology. His books are: "Noonday Prayer Meeting in Fulton Street" (1837); "Memorial of Theodore Frelinghuysen" (1862); "Exposition of the Prophecies of Amos and Zechariah" in the Schaff-Lange "Commentary" (1874); "The Psalter: A Witness to the Divine Origin of the Bible," which contains his lectures on the Vedder foundation, delivered at New Brunswick (1876); "Companion to the Revised Old Testament" (1885). He edited papers on "Pentateuchal Criticism" (1889); contributed many articles to the "Concise Dictionary of Religious Knowledge" and editorials to the "Christian Intelligencer" and New York "Observer," and was the author of book reviews, occasional papers, pamphlets and published sermons, mounting in number into the thousands. He was an associate editor of the "Presbyterian and Reformed Review," and the earlier "Princeton Review." Dr. Chambers was married at Raritan, N. J., May 21, 1841, to Louisa Mercer, daughter of Gen. John and Elizabeth (Van Vechten) Frelinghuysen, and descendant of Rev. Theodorus Jacobus Frelinghuysen (1691–1747), "the apostle of the Raritan valley." Six sons and three daughters survived the parents. Dr. Chambers died in New York city, Feb. 3, 1896, and was interred at Somerville, N. J.

HECKEWELDER, John Gottlieb Ernestus, missionary and author, was born at Bedfordshire, England, March 12, 1743. He was brought to America when eleven years of age, and at nineteen began missionary labors with Christian Frederick Post in Ohio. Later (1765–71) he was engaged in labor nearer home; was an assistant to David Zeisberger (1771–86), and after 1788 was an agent in Ohio of the Moravian Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. He helped Gens. Rufus Putnam and Benjamin Lincoln to negotiate treaties at Vincennes in 1792 and at Niagara in in 1793. In 1797 he surveyed the lands granted to the Christian Indians on the Muskingum, and the next year settled the remnant of them there, living at Gnadenhütten from 1801 until 1810, when he returned to the East. He contributed to the "Transactions" of the Philosophical Society, of which he was a member, and published "An Account of the History, Manner and Customs of the Indian Nations" (1818), which was translated into French and German; "A Narrative of the Missions of the United Brethren among the Delaware and Mohegan Indians" (1820), and "List of Names given by the Delawares to Rivers, Streams and Localities in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia" (1822). The two former are valued as authorities on their subjects. His life, by E. Rondthaler, appeared in 1847. He died at Bethlehem, Pa., Jan. 21, 1823.

HUNT, Harriot Kezia, physician, was born in Boston, Mass., in 1805, daughter of Joab Hunt, a shipping merchant, distinguished for great strength and independence of character. She received a thorough education in the best schools of her native city, and in 1827, on the death of her father, which left the family in straitened circumstances, she, with her only sister, opened a school for girls. In this connection her attention was first called to sanitary conditions and the prevention of disease, and she began serious study of medical text-books. An opportunity for practical observation and experience was afforded her later through acquaintance with Dr. and Mrs. Valentine Mott, who came from London and established themselves in Boston. Miss Hunt gave up her school and for three years acted as secretary to Mrs. Mott, meanwhile vigorously prosecuting her studies with Dr. Mott. Her experience and advanced studies but deepened her desire for the medical profession, and in 1835, with her sister, Sarah, she opened an office for regular medical practice. Her reading had been thorough and profound, and as she was not recognized by the schools, she did not hold herself bound by their regulations and formulas. Mental disease specially attracted her, and with her keen perception and reflective faculties she soon discovered the cure of many physical maladies was through "Ministering to a mind diseased, or plucking from the memory a rooted sorrow." In 1843 she organized in Charlestown the Ladies' Physiological Society, and addressed the members at their bi-monthly meetings on hygiene of the body and the mind and the prevention of disease. In this way she obtained the ease and facility in speaking which she afterwards displayed before larger audiences. She made application, in 1847, to the faculty of Harvard College for permission to attend a course of lectures in the medical school, but although she was then forty-two years of age and had had twelve years' practice as a physician, her application was refused on the ground of "expediency." Three years later, on repeating her request, the desired permission was granted; but the vehement protestation of the class of 1851 caused her to relinquish this opportunity. Dr. Hunt became early interested in the women's rights movement, and frequently addressed conventions on the sanitary reforms needed among women. This opened the way for several lecturing tours through New England, New York state and Ohio, when her subject was always "Woman as a Physician to Her Sex." The practical results of her teaching have been large and of immense benefit to women; while the example of this pioneer practitioner in medicine has induced many to follow in her steps. She persevered through years of opprobrium and misjudgment, and to her are largely due the facilities and encouragement which women now possess in studying for the medical profession. She had a happy, useful and successful career in Boston, and her words, "All women-workers have my benediction," are significant of the fullness of her life. The Women's Medical College of Philadelphia conferred on her the degree of M.D., in 1853. For twenty-five years she contested the payment of her taxes on the ground of the injustice of taxation without representation. She published in 1856: "Glances and Glimpses; or, Fifty Years' Social, including Twenty Years' Professional, Life." She died in Boston, Mass., Jan. 2, 1875.

ELWELL, Edward H., journalist and author, was born in Portland, Me., Dec. 14, 1825, son of Charles and Margaret (Patterson) Elwell. His father was a shipmaster of Portland, whose family came from Gloucester, Mass. He received his education in the public schools of Portland, and at the age of seventeen became an apprentice to the printing business in the office of the "Daily American," remaining there until the paper was discontinued. Then after spending two years as a journeyman in the office of the "Christian Mirror," he took charge, as foreman, of the "Free Will Baptist Repository," published at Limerick, Me. He then, with the late Edwin Plummer, started a new weekly literary paper in Portland, called the "Northern Pioneer," the first number appearing July 1, 1848. At the end of four months, Mr. Elwell purchased the interest of Mr. Plummer, and united the "Tribune" with the Portland "Transcript," taking editorial charge of the consolidated journal, Oct. 25, 1848. In April, 1855, the Portland "Eclectic" was united with the "Transcript." Mr. Pickard, its editor, soon after purchasing an interest, became, in 1860, a member of the firm of Elwell, Pickard & Co. The circulation of this paper, under such careful editorial management, steadily increased, until it became recognized as one of the leading family newspapers of the country. Mr. Elwell spoke plainly whenever any question of principle or reform was under consideration. He championed the anti-slavery movement, threw the weight of his influence on the side of prohibition, and made effective pleas for the Indian. His influence was felt in several prominent public and benevolent organizations, including the Maine Historical Society, and he was a founder of the Maine Press Association. In 1858 he was one of the pioneer company that visited Aroostook county, and by his pamphlet, called attention to the wonderful resources of that wilderness region. He published "The Boys of '35," which, under the guise of fiction, gives the true story of his boyhood; a series of valuable essays, entitled "Fraternity Papers" (1886), and "Portland and Vicinity," the best guide-book to Portland. He was most popular as a public lecturer, and his services were in great demand. Mr. Elwell was married, in 1852, to Sarah C., daughter of Capt. John Polleys, of Portland; they had two daughters and three sons. He died at Bar Harbor, Me., July 14, 1890.

E. H. Elwell.

Jas Savage

SAVAGE, James, author, was born in Boston, Mass., July 13, 1784, son of Habijah and Elizabeth (Tudor) Savage. He descended from Maj. Thomas Savage, who sailed from St. Albans, England, to Boston, in 1625. His father was a prosperous Boston merchant; his mother was a daughter of John Tudor, also of Boston. He was educated at Hingham and at Washington Academy, Machias, Me., afterwards attending Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1803, presenting an English oration, "Patronage of Genius." Then reading law, he was admitted to the bar in January, 1807. Previous to this he had become a member of the Boston Anthology Society, a club composed of the finest scholars of the city, who met at private dwellings for literary criticisms, discussions of literature, theology and topics of the day; and during a period of five years he was an editor of the "Monthly Anthology," the first purely literary magazine in New England, and forerunner of the "North American Review." Mr. Savage was elected to the state senate in 1826, also to the executive council in 1830, and was a delegate to the state convention on the revision of the constitution in 1820. He was the founder of the Provident Institution for Savings, which was the first savings bank in Boston, being its secretary, treasurer, vice-president and president; was for many years president of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and its treasurer for nineteen years. Many years were devoted to antiquarian research, and his acquisitions comprise gleanings from New England history, extending along one hundred pages in the "Massachusetts Historical Collections," of names of early settlers, extracts from records and an account of rare books and tracts written in New England. He prepared for publication from the original manuscripts "John Winthrop's History of New England" (1825–26; 2d ed., 1853); edited Paley's works (5 vols., 1828; new ed., 1830); and prepared "A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England, Showing Three Generations of Those Who Came Before May, 1692, on the Basis of Farmer's Register" (4 vols., 1860–64). This is by no means free from errors, but as the "North American Review" said of it: "considering the obscurity of most of those whose names are mentioned, their number and the difficulty of obtaining information respecting them, it is the most stupendous work on genealogy ever compiled." Mr. Savage died in Boston, Mass., March 8, 1873.

TOWNDROW, Thomas, inventor and journalist, was born at Crich, Derbyshire, England, May 7, 1810, son of Richard and Ann (Jerome) Towndrow. When sixteen years of age he studied shorthand, and two years later made a verbatim report of William Cobbett's speech on his defeat as a candidate for member of parliament, delivered from a window of Castle Inn. After having mastered James Henry Lewis's system of shorthand, in 1830, he came to the United States, and when but twenty-one years of age published his first book on shorthand, issued at Boston, Mass., a second edition being issued at New Haven, Conn., the next year. Not being satisfied with either of these two works, which were founded on a stenographic basis, while visiting England, in 1834, he published a purely phonetic work, with connective vowels, entitled "Complete Guide to the Art of Shorthand Writing, Being a New and Comprehensive System of Representing the Elementary Sounds of the English Language in Stenographic Characters," which is believed to have been the original phonetic system of shorthand brought before the public. After his return to the United States, a few years later, he taught this system in Boston and Salem, Mass.; Portland, Me.; Providence and Newport, R. I., and in Bowdoin, Harvard and Yale colleges. Soon after going to New York, about 1839, and discovering that he was not receiving honest treatment from his publishers, he gave up his shorthand publications and became connected with the New York "Herald." He was also sent to Utica to report the trial of Alexander McLeod for burning the lake steamer Caroline, which was being used by Canadian insurgents for the transportation of arms and ammunition. In 1841 Mr. Towndrow became a member of the staff of the New York "Tribune," and in May, 1891, celebrated his golden jubilee as a reporter of that paper. His "Guide to Shorthand" had lain dormant for nearly fifty years, but in 1886 he revised it and placed it again before the public. New systems, however, having developed, it was difficult to convince a new generation that the honor of being the inventor of phonography should be his, it having already been claimed by a recent author. Mr. Towndrow was a faithful and indefatigable worker, having reported many interesting cases during his long career. He was at one time the police reporter for every paper in the city, spending his days on trains and street cars and his nights in the police stations in search of news. He was married, in 1857, to Eleanor Randall. They had four daughters, two of whom are living. He died at New Rochelle, N. Y., May 7, 1898.

POPE, Nathaniel, jurist, was born at Louisville, Ky., Jan. 5, 1784, son of William and Penelope (Edwards) Pope. He was educated at Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., and afterwards removed to Illinois territory. In 1809 he was made secretary of the territory, and in 1817 went to congress as a delegate. When Illinois became a state he was appointed judge of the U. S. district court, an office he held until his death. There were many acts in the life of Judge Pope which bore strongly on the future of the great state of Illinois, but none, perhaps, more than his part in the passage of the Enabling Act by congress providing for the admission of Illinois territory as a state. The feasibility of opening a canal between Lake Michigan and the Illinois river was admitted by every one who had inspected the location and had given the subject consideration. This successfully carried out would not only open up new channels of trade, but would tend to unite the East and West by a chain whose links would be welded together not only by friendship but by a community of interest. The arguments adduced by Judge Pope were deemed conclusive, and his amendment was adopted without a revision. By this well-timed action there was secured to Illinois an additional strip of territory fifty-one miles in width, extending from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river, out of which were formed fourteen populous and wealthy counties. Judge Pope was married, in 1808, to Lucretia Backus, of New London, Conn. One of his sons was Maj.-Gen. John Pope, of the U. S. army, who distinguished himself at the battle of Monterey and was promoted on the field. He died in 1892. His only surviving

child (1899) is Mrs. Beverly Allen, of St. Louis, who is in her eighty-fifth year. Judge Pope died in St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 23, 1850.

Lilian Whiting

WHITING, Lilian, author and journalist, was born at Niagara Falls, N. Y., Oct. 3, 1855, daughter of Lorenzo Dow and Lucretia (Clement) Whiting. Her father's ancestry dated back to the Rev. William Whiting, first Unitarian minister of Concord, Mass., and on the maternal side to Cotton Mather. Mrs. Whiting was descended from a family of Episcopal divines, one of whom was the Rev. Abram Wheeler, somewhat prominent in the early episcopacy of New England. The daughter was educated at home under her mother's supervision, and became familiar with the masters in English literature before she could read. "I do not remember learning to read," she has written; "I was simply steeped in the literary atmosphere of our quiet country home." During her infancy her parents removed to Illinois, where for twenty years her father was a member of the state legislature, both senate and house, and was influential in framing the present state constitution. She showed an inclination to literature from her earliest childhood, and after a few years of able work in the editorial chair, she found herself possessed of a reading public sufficient to insure her the more personal successes of independent authorship. In 1880 she removed to Boston, which seemed to offer the best field, and that city has been her home ever since. Here she was engaged as art critic; as literary editor of the "Traveller" for eight years, and as editor-in-chief of the "Budget" for three years, when she resigned to devote herself to independent work. In 1880 she began a series of weekly letters to the Chicago "Inter-Ocean" and the New Orleans "Times-Democrat," which have been kept up uninterruptedly ever since. She is a contributor to the Harper publications, the "Independent," and the New York "Times." Frances E. Willard wrote of Miss Whiting: "It has been well said that her creed as a journalist is that her mission is a ministry; that the responsibility of the journalist is to freight the space he occupies with the best thought and the utmost significance that he can gather into it. Strength and tenderness are blended in her nature; and it often seems as if the keen and brilliant editorials which she produces could hardly have been penned by the same hand which writes poems 'as tender as a rose-leaf and sweet as the breath of violets.'" Miss Whiting's most enduring work is to be found in the several volumes published since she began to devote herself to independent writing. The three volumes entitled "The World Beautiful" (1894) have passed through many editions. In them she appears as "the exponent and, indeed, in the modern sense, the originator of a new philosophy, which is just outside the pale of exact classification. It is ethical, metaphysical, psychological, what you will—but always irresistible. It is not a tissue of dry and abstruse speculation, but a living, thrilling emanation from a life that has demonstrated to full measure the exaltation and serenity possible to one who holds himself receptive to the higher influences." In 1897 appeared "After Her Death: The Story of a Summer"—a work based on psychic experiences following the death of her most beloved friend, Kate Field. From the basis of facts Miss Whiting makes a telling plea for the possibility of intercourse between the seen and the unseen. A collection of her verses was published in 1895, and in 1899 a revised and enlarged edition of this volume, "From Dreamland Sent," was issued. Of her verse Mrs. Helen Campbell writes: "Lilian Whiting's poems are full of that absolute faith in the divine love that marks, at every point, this most spiritual of writers. There is no other name in American literature to-day that carries with it the same sense of keen intelligence and trained critical ability—united to insight—that never fails of playful humor, a full power of analysis, yet who gives us this steady insistence on the place of the higher life, and the nearness of what we once called the 'unknowable.'" She also published in 1899 "A Study of the Life and Poetry of Mrs. Browning," and "Kate Field: A Record," the latter being a biography of Miss Field, whose life was one of singular interest.

Wm. S. Plumer

PLUMER, William Swan, clergyman and author, was born at Griersburg (now Darlington), Beaver co., Pa., July 26, 1802. He was graduated at Washington College, Virginia, in 1822, and at Princeton Theological Seminary in 1825; was licensed by the presbytery of New Brunswick, June 14, 1826, and ordained an evangelist by the presbytery of Orange, May 19, 1827. In 1826–29 he was an evangelist in southern Virginia and North Carolina, during which he organized a church at Danville, Va., and one at Warrenton, N. C. Subsequently he preached at Raleigh, Washington and Newbern, N. C., and in Prince Edward and Charlotte counties, Va.; he was stated supply of a church at Briery, Va. (1829–30); pastor of Tabb Street Church, Petersburgh (1831–34), and of the First Church, Richmond (1834–46), founding in that city the "Watchman of the South," of which he was editor and sole proprietor for eight years. In 1838 he was largely instrumental in founding an institution for the deaf, dumb and blind at Staunton, Va. His next pastorate was in Baltimore, where he ministered to the Franklin Street Church (1847–54). In 1854–62 he was professor of didactic and polemic theology in Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny, Pa., and then (1855–62) was pastor of the Central Church in that place. Leaving this charge, he resided in Philadelphia for three years, and was pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Pottsville, Pa. (1865–66). In January, 1867, he removed to South Carolina to become professor of didactic and polemic theology in the theological seminary at Columbia and occupied that chair until 1875, when, at his own request, he was transferred to the chair of historic, casuistic and pastoral theology, which he held until 1880, when, a few months before his death, the seminary was closed for lack of funds. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Princeton, Lafayette and Washington colleges in 1838, and LL.D. by the University of Mississippi in 1857. He was moderator of the Old School Presbyterian general assembly in 1838, and of the Southern Presbyterian general assembly in 1871. He published a number of books, including: "The Bible True and Infidelity Wicked" (1848); "Short Sermons to Little Children" (1850); "The Saint and the Sinner" (1851); "The Grace of Christ" (1853), "Rome against the Bible and the Bible against Rome" (1854); "The Church and Her Enemies" (1856); "Vital Godliness" (1865); "Studies in the Book of Psalms" (1866); "Words of Truth and Love" (1868); Commentaries on the Epistle to the Hebrews" (1870). He was an impressive and at times impassioned preacher and exercised a strong personal influence over his hearers, his deep and sonorous voice contributing to the effect. Dr. Plumer died in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 22, 1880.

Thos J. Hill

HILL, Thomas Jefferson, manufacturer, was born at Pawtucket, R. I., March 4, 1805, son of Cromwell and Cynthia (Walker) Hill. His father, a native of Rehoboth, Mass., removed about 1800 to Pawtucket, where for many years he worked at the trade of a smith, largely depending for his patronage on the cotton mills already established there. The son attended the district schools of his native town until his fourteenth year, and then, after two years in his father's shop, became an apprentice of Pitcher & Gay, manufacturers of cotton machinery. Upon attaining his majority, he established himself on an independent basis, and employing several workmen, took contracts from Pitcher & Gay and other firms, and gradually built up a good business. He removed to Providence in 1830, to become superintendent of the Providence Steam Mill, owned by Samuel Slater, "father of the American cotton manufacturies," with whom, four years later, he formed a partnership, under the style of the Providence Machine Co., to conduct the manufacturing of cotton mill machinery. The business had already attained considerable proportions on Mr. Slater's death, in 1835, and was thereafter conducted by Mr. Hill. In 1837, with the intention of transferring his interests to Willimantic, Conn., he purchased the Lee Cotton Mill at that place, and putting in improved appliances, inaugurated a spool-thread industry, and began the manufacture of machinery. Having decided, however, to remain in Providence, he in 1845 sold the property to A. D. and J. Y. Smith, who organized the concern since known as the Smithville Manufacturing Co. In the same year he purchased an extensive tract of land in Providence, from the Stonington Railroad Co., and buying out the interests of all his partners, he in 1846 erected the buildings still occupied by the Providence Machine Co. as a manufactory for all kinds of cotton and woolen working machinery. Here under a contract with Francis Skinner, of Boston, he in 1847 constructed for the Naumkeag Mills of Salem the first fly-frames made in the United States, and thereafter continued their manufacture as a profitable specialty. These machines were first used in England, about 1840, and although many American manufacturers had attempted to make them, successful accomplishment was reserved for Mr. Hill's skill and ingenuity. In 1850, in association with Francis Skinner, Benjamin E. Bates and other Boston capitalists, he formed a company for developing and applying to manufacturing purposes the water power of the Androscoggin river, at Lewiston, Me., an enterprise which led almost immediately to the creation of an industrial centre and the erection of many mills and factories. Mr. Hill himself erected many factories and a foundry there, and in 1854 purchased the Bay Mill, large cotton works at East Greenwich, R. I. In 1863 he purchased a tract of land in Warwick, R. I., upon which, in association with Samuel W. Kilvert and others, he erected, in 1867, the Rhode Island Malleable Iron Works. Solely at his own expense he built and furnished a schoolhouse at Warwick for the children of operatives, adding also a place of worship in the upper story. In 1875 he added to his property in that vicinity by the erection of the Elizabeth Mill of 20,000 spindles, for the manufacture of cotton yarns, which was named for his wife. It was the beginning of the village of Hill Grove, now an important manufacturing centre. Among other corporations created by his untiring energy and enterprise was the Providence Dredging Co., organized in 1866; the Providence Pile-driving Co., organized in 1874, and the Providence Machine Co., incorporated into a joint stock company in 1874. In addition to all this he was for over forty years president of the Limerock National Bank, and for twenty-five years vice-president of the City Savings Bank, both of Providence. His life, although busy, was not so completely occupied as to preclude many and valuable services to his state and city. He was a member of the city council (1848–52, 1855–56) and a representative in the general assembly (1878). Among his social connections was the Slater Club of Providence; the Home Market Club of Boston; the Rhode Island Agricultural and Historical societies, and the Rhode Island Veteran Citizens' Historical Society, of which he was vice-president at the time of his decease. Mr. Hill's career was one of unusual activity, displaying not only skill, energy and untiring enterprise, but also an eminent executive ability and great public spirit. Although he founded and was prominently associated with numerous important corporations, the Providence Machine Co. was always the special subject of his attention and oversight. Few men have personally done more to develop the business and financial interests of the state, nor can his services or his example be speedily forgotten. Mr. Hill was thrice married: first, Oct. 12, 1825, to Betsey, daughter of Sylvanus Brown, of Pawtucket, who died in 1859; second, Dec. 9, 1861, to Olive L., daughter of Stephen Farnham, of Canterbury, Conn., who died in 1866, and third, Aug. 9, 1869, to Elizabeth C., daughter of John H. Kenyon, of Warwick, R. I. Mr. Hill died in Providence, R. I., July 24, 1894.

PITCHER, Molly, revolutionary heroine, was born in Pennsylvania, probably at Carlisle, Oct. 13, 1744. Her right name was Mary Ludwig, and she was the daughter of John George Ludwig, who came to this country from Germany with the Palatines. She was employed as a servant in the family of Gen. William Irvine, at Carlisle, and on July 24, 1769, was married to John Hays, a barber. On Dec. 1, 1775, Hays was commissioned gunner in Proctor's 1st Pennsylvania artillery, Continental line, and she followed him to the field. This was a common thing for the wives of private soldiers to do, their time being spent in laundering for the officers. At the battle of Monmouth she made herself useful by carrying water from a spring to the men in action, the mercury being at 96 degrees in the shade. Her husband's company was stationed on rising ground, behind Livingston's and Varnum's brigade, and he was shot down, but not killed, during a charge made by the British cavalry and infantry. As no one was competent to take Hays' place, the removal of the cannon was ordered, but Molly, dropping her pail (or pitcher, as some accounts have it), seized the rammer, and vowed that she would avenge his death. She proved an excellent substitute, her courage excited the admiration of all, and on the following morning, in her soiled garments, Gen. Greene presented her to Washington, who praised her gallantry, and commissioned her sergeant. It is related that she received many presents from the French officers, and that she would sometimes pass along the French lines, cocked hat in hand, and would get it almost filled with coins. She is said to have served in the army nearly eight years in all. Later she was placed on the list of half-pay officers, and for many years after the revolution lived at the Carlisle barracks, cooking and washing for the soldiers. Subsequently she was employed as a nurse by many families, being very fond of children and very tender with them, though rough in her manners, and a strict disciplinarian. She also kept a small store for some years. She is further described as very garrulous and easily excited. Some years after the death of Hays she was married to Serg. George McCauley or McKolly, a worthless man, who simply lived on her earnings and abused her. On Feb. 27, 1822, the state legislature, by special act, granted her an annuity for services during the revolutionary war, the sum of forty dollars immediately, and the same amount half yearly for life. The house in which she spent her later years, and in which she died, on the corner of Bedford and North streets, was demolished in 1899. She left a son, John Hays, who was born in Trenton. She was buried with military honors, but her grave remained unmarked until 1876, when Peter Spahr, of Carlisle, conceived the idea of erecting a monument, and collected the money for the same. It bears the following inscription:

MOLLIE McCAULEY,
Renowned in history as
"Molly Pitcher,"
the heroine of Monmouth.
Died January 22, 1823,
Aged seventy-nine years.
Erected by the citizens of Cumberland
County, July the fourth, 1876.

A monument on the battle-field further commemorates Molly Pitcher: a bas-relief representing her in the act of ramming a cannon. She also figures in George Washington Parke Custis' painting, "The Field of Monmouth." Some authorities credit Molly Pitcher with a similar exploit in November, 1777, during the capture by the British of Fort Clinton on the Hudson. At that time, it is said, the garrison fled in such haste that Molly's husband dropped a lighted match with which he was about to touch off a cannon, whereupon she picked it up, and sent into the enemy's ranks the last ball fired.

MILLER, Stephen Franks, lawyer, editor and author, was born near Trenton, Jones co., N. C., Nov. 22, 1805. He was occupied on a farm until his seventeenth year, when he became a clerk in a store at Newbern. In November, 1824, he removed to Georgia, and was admitted to the bar in his twenty-second year, being soon after chosen by the legislature solicitor-general of the southern judicial district, which office he filled from Nov. 12, 1831, to Nov. 12, 1834. He then removed to Alabama, and continued the practice of his profession until ill-health compelled a change; and from March, 1840, to October, 1847, he edited the "Monitor," a Whig journal published in Tuscaloosa. For two years he was associated in the editorial management of "De Bow's Review," in New Orleans, at times having sole charge both of that periodical and the "Daily Commercial Times," and in 1849 he removed to Oglethorpe, Ga. He published: "Heads of the Alabama Legislature" (1843); "The Bench and Bar of Georgia" (1858, 2 vols.), being a biographical history of the legal life of the state; "Wilkins Wylder; or, The Successful Man" (1860); "Memoir of Gen. David Blackshear," printed as an appendix to the first volume of his "Bench and Bar," and "Recollections of Newbern, N. C., Fifty Years Ago" (in "Our Living and Our Dead," 1874). He died in Oglethorpe, Ga., in 1867.

HART, John Seely, educator, was born in Stockbridge, Mass., Jan. 28, 1810. His parents removed to Wilkes-Barre, Pa., when the son was a mere lad, and he received his elementary education in that place. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1830, and after one year as a private tutor in Natchez, Miss., he returned to accept a tutorship at Princeton, in which capacity he engaged for two years, being then promoted adjunct-professor of ancient languages. In 1836 he took charge of the Edgehill School at Princeton, and in 1842 relinquished the position to accept that of principal of the Central High School, Philadelphia, where he remained until 1859. In that year he entered the service of the American Sunday-school Union, and remained until 1861. In 1862 he was elected principal of the New Jersey State Normal and Model schools, at Trenton. He conducted those institutions until 1872, when he was called to the chair of rhetoric and English language at Princeton. He was married to Amelia Caroline, daughter of Edmund Morford, of Charleston, S. C., first editor of the "Charleston Mercury." He contributed largely to educational and religious literature. He edited the "School Journal," "Sartain's Magazine" and the "Sunday-School Times," of which he was the founder. He also edited some of the publications of the Sunday-school Union. He published several school text-books and literary essays. Miami University conferred on him the degree of LL.D. in 1848. Prof. Hart died in Philadelphia, Pa., March 26, 1877.

HART, James Morgan, educator, was born at Princeton, N. J., Nov. 2, 1839, son of John Seely and Amelia Caroline (Morford) Hart. He took a complete course through the Philadelphia public schools, and was graduated at the Central High School in 1857. He then entered the College of New Jersey, and was graduated A.B. in 1860. From then until 1865 he studied in Europe; in Geneva, Switzerland (1860–61), and in Germany, at Göttingen (1861–65). He received the degree of Doctor Utriusque Juris from Göttingen in November, 1864. Upon his return to America, in 1865, he pursued the study of law in New York city, and was admitted to the bar in 1866. He was for a time engaged in collecting material and revising the text for the second edition of "Curtis on Patents." In 1868 he was appointed assistant professor of modern languages in Cornell University, then just opened. He remained at Cornell until June, 1872, when he went to Germany for the study of German and English philology at Leipsic and Marburg. He visited the Vienna exposition from April to December, 1873, where he acted as correspondent of the New York "World." He returned to New York city in 1874, and in 1876 went to Cincinnati, O., to take the chair of modern languages and English literature in the University of Cincinnati. In June, 1890, he assumed charge of the department of rhetoric and English philology in Cornell University, which position he still holds in 1899. Prof. Hart was married, in 1888, to Clara, daughter of J. M. Doherty, of Cincinnati, O. His literary work embraces translations from French and German authors, published between 1868 and 1874; "German Universities" (1874); "German Classics for American Students" (1875–78); "Syllabus of Anglo-Saxon Literature" (1881). He is also a liberal contributor to the current magazines and periodicals, and is especially interested in the reform of school methods of teaching English composition. An article entitled "Regents' English," published in the "School Review" in January, 1893, brought about a decided change in the English instruction in the high schools under the regents of the state. In 1895 he published a "Handbook of English Composition," and

J. M. Hart

in 1897 brought out a new and thoroughly revised edition of John S. Hart's "Manual of Composition and Rhetoric."

TRAIN, George Francis, author and financier, was born in Boston, Mass., March 24, 1829. His father, Oliver Train, was for many years a prominent merchant of Boston, but in 1832 removed to New Orleans, La., where the whole family, except George Francis, soon after died of yellow fever. Having been reared by his grandmother, he, in 1844, entered the counting-house of Enoch Train & Co., shipping merchants of Boston, and at the age of twenty-one was placed in charge of a branch house in Liverpool. He was admitted to partnership in 1853, and one year later established in Melbourne, Australia, the house of George F. Train & Co., which for four years he conducted with great success, meantime visiting all parts of the Orient. In 1858 he terminated his connection with this house, and going to London, floated the first mortgage bonds of the Atlantic and Great Western railroad. Subsequently he interested English capitalists in the project of introducing street railways in London, but his eloquent and fiery speeches during 1861–62 in favor of the Federal Union, which he unflinchingly upheld, caused a revulsion of feeling, and he was practically ruined at the very gate of success. These speeches, however, were no small factor in influencing popular opinion, and he made many friends among the leading men of Europe. During the celebrated Beecher-Tilton trial he made himself conspicuous by communications to the newspapers, defamatory of Beecher, the church and society, and was imprisoned in the Tombs for six months for indecent writing, being finally released on the ground of harmless lunacy. At the time of organizing the Union Pacific Railroad Co., he remarked to D'Israeli, then prime minister of England: "You go to India by your Suez canal; I'll go home, build a railway across the continent, and beat you to the goal." True to his word, he, on Dec. 2, 1863, broke ground at Omaha, Neb., for that vast enterprise, and rode in the first train on the completed railway. He had invested largely in land on which the Nebraska metropolis now stands, and although foreclosure proceedings were entered for part of the purchase-money his title was established to property valued at $30,000,000, on the ground that, as he had been declared insane by another court, his property could not pass from him except at the instance of a legal guardian. Having been adjudged insane, however, he could not take legal occupancy of the property, and it still remains *in statu quo.* Although accustomed to use the most extravagant language, he can, when he so chooses, talk even ably. He never shakes hands, and for years he spoke to no adult, save from the lecture platform. Holding the theory of equality for all mankind, he invariably uses the word "citizen" in address. As a public speaker, he is forceful, eloquent and impressive, and possesses a fine vocabulary. He did some good work in behalf of the peace convention at the close of the civil war, and was prominent in the organization of the Crédit Mobilier and the Crédit Forcier schemes. In 1868 he was an independent candidate for the presidency of the United States, and made an electioneering tour of the country, advocating a mild form of reconstruction. For years he has made his home in New York, and frequently is seen in Madison square, surrounded by children, his pet hobby. Latterly he has written all his communications in what he terms "psychic verse," a style which is unique. He has made the circuit of the earth five times, lecturing in every city of consequence. When a New York newspaper sent a woman reporter around the world to beat the eighty-day record of Jules Verne's famous hero, Train determined to seize the laurels himself, and arrived in New York in advance of his schedule time, thus performing a feat never since duplicated. Always an agitator and orator, he is credited with having been one of the prime instigators of the Paris commune of 1871. Among his books are: "An American Merchant in Europe, Asia and Australia" (1857); "Young America Abroad" (1857); "Young America in Wall Street" (1858); "Spread-Eagleism" (1859); "Every Man His Own Autocrat" (chiefly biographical, 1859); "Young America on Slavery" (1860); "Observations on Street Railways" (1860); "George Francis Train, Unionist, on Thomas Colley Grattan, Secessionist" (1861); "Train's Union Speeches" (4 vols., 1862); "Downfall of England" (1865); "Irish Independency" (1865), and "Championship of Women" (1868).

Geo Francis Train

SHIPP, Albert Micajah, educator and clergyman, was born in Stokes county, N. C., June 15, 1819. He was graduated A.B. at the University of North Carolina, in 1840, and received the degree of A.M. in 1845. In 1841 he was admitted to the South Carolina conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, and held pastorates in Charleston, Columbia, Sumter and Cheraw, S. C., and Fayetteville, N. C. He became president of Greensboro Female College, Greensboro, N. C., in January, 1848, and conducted the institution with marked success until June, 1850. In 1849 he became professor of history in the University of North Carolina, and filled this position until 1859, also filling the chair of French during 1850–53. He was elected professor of English literature in Wofford College, Spartanburg, S. C., on its organization, in 1853, declining the chair, but being elected to the presidency, July 12, 1859, accepted. In spite of the general disorganization in business and education, due to the civil war, he, in November, 1863, entered courageously on the work of increasing the endowment of the college, and continued his labors until the following spring, when it was found that the aggregate amount contributed, pledged and bequeathed to the college greatly exceeded $200,000. Sadly enough, this endowment, except a few thousand dollars, and what was left from the estate of Rev. John R. Pickett, was lost by the war. In 1866 a chair of history and Biblical literature was established at Wofford, and also a school of divinity, the latter being put under the charge of Dr. Shipp. In 1869 he entered on a campaign to secure larger contributions for the college from the conference. He resigned the presidency of Wofford in 1872, and in 1875 became professor of exegetical theology in the Biblical department of the newly established Vanderbilt University, Nashville. In 1882 he succeeded Dr. Thomas O. Summers as dean of the department and vice-chancellor of the university, but was retired on the reorganization of the department in 1885. He served in every general conference of his church from 1850 to 1886 inclusive, and is said to have originated the idea of Biblical professorships in the Methodist institutions. In 1876 he was requested by the South Carolina conference to write the history of Methodism in South Carolina, and this work was published in 1883 at Nashville. The honorary degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Randolph-Macon College in 1839, and that of LL.D. by the University of North Carolina in 1883. He died in Cheraw, S. C., July 27, 1887.

TAYLOR, Richard Cowling, geologist and mining engineer, was born at Hinton, Suffolk, England, Jan. 18, 1789, son of Samuel Taylor, of Norfolk. He received a thorough school education, and first came into notice as an antiquary through publishing a description of a Norman ruin on his father's estate in Norfolk. Later he published a more extended work, which he called "A General Index to Dugdale's Monasticon Anglicanum," which was remarkable for completeness and accuracy. His tastes led him into scientific pursuits, and early in life he became associated with William Smith, who has been called "the father of British geology." Under his instruction Mr. Taylor made very rapid advancement in the art of mining and in scientific geology. As a mining engineer he made numerous reports, and the few that were published gained for him a professional reputation among the foremost of his time. Mr. Taylor was among the pioneers in the execution of geological maps, and one of his first efforts, prepared for the "Ordnance Survey of Great Britain," made in 1813–14, and published in the "Transactions" of the Geological Society of London, was of a part of the mineral basin of South Wales, in the vicinity of Pontypool. In connection with this he executed a model in plaster of that part of Wales, the first of the kind in England, for which the Society of Arts awarded him their gold Isis medal. About 1830 he came to the United States, and taking up his residence, first at Philipsburg, Pa., and later in Philadelphia, immediately engaged in investigations on the geology and mining of the anthracite region of Pennsylvania. Many of his reports were published, and all were so correctly executed as to leave no doubt as to his judgment and scrupulous representation of what he had observed. His frankness was such that he never hesitated to express an opinion, however much it might be against his own interests. Besides his numerous engagements in the United States, he frequently had calls to examine important mines elsewhere—the copper and asphaltum mines of Cuba, the gold mines of Panama and the albertite of New Brunswick. His testimony in the famous litigation in which the albertite mines became involved is a model of expert testimony. He was ardently devoted to theoretical geology, in which he was excelled by few. He was the first person who referred the old red sandstone underlying the coal in Pennsylvania to its true position in the geological series, corresponding with the European rocks. He was not willing to engage in state surveys, but his assistance was frequently invoked, and for a short time he lent his services to the New York state survey. Notwithstanding all of the labors enumerated, which filled a most industrious life, Mr. Taylor's reputation rests most securely upon his volume, "Statistics of Coal," published in 1848. It included the geographical and geological distribution of fossil fuel of all kinds throughout the world, illustrated by maps and diagrams, and embracing, from official reports of the great coal-producing countries, the respective amounts of their production, consumption and commercial distribution. It was received throughout Europe and the United States with the most unqualified approbation, and at once took the high place upon the shelves of every geological library, which it still holds. Mr. Taylor was a fellow of the Geological Society of London; member of the American Philosophical Society, of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and of several other societies in Europe and America. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 26, 1851.

BRINTON, Daniel Garrison, ethnologist, was born at Thornbury, Chester co., Pa., May 13, 1837, son of Lewis and Ann Carey (Garrison) Brinton. His ancestor, William Brinton, emigrated from Shropshire in 1684, and joined Penn's colony in Pennsylvania. Daniel G. Brinton was educated at the school of Rev. William E. Moore, in West Chester, Pa., and was graduated at Yale College in 1858. He studied medicine in Jefferson College, Philadelphia, from which he received his degree of M.D. in 1860, and afterwards spent a year abroad, principally at Heidelberg and Paris. One year after his return to this country he enlisted as a surgeon of U. S. volunteers, and in November, 1863, was appointed medical director of the 11th army corps. He was next stationed at Quincy and Springfield, Ill., as superintendent of hospitals, which position he retained until the termination of the war, when he was brevetted lieutenant-colonel and discharged. In 1867 he became assistant editor of the Philadelphia "Medical and Surgical Reporter," and in 1874, editor. He filled this position without intermission until 1887. He was appointed professor of ethnology at the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, in 1884, and in 1886 professor of American linguistics and archæology in the University of Pennsylvania, and delivered a course of lectures in both of these institutions every winter. The matter of these lectures, being both ethnologic and archæologic, covers a broad field; but he possesses in an eminent degree the faculties of conciseness and lucidity, and his lectures are well received by the public, as the large attendance testifies. He was at one time editor of the semi-annual "Compendium of Medical Science," and also a frequent writer for various medical journals, principally on subjects of public medicine and hygiene. He edited Naphey's "Modern Therapeutics," which passed through several editions, and was also the editor of other volumes on therapeutics and diagnosis. He has taken part in many of the medical controversies of the day, and assumed the position that the science of medicine should be based upon the results of clinical observation in preference to physiological experiments. He began his scientific writings as early as 1859, when he published "The Floridian Peninsula: Its Literary History, Indian Tribes, and Antiquities," which is the best work extant of the archæology of that peninsula. He has occupied both the positions of publisher and editor of the "Library of Aboriginal American Literature," and for these publications was awarded the prize medal of the Société Américaine de France, the single instance in which it has been given to an American writer. He has edited and published a number of works on linguistics, and has contributed several papers in general linguistics to the "Proceedings" of the American Philosophical Society on the possibility of an international scientific language. He has taken a prominent position in the questions of debate between scientific thought and religious dogma, and in his work "The Religious Sentiment" (1876) entirely rejects the supernatural, and defines religious feeling as the result of familiar physical and mental laws. In 1886 he was elected president of the section on anthropology of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1888 he organized the Archæological Association of the University of Pennsylvania, of which he immediately became an active member, and by his personal efforts has added greatly to the progress of the organization. His scientific work covers a wide scope; but he has investigated no subject upon which he has not thrown new light, and holds an enviable position both as a scientist and littérateur. In 1885

D. G. Brinton

he edited the first volume of the "Iconographic Encyclopædia," and contributed to it the articles on anthropology and ethnology, and also revised those on ethnography written by Prof. Gerland, of Strasburg. To the second volume of this work he contributed "Pre-historic Archæology of Both Hemispheres." In order to afford scholars authentic data for the study of languages and culture of the native races of America, he founded a library and publishing house of aboriginal American literature. He is vice-president of the Browning Society of Philadelphia, and is president of the Folk-lore Society and of the Numismatic Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, and a member of the antropological societies of Berlin and Vienna, and of the ethnographical societies of Paris and Florence, and of the Royal Society of Antiquaries, Copenhagen; the Royal Academy of History of Madrid; the American Philosophical Society; the American Antiquarian Society, and numerous other scientific organizations. In 1893 he was elected president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. In 1899 he presented to the University of Pennsylvania his entire collection of books and manuscripts relating to the aboriginal languages of North and South America; an accumulation of twenty-five years, and embracing about 2,200 volumes. The gift placed the library in the front rank in the department of American ethnology. Dr. Brinton was married, Sept. 28, 1865, to Sarah M., daughter of Robert Tillson, of Quincy, Ill., and had two children. He died at Atlantic City, N. J., July 31, 1899.

Joseph Winlock

WINLOCK, Joseph, astronomer, was born in Shelby county, Ky., Feb. 6, 1826, son of Fielding and Nancy (Peyton) Winlock. His grandfather, Joseph Winlock, enlisted in the Continental army as a private, rose to the rank of captain, was in the battles of Germantown and Monmouth, and endured the privations of Valley Forge. In 1787 he was married to a Miss Stephenson, of Virginia, and settled in Kentucky on lands granted him for military service. He aided in framing the state constitution and was for some years in the state senate. In the war of 1812 he held the rank of brigadier-general and went with three regiments to Vincennes. Fielding Winlock, a lawyer by profession, was clerk of the committee of the state senate on military affairs during the preparations for the war of 1812 and performed many of the duties of adjutant-general. He served in the army as aid to his father and later on Gen. Shelby's staff, and after the war held various honorable positions. Joseph Winlock, his son, was graduated at Shelby College, Kentucky, in 1845, and was appointed professor of mathematics and astronomy in that institution. An excellent Merz equatorial telescope was the property of the college and he made himself familiar with its construction and manipulation. In 1851 he attended the fifth meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Cincinnati, and the result was an invitation in 1852 to become a computer in the office of the "American Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac" at Cambridge, Mass. In 1857 he became professor of mathematics in the U. S. naval observatory at Washington, but soon returned to Cambridge as superintendent of the "Ephemeris and Nautical Almanac." In 1859 he removed to Annapolis, Md., to take charge of the mathematical department in the U. S. Naval Academy, but on the removal of the academy to Newport, R. I., in consequence of the outbreak of the civil war, he returned to his old position at Cambridge. In 1866 he became Phillips professor of astronomy at Harvard College and director of the observatory, and later was given the additional position of professor of geodesy in the Lawrence Scientific School of the university. He at once began to provide for the redaction and publication of the unfinished work of his predecessors, the Bonds, father and son, issuing a volume on sun-spots, and also projecting a catalogue of zone-stars. A catalogue of polar and clock-stars appeared after his death. He added to the appliances of the observatory in every direction, among the instruments acquired being a seven-foot equatorial by Clark, a Bond standard-clock with break-circuit attachment for transmitting time-signals, a Frodsham break-circuit sidereal chronometer (the original device of Mr. Winlock), a transit made in the workshop of the Pulkowa observatory, and a Zöllner astrophotometer. Through his influence $12,000 were contributed for the purchase of a new meridian circle, and in 1887 he went to Europe to visit the principal observatories and to acquaint himself with improvements in astronomical instruments. The circle ordered for the Cambridge observatory embodied some improvements of his own suggestion and these were endorsed by the most skilled astronomers. The new instrument was first put to use in 1870 and was turned upon the zone of stars between 50° and 55° of north declination, that being the field of observation assigned to the observatory at Cambridge by the Astronomische Gesellschaft. By 1877 as many as 30,000 observations had been made with this instrument. He greatly lengthened a catalogue of time stars, begun in 1867, added a catalogue of new double stars and produced a work upon stellar photometry, posthumously published. In 1869 Prof. Winlock headed a party that coöperated with officers of the coast survey in observing, in Kentucky, the total eclipse of the sun, Aug. 7, and took eighty photographs, seven during totality. Subsequently he superintended the construction of a micrometer adapted to the nice measurement of distances and positions on the photographic plates. He was the first to obtain a photograph of the corona during any solar eclipse and was the first to adapt to photographic purposes a telescope of long focus, fixed horizontally, and used without an eye-piece or a heliostat. He organized and directed a party under the auspices of the coast survey which went to Spain to observe the total eclipse of the sun, Dec. 22, 1870. He greatly increased the efficiency of the observatory in furnishing standard time to Boston, and in 1872 secured a contract for a special wire between Cambridge and that city which should not be diverted to any other business. In 1874 he was appointed chairman of a commission appointed by act of congress to make inquiries into the causes of steam-boiler explosions and devised some ingenious experiments calculated either to confirm or refute in detail the various theories which had been suggested to explain this class of accidents. Prof. Winlock received the honorary degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1868. He was one of the corporate members of the National Academy of Sciences, and was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, not to mention other scientific associations. In 1872 Prof. Winlock began preparing a series of astronomical engravings, and at the time of his death thirty-five large plates, beautifully executed, were ready for publication. He was one of the most modest and unassuming of men and his thought found expression in actions rather than words. To discover, was to impart unselfishly for the benefit of others, and he took no security for his own inventions and discoveries. Of him James Russell Lowell wrote:

> "Shy soul and stalwart, man of patient will
> Through years one hair's breadth on our Dark to gain,
> Who, from the stars he studied not in vain,
> Had learned their secret to be strong and still."

Prof. Winlock was married at Shelbyville, Ky., Dec. 10, 1856, to Isabella, daughter of George Washington and Frances (Adams) Lane. She survived him with two sons and four daughters. Prof. Winlock died at Cambridge, Mass., June 11, 1875.

WINLOCK, William Crawford, astronomer, was born at Cambridge, Mass., March 27, 1859, son of Joseph and Isabella (Lane) Winlock, and great-grandson of Lieut. Joseph Winlock, of the Virginia Continental line, revolutionary army. His father was professor in Harvard University and director of its observatory. William C. Winlock was graduated at the Cambridge High School in 1876, and at Harvard, with honors, in 1880. In 1874 he acted as aid in the U. S. coast and geodetic survey, and for several months in 1880 as aid at the Harvard observatory. On Aug. 2, 1880, he was appointed assistant astronomer at the U. S. naval observatory, Washington, retaining this position until May 14, 1889, when he accepted the office of curator of exchanges in the Smithsonian Institution; meantime, Nov. 6, 1889, having been appointed also to the position of honorary curator of apparatus. In October, 1886, he was appointed professor of astronomy in the Corcoran Scientific School, Columbian University, which position he retained until his death. He was a member of the Astronomische Gesellschaft of Leipsic; of the Astronomical Society of the Pacific, and secretary of the Philosophical Society of Washington. His published writings have consisted of numerous reviews and articles on astronomical subjects. Prof. Winlock was married in 1883, to Mrs. Alice Broom Munroe, daughter of James and Elizabeth Broom of Washington, who bore him two sons and one daughter. He died at Bay Head, N. J., Sept. 20, 1896.

HUTCHINS, Thomas, geographer-general of the United States, was born in Monmouth, N. J., in 1730. When only sixteen years of age he went to the western country, and obtained an appointment as ensign in the British army. In 1763 Gen. Henry Bouquet, a British officer then in command at Philadelphia, was ordered to the relief of Fort Pitt, now Pittsburgh, and setting out with 500 men, mostly Highlanders, found the frontier settlements greatly alarmed on account of savage invasions. He had some fighting with the Indians on the way, but succeeded in reaching Fort Pitt with supplies, losing, however, eight officers and one hundred and fifteen men. Hutchins was present at this point, and distinguished himself as a soldier, while he laid out the plan of new fortifications, and afterwards executed it under the directions of Gen. Bouquet. From Pennsylvania, Hutchins went to Louisiana, where he remained for some years, and was afterwards with the army in west Florida. Here he obtained a captain's commission. At the beginning of the war of the revolution, Hutchins was in London, and though he received some excellent offers while there, his patriotism induced him to decline all. He, however, remained in England, and in 1779, being suspected of carrying on a correspondence with Franklin, then in France, was thrown into prison, confined for six weeks, then examined and liberated. It is stated that during this imprisonment he lost, by some means, £12,000. Leaving England, he crossed to France, where he remained for a time, and then sailed for Charleston, and joined the American army under Gen. Nathanael Greene. He had by this time gained a high reputation as a geographer and map-draughtsman, and he soon after was appointed geographer-general of the United States. Besides supplying the maps and plates for the "Account of Bouquet's Expedition," by Dr. William Smith, published in Philadelphia in 1765, he wrote: "A Topographical Description of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland and North Carolina" (1778); "History, Narrative and Topographical Description of Louisiana and West Florida" (1784), and certain papers in the transactions of the Philadelphia and American Geographical societies. He died in Pittsburgh, Pa., April 28, 1789.

Arthur Twining Hadley

HADLEY, Arthur Twining, thirteenth president of Yale University (1899–), was born in New Haven, Conn., April 23, 1856, son of James and Anne (Twining) Hadley, and descendant of George Hadley, who emigrated to Ipswich, Mass., in 1639. His grandfather, James Hadley, was professor of chemistry in Fairfield Medical College, Herkimer county, N. Y., an institution now extinct. His father, eminent as a linguist and philologist, was professor of Greek in Yale for twenty-one years, and was the author of a "Greek Grammar" and of an "Introduction to Roman Law." An uncle, George Hadley, was a professor in Buffalo Medical College, and another, Henry H. Hadley, was professor of Hebrew in Union Theological Seminary, New York city, and in Yale Divinity School. His mother was the daughter of Stephen Twining, formerly steward of Yale College, and sister of Alexander Twining, a prominent civil engineer, tutor at Yale (1824–26), professor of several branches at Middlebury College, Vermont (1839–49), and lecturer on constitutional law at Yale for several years. It is recorded of her that she took the full Yale course in mathematics. He was fitted for Yale at the Hopkins Grammar School, New Haven. In college he won the Woolsey and Bristed scholarships; a Winthrop prize for thorough acquaintance with Greek and Latin poets; the Clark prize for the solution of astronomical problems; stood high on the junior exhibition list; in the senior year took a Townsend prize for excellence in English composition, and was graduated as valedictorian. At the same time he was not what is called a "dig"; he had thoughts for other things than text-books; kept track of the varied interests of his class, and was a member of a secret society in each year, including the Delta Kappa Epsilon and the famous and exclusive Skull and Bones. He remained in New Haven for a year after graduation, taking a post-graduate course in history and political science, and two more years at the University of Berlin, where his studies were in the same field. In 1879 he became a tutor at Yale College, instructing in various branches, and held the position until 1883. He then began work in the field of the history and science of railroad transportation; in 1883–86 was university lecturer on railroad administration, and in 1885 published "Railroad Transportation, Its History and Its Laws," which made him almost at once the recognized authority in this country on that subject. The work has since been translated into several European languages. About that time he was summoned as an expert witness before the Cullom senate committee, which drafted the Inter-state Commerce Law. Since 1886 he has been professor of political science in the graduate department, and in 1891–93 filled the chair of political and social science in the academic department during Prof. Sumner's absence in Europe. He also served for a time as dean of the graduate department. He established a limited course, open only to seniors, and commonly known as the economic debates, which has done much to revive the art of public speaking at Yale, and he has taken a deep interest in coaching the students for oratorical contests with Harvard and Princeton. On May 25, 1899, he became president of Yale University, by election of the corporation, being the first layman to hold that office. Pres. Hadley's labors have been manifold, and by no means confined to his alma mater. In 1885–87 he was commissioner of labor statistics for Connecticut, won the commendation of employers and employed, and published two volumes of reports, which established his reputation as a statistician and student of the labor problem. In 1886 he was made one of the original members of the International Institute of Statistics. In 1895 he was vice-president of the American Economic Association, and in 1898-99 was its president. He has lectured at Harvard University, the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and other institutions of learning, and has delivered addresses in many cities on politics, sociology, finance and allied subjects. Among honors not already mentioned are the degree of M.A., conferred by Yale, in 1886; that of LL.D. from Harvard and Wesleyan universities, in 1899; a medal from the Paris exposition, in 1889; an invitation to visit England in 1890, as guest of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, and election to membership in the American Academy of Arts and Letters, founded in 1899, and limited to fifty. He prepared a series of articles on "Transportation" for Lalor's "Cyclopædia of Political Science" (1883); contributed part of the article on "Railways" to the ninth edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica"; is the author of the chapter: "The Railroad in its Business Relations" in Scribner's "The American Railway" (1888), and in 1884–91 was engaged in work for the "Railroad Gazette" as an editorial writer. He has contributed to the "Financial Chronicle"; the New York "Evening Post"; "Harper's Magazine"; the "Forum"; the "Popular Science Monthly," and other periodicals which make a specialty of political science. Of late years he has devoted special attention to the relations between economics and ethics in the columns of the "Yale Review" and elsewhere. He had charge of the department of economics in MacMillan's "Dictionary of Philosophical Terms" (1899), and contributed articles on political economy to R. H. Inglis-Palgrave's "Dictionary of Political Economy." His volume, "Economics" (1896), is now a text-book in a number of universities and colleges. The article on Yale in Harpers' "Four American Universities" is from his pen. Pres. Hadley is an admirable after-dinner speaker, and is noted as the possessor of that rare art, the gift of telling a story. He is a skilled Alpine climber and an enthusiastic player of golf, tennis and other games, and closely follows the main inter-collegiate contests. In politics he is an Independent; in economics a free-trader. He is a member of the Graduates' Club of New Haven, and of the Reform Club and Century Association of New York city. He was married in New Haven, June 30, 1891, to Helen Harrison, second daughter of Judge Luzon B. Morris (Yale '54), governor of Connecticut, and Eugenia L. (Tuttle) Morris. They have three children. Mrs. Hadley is a graduate of Vassar College and active in its alumnæ work.

Recitation Hall

PENDER, William Dorsey, soldier, was born in Edgecombe county, N. C., Feb. 6, 1834, son of James and Sarah (Routh) Pender. His father's ancestors came from England, and settled near Norfolk, Va., in the seventeenth century; his mother was an aunt of the Hon. R. R. Ridgers. He was educated in the common schools of his county, served as a clerk in a store, and in 1850 entered the U. S. Military Academy, where he was graduated in 1854, nineteenth in his class. His first assignment was to the 1st artillery as brevet second lieutenant; he was made second lieutenant of the 2d artillery in the same year; was transferred, at his own request, to the 1st regiment of dragoons in 1855, and promoted first lieutenant in 1858. He saw service in camp, on the frontier, and in scouting in New Mexico, California, Washington and Oregon, and was engaged in numerous skirmishes and battles with the Indians. He was made adjutant of the 1st dragoons, Nov. 8, 1860, and served in this position, with headquarters in San Francisco, until Jan. 31, 1861, when he was detached and ordered to Carlisle, Pa., on recruiting service. Having resigned from the U. S. army on March 21, 1861, he offered his services to the Confederate government at Montgomery, and was made captain of artillery in the provisional army, and put in charge of the Confederate recruiting service in Baltimore. In May, 1861, Capt. Pender returned to North Carolina, and served as drill master at Raleigh and Garysburg. He was elected colonel of the 3d volunteers, May 16, 1861, and on Aug. 15th was transferred to the 6th regiment, which had already received its baptism of blood at the first battle of Manassas, under the gallant but unfortunate Fisher. The Confederate army remained near Manassas until the spring of 1862, when it was transferred, under the command of Joseph E. Johnston, to the Peninsula to meet McClelland's attack on Richmond. At the battle of Fair Oaks, Col. Pender, by a sudden flank movement, brilliantly extricated his regiment from a perilous position, where it was threatened with destruction or capture, and for this brilliant action was promoted on the field by Pres. Davis to the rank of brigadier-general, to date from June 3, 1862. The 13th, 16th, 22d, 34th and 38th North Carolina regiments were assigned to his brigade. He was with Jackson at Cedar Run on the Rapidan, where, by a flank movement, he again won the day for the Confederates, and at Fredericksburg he received the highest praise for the steadiness of his brigade. On the second day at Chancellorsville, he opened the battle, and carried the fight in the second charge. Although wounded, he was placed in charge of A. P. Hill's division after the disablement of that officer. He was promoted major-general, May 27,

1863, and given command of the brigades of Scales, Lane, Thomas and McGowan; being at that time reputed the youngest major-general in the army. At Gettysburg, on July 1st, he drove the Federals from the woods on Seminary Ridge, and again from the strong position to its rear. Late in the afternoon of the second day he was wounded by a fragment of shell and unfitted for action. At Staunton, Va., on the retreat from Gettysburg, amputation of the leg was found to be necessary on account of his wound, and he did not long survive the operation. Gen. Pender was very highly esteemed by Gen. Lee, who in his official report mentions him in the highest terms for his usefulness as an officer and for the purity of his private life. He was married, March 3, 1859, to Mary Frances, daughter of Hon. Augustine H. Shepperd, and left three sons. His memory has been honored by the state of North Carolina, when the new county, formed in 1875, from New Hanover, was called by his name. He died at Staunton, Va., July 18, 1863.

HUNTER, William, statesman, was born in Newport, R.I., Nov. 26, 1774. His father, Dr. William Hunter, an eminent Scotch physician, came to this country about the year 1752, six years after the famous battle of Culloden, in which, as a friend of the "pretender," he held a professional position, and settled at Newport, where he gave the first course of anatomical lectures in this country during two seasons in succession. He was married to a daughter of Godfrey Malbone, a wealthy merchant of Newport, and a descendant of Edward Wanton, the founder of the Wanton family in this country. Their son, William Hunter, pursued his preparatory studies under the tuition of Robert Rogers, a noted schoolmaster of Newport, and entering Brown University, was graduated with the salutatory oration in 1791. On completing his college studies, he went to England, where he studied for a time with the celebrated Dr. John Hunter, a first cousin of his father; but, finding that his tastes did not incline to medicine, he turned his attention to the law. He prepared for the bar in the Inner Temple, London, under the direction of such eminent teachers as Chitty and Arthur Murphy, the accomplished translator of Tacitus, whom he aided in this scholarly work. Mr. Hunter was often present at the debates in parliament, and enjoyed the rare privilege of listening to the eloquence of the bar in the courts of England. He returned to America in 1793, and completing his preparatory studies, was admitted to the bar in November, 1795, at the age of twenty-one years. Such was his reputation after a few years' practice that, in 1799, he was elected from Newport to the general assembly, and was re-elected each successive year until 1812. During the session commencing May, 1811, he was speaker. In 1812 he was U. S. senator from Rhode Island, to fill out the unexpired term of Christopher G. Champlin, resigned, and in 1814 was elected for six years. As an orator Mr. Hunter took a high rank in congress, his most famous speeches being those on the acquisition of Florida and on the Missouri Compromise. The former, delivered in secret session of the senate of the United States, Feb. 2, 1813, was made on the proposition to seize and occupy the province of East Florida. As there were no reporters present, he dictated it to an amanuensis after its delivery, and it was printed in Newport. As has been justly said, this speech "shows comprehensive views of the subject, expressed in a style unusually dignified and elevated, and contains passages of a high order of eloquence." The course which Mr. Hunter took with regard to the Missouri Compromise not proving satisfactory to his constituents, he failed of a re-election to the senate, and resuming the practice of his profession, again represented his native town for several years in the general assembly of the state. In 1834 he was appointed by Pres. Jackson chargé d'affaires to Brazil, and subsequently, at the request of the young emperor, Dom Pedro, was elevated to the position of minister plenipotentiary. While living in Brazil he was a most diligent student, gathering from the various libraries of that country, and from every reliable source, vast stores of information on many subjects, which he would doubtless have turned to a good use had his life been spared. His term of service expired in 1845, and returning to the United States, he spent the four remaining years of his life in Newport. Mr. Hunter was one of the most accomplished men of his time. As an orator he had few superiors, and there was a rare depth and melody to his voice, while his address was full of dignity. He was a fine linguist, familiar with the best classic writers of antiquity, and was well versed in the modern languages, notably French. He was married to Mary, daughter of William and Sarah (Franklin) Robinson, of New York city, and had eight children. He died in Newport, Dec. 3, 1849

A P Putnam

PUTNAM, Alfred Porter, clergyman, was born at North Danvers, Essex co., Mass., Jan. 10, 1827, son of Elias and Eunice (Ross) Putnam. His father was a shoe manufacturer and prominent officeholder; his mother, a native of Ipswich, Mass. He was eighth in descent from John Putnam, progenitor of nearly all the Putnams in this country, who, in 1634, settled at Salem village (now Danvers). Edmund, fifth in direct descent, was for twenty-three years a deacon of the Congregational church of Salem village, but became one of the pioneer Universalists of that region. He was captain of an alarm list company in March, 1775, and commanded one of the Danvers companies that marched to Lexington, April 19, 1775. Edmund's son, Israel, grandfather of Alfred, was an intelligent farmer and published several original pamphlets in advocacy of Universalism. His wife, Anna Endicott, was a descendant of the Puritan governor, John Endicott. At the age of fifteen Alfred Putnam became a clerk in the bank in his native town, of which his father was president. After studying in the Literary Gymnasium, Pembroke, N. H., and at the academies of Andover, Mass., and Springfield and Thetford, Vt., he spent a year at Dartmouth College as a member of the class of 1853. He then went to Brown University, where he was graduated in 1852. For six months he was principal of the high school of Wenham, Mass., and then entering the Divinity School at Cambridge, was graduated in 1855, having been licensed to preach in the winter of 1854-55. He received calls to the pulpits of several Unitarian churches, but finally accepted that of the Mount Pleasant Society, Roxbury, Mass., where he remained nearly eight years, one year being devoted to travel in Europe, Palestine, Egypt and Greece. On Sept. 28, 1864, he was installed pastor of the First Unitarian Society of Brooklyn, N. Y., formerly ministered to by Dr. Frederick A. Farley, and with this wealthy and influential society he labored until the spring of 1887, establishing the Third Unitarian Church in the city, building chapels for his own Sunday-school and a mission school he had founded, and engaging in other kinds of benevolent work. He was one of the founders and one of the board of the Brooklyn Union for Christian Work. On retiring from the pastorate in November, 1863, he settled at Concord, Mass., but made frequent visits to Danvers, being president of its historical society. He frequently preached and lectured in various towns, and gave courses at Tufts College and at the Meadville (Pa.) Theological School. He was elected president of the Unitarian Sunday-school Society in 1863 and was honored with the degree of D.D. from Brown University in 1871. He was a member of the Long Island Historical and New England societies of Brooklyn; of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society; of the Concord Antiquarian Society; the American Historical Association; the Victoria Institute, London, and the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was actively identified with the anti-slavery agitation in New England and later took a great interest in political reform. He contributed to the "Unitarian Review," "Liberal Christian," "Harper's Weekly" and many other periodicals, as well as newspapers. In 1862, at the dinner of Americans in London to celebrate the Fourth of July, Dr. Putnam made an eloquent address in reply to the toast "The Constitution of the United States." His published works include "The Life to Come" (1865); "The Freedom and Largeness of the Christian Faith" (1868); "Unitarianism in Brooklyn" (1869); "The Unitarian Denominaton, Past and Present" (1870); "Singers and Songs of the Liberal Faith" (1875); "Christianity the Law of the Land" (1876); "Rebecca Nurse and Her Friends," address (1894). Dr. Putnam was twice married: first, Jan. 10, 1856, to Louise Proctor, daughter of Samuel and Lydia Waters (Proctor) Preston, of Danvers. Her father was the son of Capt. Levi Preston and descendant of Roger Preston, emigrant from England. She died in 1860. He was married, second, Dec. 27, 1865, to Eliza King, daughter of Ephraim and Mary (King) Buttrick, of Cambridge, and descendant of William Buttrick, who, in 1635, settled in Concord. Her father was long a prominent lawyer at the Middlesex bar. By his second wife Dr. Putnam had three sons and two daughters.

SMITH, Elihu Hubbard, physician and author, was born at Litchfield, Conn., Sept. 4, 1771. He entered Yale College at the age of twelve, and was graduated in 1786. As he was too young to enter a profession, his father placed him in charge of Dr. Timothy Dwight, to continue his literary and classical studies. His native taste for literary pursuits was fostered under his distinguished tutor, and from that time forward he continued to occupy himself constantly with writing. In time he became associated with the political writers known as the "Hartford wits," among whom Dr. Dwight was a leading spirit. On reaching a more mature age he entered the office of his father, an eminent physician of Philadelphia, and after being licensed to practice medicine, settled first at Wethersfield, Conn., and afterwards in New York city. He was a zealous practitioner, and equally ardent in his pursuit of literature, so that his impetuous activity made him useful in both callings. In New York he kept bachelor's hall in genial and hospitable style at the headquarters of the Friendly Society, and was a recognized leader among the literary men of the city. He edited, in 1793, the first collection ever made of American poetry, a work containing few selections of merit. He contributed a number of sonnets and essays to magazines; wrote an anonymous play, an operatic version of the ballad of "Edwin and Angelina," and prefixed to the American edition of Erasmus Darwin's works an "Epistle to the Author of the Botanic Garden." He also left in manuscript what was said by his friends to be his best production, an irregular poem descriptive of Indian character and manners, but this was accidentally destroyed after his death. In 1796 he established, in connection with Dr. Samuel L. Mitchill and Dr. Edward Miller, a professional periodical, entitled the "Medical Repository," which he edited for one year. In the same year he published an independent work, entitled "Letters to William Buel on the Fever which Prevailed in New York in 1793." He met his death while combatting the yellow fever epidemic of 1798. He had labored untiringly among the victims for some time without acquiring the disease, but finally, having insisted on taking a young Italian patient to his own house to nurse, he fell a victim to his humane impulses. He died in New York city, Sept. 19, 1796.

MERRIMON, Augustus Summerfield, lawyer, senator and jurist, was born in Buncombe (now Transylvania) county, N. C., Sept. 15, 1830, son of Branch H. and Mary (Paxton) Merrimon. His father, a native of Virginia, early removed to Tennessee, where he connected himself with the Holston conference of the Methodist Episcopal church (South), and was in the regular itinerancy; his mother was a granddaughter of Col. Charles McDowell, who had rendered good service to the Whig cause in the King's Mountain campaign. His education was obtained largely by private study at home, his surroundings being favorable to the best possible mental and physical development, and in his twentieth year he attended a school at Asheville, where, after completing the course, he became an assistant. He began the study of law in December, 1850, and soon after beginning practice at Asheville, N. C., was made attorney for Buncombe and the adjoining counties. In 1860 he was sent to the legislature from Buncombe, and strongly opposed secession, although voting in favor of a convention to consider the question. He, however, followed the fortunes of his state, and volunteered in the "Rough and Ready Guard," a mountain company; being afterwards employed for a year, with the rank of captain, as assistant in the commissary department to Col. William Johnston, and serving at Fort Macon, Ocracoke, Weldon and elsewhere. He was then appointed by Judge French solicitor of the western district, where he was of service in quelling disorder and civil strife, and continued to hold the office by election for several successive terms. He was defeated for a seat in the constitutional convention of 1865-66 by the Rev. Dr. Stewart, but in January, 1866, became judge of the eighth judicial district. This position he held until about the middle of 1867, when he received orders from Gen. D. E. Sickles, military governor of the district of North Carolina, to suspend proceedings against certain parties, and being unwilling to recognize the military as superior to the judicial power, he resigned. One of his last acts on the bench was to preside at the trial of the Johnston will case in Chowan county, which lasted for four weeks, and is reckoned the most celebrated trial ever held in the state. Judge Merrimon then resumed the practice of law in Raleigh, N. C., in partnership with S. F. Phillips, later solicitor-general of the United States, and rapidly attained a large practice. He declined the Democratic nomination for governor in 1868, and, accepting that for associate justice of the supreme court, was defeated. He was the Democratic nominee for governor in 1872, but again suffered defeat. In 1870 he fought the evils growing out of the Ku-Klux outrages and the Kirk war; was one of the first to apply for the writ of habeas corpus for the accused, and defended them without fees. In 1871 he was associated with Gov. Thomas Bragg and Gov. William A. Graham in the trial for the impeachment of Gov. W. W. Holden for high crimes and misdemeanors, his being the duty of examining witnesses. As is well known, this prosecution resulted in the conviction of Holden and his deposition from the governorship. In 1871 Merrimon was also a candidate from Wake county to the proposed constitutional convention, but both he and the convention were defeated. In December, 1872, he and Gov. Vance were candidates before the Democratic caucus for the U. S. senate. For the sake of harmony both candidates were withdrawn, but both were put up again, and with the aid of Republican votes Merrimon was elected. In the senate he served on the committees on post-offices, post roads, privileges and elections, claims, rules and others. He spoke on the financial situation; on the subversion of civil liberty in Louisiana; on the civil rights bill; on military usurpation in South Carolina; on the elective franchise, and on railroads. His term of office expired March 4, 1879, and he resumed the practice of law in Raleigh as a member of the firm of Merrimon, Fuller & Ashe. On Sept. 20, 1883, he was appointed by Gov. Jarvis an associate justice of the supreme court of the state, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Thomas Ruffin, Jr. He was chosen to the same position at the next election, and on Nov. 16, 1889, was appointed by Gov. Fowle as chief justice, to succeed Judge W. N. H. Smith. His opinions are in North Carolina Reports, volumes 89 to 110 inclusive. Judge Merrimon was married, in 1853, to Margaret J. Baird, and left four sons and three daughters. He died in Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 14, 1892.

LATIMER, Mary Elizabeth (Wormeley), author, was born in London, England, July 26, 1822, daughter of Ralph Randolph and Caroline (Preble) Wormeley. Her father was a rear-admiral in the British navy and her mother a niece of Com. Edward Preble, of the U. S. navy. She is a sister of Katharine Prescott Wormeley, the well-known author and translator. Her childhood was passed in Boston, Mass., and in the eastern counties of England, and as she grew older she resided at different periods in Paris, London and Boston. Possessing, in common with her sisters, a decided gift for letters, she wrote constantly in her youth, but published nothing until the appearance of Prescott's "Conquest of Mexico," which contained in the appendix a translation by her of an early Mexican poem. In 1843 she published her first novel in London, and from that time was a frequent contributor to magazines with stories and essays. In 1856 she was married to Randolph Brandt Latimer, of Baltimore, Md., and has since resided in that state. She has published several novels, including "Amabel" (1853); "Our Cousin Veronica" (1854); "Princess Amélie"; "My Wife and My Wife's Sister," and a series of popular historical works, entitled severally: "France," "England," "Russia and Turkey," "Italy," "Europe in Africa," and "Spain in the Nineteenth Century." For the standard American periodicals she has made translations from foreign literature, and contributed essays on Shakespeare's comedies, stories, ballads and various other articles.

COLLES, Christopher, engineer, was born in Ireland some time in 1738. Nothing is known of his early life, except that he was educated by Richard Pococke, a distinguished traveler in the East, who was archdeacon of Dublin in 1745; bishop of Ossory in 1756, and bishop of Elphin and Meath in 1765. After the death of his benefactor, Colles emigrated to America. He seems to have been thoroughly educated and to have had a natural tendency towards science, as he was lecturing in Philadelphia and New York in 1772 and 1773 on pneumatics and also on lock navigation. He is said to have been the first to undertake building a steam engine for a distillery, but failed for want of means, although his plans were approved by David Rittenhouse and the Philosophical Society. Just prior to the revolutionary war he made a proposition to build a reservoir for New York city, whose sole dependence for drinking water at that time was on wells and springs. A steam pump was erected near the Collect pond, but the war interfered with his plans. Between 1775 and 1777 he acted as instructor to the artillery department of the revolutionary army. He was the first one to suggest the idea of canal navigation in New York, and with a view to that end surveyed a considerable portion of the Mohawk river. In 1784 he memorialized the legislature of New York, recommending such a project. His scheme was indorsed by the New York chamber of commerce, which resulted in the reporting a bill on Feb. 12, 1786, "for improving the navigation of the Mohawk river, Wood creek and the Onondaga river, with a view of opening an inland navigation to Oswego, and for extending the same, if practicable, to Lake Erie." Here we find the great enterprise, later known as the Erie canal, taking definite shape, and to Colles is due the credit of proposing and bringing before the public, in a practical form, the feasibility and vast national advantage of a system of water communication uniting the Great lakes with the Atlantic. He traveled through Pennsylvania and New York, and published a plan or map indicating the roads of the latter state. His versatility was remarkable, as in 1796 he was engaged in manufactures in New York city, while also trading in skins and other articles, and at the same time making complicated astronomical calculations and constructing proof-glasses for testing the specific gravity of liquors. In 1808 he proposed a plan of navigation between New York and Philadelphia, by which, instead of digging a canal in the soil, it was to be built of timber above the ground, but was never carried out. During the war of 1812 he constructed and worked a semaphoric telegraph between Sandy Hook and New York, which was under his personal direction for many years. To help eke out his scanty support, Colles occasionally gave lectures on the branches of mechanical and physical sciences, and in his last days he was keeper of the American Academy of Fine Arts. Among his essays and publications—they show the remarkable qualities of his mind—are: "Syllabus of Lectures on Natural Philosophy" (1773); "Proposals for the Settlement of Western New York, and for the Improvement of Inland Navigation Between Albany and Oswego" (1785); "A Survey of the Roads of the United States" (1789); Proposal for a New Mode of Canal between New York and Philadelphia" (1808); and "Description of the Numerical Telegraph" (1813). He was said to be "as honest a man as ever lived, and notwithstanding his mechanical eccentricities, was respected by all who knew him." He died in New York, Oct. 4, 1816.

MARK, Edward Laurens, zoölogist and educator, was born at Hamlet, Chautauqua co., N. Y., May 30, 1847, son of Charles L. and Julia (Pierce) Mark. His father, a native of Fredonia, N. Y., was by occupation a merchant; his mother was a daughter of Austin Pierce, M.D., of Hamlet, N. Y. Fitted for college at Fredonia, N. Y., he was graduated at the University of Michigan in 1871; during another year was instructor in mathematics there, and was assistant astronomer on the U. S. northern boundary survey (1872–73). During 1874–75 he studied at the University of Leipzig, chiefly under Leuckart, and after receiving the degree of Ph.D., went to Jena for a further course in zoölogy under Prof. Haeckel. Later he worked in the marine zoölogical laboratory of the Austrian government at Trieste, of which Carl Claus was director. On his return to America, he became in 1877 instructor in zoölogy at Harvard, and was promoted to an assistant professorship in 1883; since 1886 he has been Hersey professor of anatomy. His time since 1883 has been largely given to superintending the investigations of advanced students in zoölogy, and the "Contributions from the Zoölogical Laboratory of Harvard College," prepared under his direction, now (1899) number about 100. He is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; of the Boston Society of Natural History, and of other learned bodies. Among his contributions to the literature of zoölogy, published in the "Bulletin of the Museum of Comparative Zoölogy," and the proceedings of several learned societies are: "Maturation, Fecundation and Segmentation of Limax Campestris" (1881); "Simple Eyes in Arthropods" (1887); "Trichinæ in Swine" (1889), and "Studies on Lepidosteus" (1890). Prof. Mark was married, in 1873, to Lucy, daughter of Edwin King, of Dunkirk, N. Y. They have one son and one daughter.

E. L. Mark

HENRY, William Wirt, lawyer and historian, was born at Red Hill, Charlotte co., Va., Feb. 14, 1831, eldest son of John and Elvira Bruce (McClelland) Henry. His father was the youngest son of the revolutionary patriot, Patrick Henry, and his second wife, Dorothea Spotswood Dandridge, the granddaughter of Gov. Alexander Spotswood. His mother was the daughter of Thomas Stanhope McClelland, and the granddaughter of Col. William Cabell, of Union Hill. He was educated at the University of Virginia; took the degree of M.A. in 1850, and came to the bar in 1853, at Charlotte Court House, Va., where for a number of years he held the position of commonwealth's attorney. He was an old-line Whig, and did not believe in South Carolina's doctrine of nullification and secession, but when Virginia took her stand with the Southern states, in 1861, he volunteered as a private soldier in an artillery company, commanded by Capt. Charles Bruce, and saw service in Georgia. He removed to Richmond, Va., in 1873, and engaged in a large law practice, principally in the supreme court of the state. He was elected, in 1877, to the house of delegates from the city of Richmond, and served two sessions in that body, being then elected to the state senate, where he served two years, declining re-election. A member of the Virginia Historical Society, he held the office of vice-president for many years, being advanced to the presidency upon the death of Hon. A. H. H. Stuart, whom he also succeeded on the Peabody board. He was president of the American Historical Society for 1891, delivered the oration in Philadelphia upon the centennial of the motion for independence, and was commissioner from Virginia at the centennial celebration in Philadelphia of the formation of the U. S. Constitution. On Sept. 18, 1893, he delivered the oration on the centennial of the laying of the corner-stone of the capitol in Washington. In 1898 he attended the Congress of History at the Hague, as representative of the American Historical Association and of the Southern Historical Society. He is a devoted student of Virginia history, and among his writings are: "Rescue of Capt. John Smith by Pocahontas"; "Patrick Henry, the Earliest Advocate of Independence"; "The Truth Concerning the Expedition of George Rogers Clarke"; "Early History of Virginia, with Reference to Attacks upon Capt. John Smith"; "Scotch-Irish in the South"; "Life Letters and Correspondence of Patrick Henry" (3 vols.); "Virginia of the Revolutionary Era"; "The First Legislative Assembly that Sat in the New World." His life of Patrick Henry has had much praise from the northern and southern press, and in American political and biographical literature, it would be hard to point to its superior. In 1854 he was married to Lucy Gray, daughter of Col. James P. Marshall, a soldier of the war of 1812.

TODD, Sereno Edwards, author and journalist, was born at Lansingville, N. Y., June 3, 1820, the seventh child of Josiah Todd, a pioneer farmer, who was the son of a revolutionary soldier, and himself served as first lieutenant in the war of 1812. His mother was Lucretia, daughter of Moses Ingersoll, proprietor of a Vermont marble quarry, and through her mother, Sarah Parsons, great-granddaughter of Rev. Jonathan Edwards. The son received but little schooling; at rare intervals he was permitted to attend elementary classes held in the neighborhood, but generally he was closely confined to labors on his father's farm. Of an inquiring mind, he borrowed all available books, and made it a rule to read the Bible from beginning to end each year for over twenty years, and it thus became the most important element in his education. He afterwards studied the classics for about a year at Groton and Cayuga academies. At the age of twenty-four he married and established himself on a small farm of his own, and devoted his attention chiefly to scientific agriculture. In 1862 he removed to Auburn, N. Y., and there, in the course of a few years having made himself known by journalistic writing, he obtained a position, in 1865, as associate editor of the "American Agriculturist." In the following year he became editor of the "Agricultural and Live Stock Department" of the New York "Times"; of the "Home Department" of the New York "Observer," and editorial writer for "Hearth and Home," while at the same time corresponding for a Rochester weekly publication. He afterwards held positions on the New York "Herald," and edited "The Practical Farmer" until the failure of his health compelled him, in 1881, to retire from journalism. After that date he resided on a small farm at Orange, N. J., and only occasionally contributed to the press. He published Vol. I. of "The Young Farmer's Manual" in 1860, and Vol. II. in 1866; published, in 1869, "Wheat Culturist"; was employed in 1870 by Harper Bros. to prepare "Todd's Apple Culturist," and in 1873 by the Hartford Publishing Co. to write "Todd's Country Homes and How to Save Money." All of these works were highly successful, and are still in circulation. Mr. Todd was twice married: first, on June 19, 1844, to Rhoda, daughter of Benoni and Huldah Peck, of Greenwich, Conn., who died, leaving three children; and second, on March 19, 1887, to Dora Amanda, daughter of Dennis and Millicent (Albertson) Peterson. His eldest daughter, Naomi Myrtilla, who was an unusually gifted vocalist, instrumental musician and linguist, died from an ill-advised surgical operation. His second son is Prof. David Peck Todd, of Amherst College, who enjoys a wide reputation through his valuable contributions to astronomical literature. Mr. Todd died at Orange, N. J., Dec. 26, 1898.

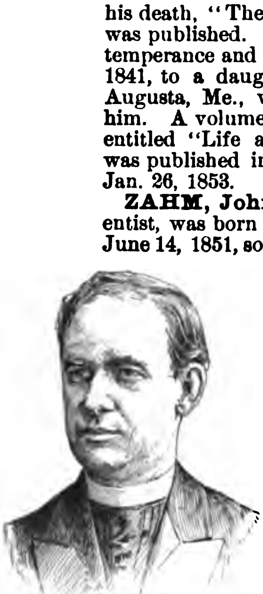
McINTOSH, William, Creek chief, was born at Coweta, Ga., in 1775, son of William McIntosh, a British soldier, and a Creek Indian woman. He was the leader of those who joined the Americans in 1812–14. He was first mentioned by Gen. Floyd in the battle of Autossic, where he fought with valor, assisting in the destruction of 200 of his nation, who were surprised in their wigwams and hewn to pieces. Warriors from eight towns were there, and 400 buildings were burned. He was again conspicuous at Horseshoe bend, on Tallapoosa river, where the tribes, 1,000 strong, made a last stand in a fortified camp, with well constructed works. McIntosh was mentioned by Gen. Jackson as greatly distinguishing himself in the war of extermination. When the U. S. government had determined to possess a large tract of the Creek territory, McIntosh and a small party were willing to concede it, and a council was called, but when assembled the chief, addressing the agent, said: "We told you we had no land to sell. The chiefs here have no right to sell or treat. Gen. McIntosh knows our laws. We have no lands to sell. I shall go home." The commissioners told McIntosh and his party the nation was sufficiently represented by him, and the U. S. government would bear them out in the treaty. The idea of getting all the money was too much for McIntosh to resist, and thirteen of his chiefs signed, while thirty-six refused. McIntosh's party numbered 300, not a tenth part of the nation; yet the treaty was executed in face of the direct law and the opposition of the people, who were then civilized,. with towns and printed laws. This treaty of Indian Spring, dated Jan. 8, 1821, gave universal uneasiness, and McIntosh lost popularity. He wrote to his friend, John Ross, president of the Creeks, as follows: "I want you to give me your opinion about the treaty; whether the chiefs will be willing or not. I will make the U. S. commissioners give you $2,000, and nobody shall know it. If you think it should not be sold, I will be satisfied. If the land should be sold, I will get the amount before the treaty is signed, and if you get any friends you want to receive it, they shall receive. N.B.—The amount is $12,000; you can divide among your friends, exclusive of $7,000." The letter was read in council and the writer exposed. He knew that his life was forfeited, and he retired to Milledgeville under protection. Nevertheless, a few days later his house was surrounded by 100 warriors, who, ordering the whites with him to leave, set fire to the house, and as McIntosh attempted to come out shot him. After the execution of McIntosh, the U. S. government had to interfere. Gov. Troup, of Georgia, declared vengeance against the Creeks, charging them with murder; but, upon the advice of Pres. Adams, he desisted. McIntosh's principal residence was on the Chattahoochie. He had two wives, Susannah and Peggy—one a Creek, the other a Cherokee. He had another plantation, fifty miles on the Tallapoosa, and another wife, Eliza, who lived there. She was the daughter of Stephen Hawkins, and sister of Samuel and Benjamin Hawkins. His eldest daughter, Jenny, was married to William S. Mitchel, assistant Indian agent of the Creeks. Gen. McIntosh participated in the Seminole campaign, with Lovett, with 2,000 warriors, joining the American army at Fort Scott in the spring of 1818. His death occurred on April 29, 1825.

HUNT, Nathan, Quaker preacher, was born in Guilford county, N. C., Oct. 26, 1758. His father, William Hunt, also a minister in the same society and a cousin of John Woolman, was born probably in Pennsylvania about 1733, but spent his years of maturity in North Carolina. He began his travels in the work of the ministry at the age of twenty, and his first missionary tours were in Virginia and the Carolinas. In 1761, and again in 1767 and 1768, he toured through the middle and New England states; in 1771 he visited England and the continent in the same service, and died at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England, Sept. 9, 1772. The son was a minister among Friends in North Carolina for more than sixty years, having begun his ministerial career in 1792. His first visits in the service of truth, beyond the limits of North Carolina, were to South Carolina and Georgia, and in 1797 and 1798, and again in 1804–05, he visited the middle and northern states. In 1810 and 1811 he visited the Indian tribes in Canada; visited England, Scotland and Ireland in 1820–21, and in 1832 extended his visits to the newer meetings in Ohio and Indiana, whither many Friends had emigrated from Virginia and the Carolinas to escape from the neighborhood of slavery. This migration began as early as 1785, and continued until the civil war, the result being that many congregations in these states were broken up. The Virginia yearly meeting was so diminished in numbers that it was necessary to suspend it, and the North Carolina yearly meeting was much weakened. After this trip to the West Nathan Hunt ceased to travel. He was possessed of great oratorical powers, and had a large influence in his society in North Carolina. He took deep interest in education and in the organization of New Garden Boarding School, from which has since grown Guilford College. The "Memoirs of William and Nathan Hunt," mostly from their journals and letters, were published in Philadelphia in 1858. He was twice married, and died at Center, Guilford co., N. C., Aug. 8, 1853.

JUDD, Sylvester, author, was born at Westhampton, Hampshire co., Mass., July 23, 1813, descendant of Thomas Judd, who emigated to New England about 1633. His great-grandfather, Rev. Jonathan Judd, was the first minister of Southampton, Mass. His father (1789–1860), for whom he was named, was a self-taught scientist; owner and editor, in 1822–34, of the "Hampshire Gazette," published at Northampton, and a zealous antiquarian. He was author of "Thomas Judd and His Descendants" (1856), and "History of Hadley" (1863). His mother was a daughter of Aaron Hall, of Norwich, in the same county. Sylvester Judd spent his boyhood and youth in Northampton. He was graduated at Yale in 1836, and then took charge of a private school at Templeton, Mass. Before going to college, he had united with the orthodox Congregational church his parents attended, and it was the hope of his parents that he would enter the ministry. At Templeton he became acquainted with Unitarianism, and soon discarded the beliefs of his earlier years, declining about that time a professorship in Miami College, Ohio, a Presbyterian institution. He entered the divinity school connected with Harvard College, and on his graduation in 1840 was ordained pastor of the Unitarian church at Augusta, Me., with which he was connected until his death. During his last year in the divinity school he published a series of papers, entitled "A Young Man's Account of His Conversion from Calvinism," and in 1843 began the work on which his reputation as an author chiefly rests: "Margaret: A Tale of the Real and Ideal, Including Sketches of a Place Not Before Described, Called Mons Christi." A revised edition, in two volumes, appeared in 1851, and a series of illustrations, by Felix O. C. Darley, in 1856. To use his own words, "the book designs to pro-

Sylvester Judd

mote the cause of liberal Christianity; it would give body and soul to the divine elements of the Gospel. It aims to subject bigotry, cant, pharisaism and all intolerance. Its basis is Christ. . . . It designs also . . . to aid the cause of peace, temperance and universal freedom. . . . But more particularly . . . the book seems fitted partially to fill up a gap long left open in Unitarian literature—that of imaginative writings." The story is loosely constructed, but is much admired for its portrayals of rural life at the time of its author's boyhood and for its beautiful descriptive passages. In 1850 Mr. Judd published a companion to "Margaret," "Richard Edney, and the Governor's Family, a Rus-Urban Tale," the scene of the story being laid in Maine, and at a later period. In the same year appeared, "Philo, an Evangeliad," a didactic poem in blank verse defending Unitarian doctrines. He left in manuscript "The White Hills, an American Tragedy," based on the same Indian legend used by Hawthorne in his "Great Carbuncle." The year after his death, "The Church, in a Series of Discourses," was published. Mr. Judd was a popular speaker on temperance and other reforms. He was married, in 1841, to a daughter of Hon. Revel Williams, of Augusta, Me., who, with three children, survived him. A volume, compiled by Arethusa Hull, and entitled "Life and Character of Sylvester Judd," was published in 1854. He died in Augusta, Me., Jan. 26, 1853.



J. A. Zahm

ZAHM, John Augustine, theologian and scientist, was born near New Lexington, Perry co., O., June 14, 1851, son of Jacob Michael and Mary Ellen (Braddock) Zahm. His father was a native of France, but of German parentage, and his mother was of Irish extraction, and a grandniece of Gen. Braddock of pre-revolutionary fame. He received his early education in the public schools of Ohio, and entering the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, was graduated with highest honors in the class of 1871. Having entered the Congregation of the Holy Cross, he was appointed professor of physics in Notre Dame in 1872, and in 1874 made director of the department of science, a position which he held continuously for nearly a quarter of a century. Meanwhile, he taught at various times different branches of science, but chiefly physics, and for ten years was vice-president of the university. In the interests of the college and for the purpose of scientific research, he spent portions of twelve years (1882–94) traveling extensively in America, Europe, Asia, Africa and even the South Sea islands. In America he made a study of the geological and topographical features from Nantucket to the Gulf of California, and from Alaska to Yucatan; while in the Old World he familiarized himself with the various methods of university instruction, particularly in Germany, and carefully studied the museums of London, Paris, Leyden, Berlin, Vienna, St. Petersburg, Moscow and Cairo. He also made valuable collections for a museum at Notre Dame, receiving useful hints as to arrangement from the museums he visited. The degree of Ph.D. was conferred on him in 1895 by his holiness Leo XIII. Dr. Zahm's essays have been published in the "Catholic World," "American Catholic Quarterly," "North American Review," "Popular Science Monthly," "Cosmopolitan," "Revue des Questions Scientifiques" and others. He has published several booklets and brochures on Alaska, Mexico, the Hawaiian islands, and has written a number of works on science and religion: "Sound and Music"; "Bible, Science and Faith"; "Science and the Church"; "Scientific Theory and Catholic Doctrine," and "Catholic Science and Catholic Scientists." More important than all these, however, and the work on which his fame chiefly rests, is "Evolution and Dogma," in which the author endeavors to reconcile ecclesiastical doctrine with modern scientific theories. This work was immediately translated widely in the European languages, and created a great sensation as departing from previous methods of ecclesiastical writing. Following upon its publication came an invitation in 1896 for Dr. Zahm to visit Rome, and there he remained two years as procurator-general of his order, the Congregation of the Holy Cross. He is a member of the "Arcadia" of Rome and was the first American to be admitted to the well-known Société Française de Physique. He was in 1894 a delegate to the International Catholic Scientific Congress at Brussels, before which he read an important paper on "More Advanced Courses of Science in Our Ecclesiastical Seminaries." Subsequently he became president of the congress for America, and at the meeting in Fribourg, Switzerland, in August, 1897, was elected president of the section of anthropology, succeeding the distinguished French anthropologist, the Marquis de Nadaillac. He also, on this occasion, read a paper in defense of the theory of organic evolution, which was warmly applauded as an important step forward in ecclesiastical circles. In January, 1898, he was recalled to America to assume the position of provincial-general of his order in the United States, a position of great responsibility as it is also a position of dignity and honor.

SLOANE, William Milligan, author and educator, was born at Richmond, Jefferson co., O., Nov. 12, 1850, son of James Renwick Willson and Margaret Anna Wylie (Milligan) Sloane. His father (1833–1886), a native of Topsham, Vt., and a graduate of Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, was president of Richmond College, Ohio (1848–50), and of Geneva College, Ohio (1851–56); pastor of Reformed Presbyterian churches in Ohio and New York (1856–68); professor of systematic theology in Alleghany Theological Seminary (1868–86), and a famous abolitionist. His mother was a daughter of Rev. James Milligan, a farmer, of Ryegate, Vt. Both parents were of Scotch descent, their families originating in Ayrshire, Scotland, and counting several noted ministers among the Covenanters and Reformed Presbyterians. The original American representative of the family was William Sloane, a native of Ayr, who settled in America in the beginning of the nineteenth century. By the maternal line the original ancestor was James Milligan, who settled in America in 1796. Through his mother's mother, Mary Trumbull, Prof. Sloane descends from Robt. Trumbull, an officer in the revolutionary army, and through her mother, Lucy Babcock, from a passenger on the Mayflower. William M. Sloane was educated under his father's direction and was graduated at Columbia College in 1868. His first active employment was as instructor in classics in Newell Institute, Pittsburgh (1868–72); then going abroad as private secretary to George Bancroft, U. S. minister to Berlin, he worked (1873–74), under his direction, on researches for his "History of the United States." For one year afterwards he was special secretary to the legation, under Bancroft Davis, employed in its archives, and, meantime, having pursued historical studies, under Mommsen and Droysen, he was, in 1876, graduated Ph.D. at Leipsic University. Upon his return to the United States he was offered and accepted an assistant professorship of Latin in the College of

New Jersey (Princeton University), serving in that capacity until 1883, when he was appointed to the chair of history. In 1888 he was offered and refused the professorship of Latin at Columbia College, but, in 1896, accepted its chair of history, which he still (1899) fills. Prof. Sloane has been a constant contributor to such leading magazines as the "Century," "Harper's," and "The American Historical Review," and for three years (1885–88), was editor of the "New Princeton Review." He has also written three important works: "Life and Work of J. R. W. Sloane" (1888); "The French War and the Revolution" (1896), and "Napoleon Bonaparte" (4 vols., 1895–97). His "Napoleon" is acknowledged one of the most valuable contributions to the biographical and historical literature of the day, being a monument of erudition and deep research, and throwing light upon many hitherto doubtful points in the character and career of the great emperor of the French. It first appeared as a serial in the "Century," profusely illustrated, principally with reproductions of old portraits and scenic representations, which greatly enhanced the interest of Prof. Sloane's absorbing pages. The work has since appeared in four handsome volumes, and has enjoyed a well deserved popularity. Prof. Sloane has traveled widely, and has in all spent seven years in study and research in various parts of Europe. He is a member of the Century Association and the University and Players' clubs of New York city; the Nassau Club of Princeton, N. J.; an officer of the French Academy; the American Historical Association, and the New York Historical Society. On Dec. 27, 1877, he was married to Mary Espey, daughter of Francis Johnston, of Philadelphia, Pa., and a lineal descendant of Col. Francis Johnston, adjutant to Gen. Anthony Wayne and mayor of Philadelphia.

EAMES, Wilberforce, librarian, was born in Newark, N. J., Oct. 12, 1855, son of Nelson and Harriet (Crane) Eames. His ancestors on his father's side were early settlers of Woburn, Mass., his great-grandfather being a pioneer of Belfast, Me. When Wilberforce Eames was six years of age, his parents removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., where he was educated in the public schools and where he has since resided. He was engaged in various occupations during his youth; from 1873–85 he was a book-seller, in the latter year becoming secretary of Dr. George H. Moore, chief of the Lenox Library, New York city. In 1888 he was appointed first assistant librarian; in 1893, chief librarian. Since the formation of the New York Public Library by the consolidation of the Lenox and other foundations, Mr. Eames has been known by the rather unique title of Lenox librarian, a designation analogous to "Bodley's librarian," of the Bodleian Library. The annual reports of the Lenox Library for 1893–94, prepared by him, and his communication to the "Bibliographical Contributions," No. 45 of Harvard University, give some idea of the many treasures of art and literature in his keeping. He has devoted particular attention for many years to the bibliography of American history, Orientalia, archæology, philology and general ethnology. In 1882 he edited a comparative edition of the authorized and revised versions of the New Testament. He has edited six volumes (Vols. XV.-XX.) of Joseph Sabin's "Dictionary of Books Relating to America" (1885–92), a work not yet completed (1899), and he was a contributor to the various Indian bibliographies of the late James C. Pilling. The most important single contribution to the latter series was issued separately as "Bibliographic Notes on Eliot's Indian Bible, and His Other Translations and Works in the Indian Language of Massachusetts" (1890). Some of the most conspicuous articles of his in "Sabin," also issued separately, are: "Bay Psalm-Book" (1885); "Ptolemy's Geography" (1886); "Sir Walter Raleigh" (1886), and "Margarita Philosophica" (1886). He edited in 1892 for the Lenox Library a comparative edition of four Latin texts, with new English translation, of Columbus' letter to Sanchez on the discovery of America. In October, 1897, he read a paper before the American Antiquarian Society on "Early New England Catechisms," which was published in 1898. He is a member of these societies: the Colonial Society of Massachusetts; the American Library Association; the American Antiquarian Society, and others. The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Harvard University in 1896.

Wilberforce Eames

McADEN, Hugh, pioneer and Presbyterian missionary, was born in Pennsylvania about the beginning of the eighteenth century, son of poor but pious parents of Scotch-Irish descent. He was graduated at Princeton in 1753, and studied theology under John Blair, of Newcastle presbytery, which licensed him to preach in 1755. In 1755–56 he made a missionary tour to the South, passing through Pennsylvania, Virginia and the central counties of North Carolina, and penetrating the Broad river country of upper South Carolina, where he visited the Catawba Indians and preached in their communities probably the first sermons ever heard in that section. He then returned to North Carolina, and passed down the Cape Fear river to Wilmington, spending nearly a year in this work, traveling leisurely, preaching often and seeking everywhere to advance the interests of the church. Towards the end of the journey he was persuaded to become pastor of churches in Duplin and New Hanover counties, and in 1757 was ordained by the Newcastle presbytery, remaining with the churches of Duplin and New Hanover for nearly ten years. This section of North Carolina contained the oldest Presbyterian communities in the colony, and had been settled very largely by Scotch and Scotch-Irish. These had been brought into the country from Ulster, beginning with 1736, by Henry McCulloch, who had been a large purchaser of land from the king. As early as 1744 Presbyterians in North Carolina had sent requests for ministers to the synod of Philadelphia; Rev. William Robinson had visited the colony, and Rev. John Thompson had labored in the Iredell section from 1744 until his death, in 1753. Mr. McAden was thus among the first of the Presbyterian missionaries to have a fixed pastorate in the colony. In 1768, partly on account of his health, he removed to Caswell county, N. C., and preached to the churches of Hico, Dan River and County Line Creek. At a later period he served the churches of Red House and Greers and a church in Pittsylvania county, Va. Two weeks after his death a part of the British army camped in the yard of the Red House Church. They plundered McAden's house and destroyed many of his papers. He was married to a Miss Scott, of Lunenburg county, Va., and left a large family, which has since been prominent in the history of the state. Two of his great-grandsons were Dr. John

H. McAden and the late Rufus Y. McAden, both capitalists and manufacturers of Charlotte, N. C. The journal of his travels in 1755–56 is printed in "Foote's Sketches of North Carolina" (1846). He died in Caswell county, N. C., Jan. 20, 1751.

Paul Laurence Dunbar

DUNBAR, Paul Laurence, author, was born at Dayton, Montgomery co., O., June 27, 1872, son of Joshua and Matilda (Burton) Dunbar. His father, born and held in slavery in Kentucky, fled to Canada by way of the "underground railroad," and remained there until the civil war ended, when he returned to the United States. He settled at Dayton, and there was married to a young widow who had been emancipated in ante-bellum days. Paul Dunbar was educated in the public and high schools of Dayton, and showed especial fondness and aptitude for literary studies. By means of private study he has made up in large measure for the lack of college training. On graduation he supported his mother and himself, his father having died, and began writing for the local press, receiving particular encouragement from Dr. H. A. Tobey, of Toledo. He acquired some reputation in the West, and did some considerable work for eastern magazines, whose editors had not known him to be a negro. His first book, "Oak and Ivy," was published in 1893. The first edition of his second, "Majors and Minors" (1895), was nearly exhausted when a kindly review, by William Dean Howells, introduced the author to a larger audience. "Mr. Dunbar," said that critic, "is the first black man to feel the life of the negro æsthetically and to express it lyrically." James Lane Allen also expressed great interest in Mr. Dunbar's work. The two volumes were republished as one: "Lyrics of Lowly Life" (1896), and were followed by "Folks From Dixie," short stories (1898); "The Uncalled," a novel (1898); "Lyrics of the Hearthside" (1899), and "Poems of Cabin and Field" (1899). "The Uncalled" first appeared in "Lippincott's Magazine," and has been described as "strong in motive and delineation. It is a story of a soul's struggle against environment—the soul of a waif forced into the ministerial life (hence 'uncalled') by the stern 'piosity' of an adopted mother. The intensity is relieved by many humorous episodes and not a little quaint philosophy." Another writer has said of it: "It has called forth various comment, but all critics agree that the evolution of the hero is a strong character study, and the action of the minor characters and the construction of the story generally prove that Mr. Dunbar is master of the difficult art of writing a long novel of sustained interest." One of the editors of the "Bookman" wrote concerning his "Lyrics" as follows: "There are three things illustrated in Mr. Dunbar's volume that will be especially interesting to the scientific students of his race: the negro's gift in telling a story, illustrated in the humorous and dialect pieces; the negro's serious revelation of his passion of love, and, perhaps, of far greater importance just at present, the negro's sense of verbal melody. Of the last, the entire collection of poems is a triumphant, well-nigh unerring demonstration. The verse called 'The Poet and His Song' affords a good example of the author's perfect ease, his sincerity, his sensitiveness to the outer world, his limited philosophy of life, and the sweetness and pathos in the temper of his race." Joel Benton says of "Lyrics of the Hearthside": "If the voice is not the deepest, it is a true one, nevertheless; and has varied and captivating tones. A certain pathos and praise will be deepened by considering that the author is of the negro race, and has risen to a height that no other of his blood and class has as yet on similar lines attained. Some of these poems are in the negro dialect. All are sane, lucid and fluent, and communicate pleasing fancies and a wholesome criticism of life." In 1897 Mr. Dunbar removed to Washington, D. C., to take a position in the new national library. He was married in Brooklyn, N. Y., March 6, 1898, to Alice Ruth Moore, a teacher in one of the public schools of that city.

WOOD, Thomas Fanning, physician, was born in Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 23, 1841, son of Robert B. and Mary A. Wood. He was educated in the schools of his native town and then became a clerk in a drug store. He acquired a knowledge of drugs from a competent master, and read medicine in the offices of Drs. Dickson, Thomas and McBee. On the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted as a private in the Wilmington rifle guards (afterwards company F, 3d North Carolina regiment), and on the transfer of his company to Virginia was detailed as hospital steward under Dr. Otis F. Manson, in charge of the hospital for North Carolina troops. This change gave him an opportunity to attend the lectures of the Medical College of Virginia in Richmond, and after one course he was examined and assigned as assistant surgeon of the 3d North Carolina regiment, with which command he remained during the remainder of the war. On the return of peace he began the practice of medicine in Wilmington, N. C. The invading army had left in the city an epidemic of small-pox, and the disease grew to such an extent that a hospital became necessary for the indigent negroes who flocked to the city. This work was undertaken by Dr. Wood, and the hospital was duly organized and successfully conducted. He received the honorary degree of M.D. from the University of Maryland in 1868, and soon after the reorganization of the North Carolina Medical Society became its secretary. He held this position until 1872. In 1878 he became a member of the North Carolina state board of medical examiners, and in 1885 secured the passage of a law under which the North Carolina state board of health was organized. As its secretary, he sought to popularize its work, and to that end issued a monthly bulletin. He was one of the founders of the American Public Health Association and a vice-president in 1891. In 1878 Dr. Wood, along with Dr. Moses John De Rossett, revived the "North Carolina Medical Journal," and continued as its editor-in-chief until his death. He was a close student of small-pox, vaccination and botany, and collected a large and valuable library on professional and scientific subjects, which he bequeathed to the University of North Carolina. His published works include a number of scientific and biographical monographs, and, with Gerald McCarthy, he published a report on Wilmington flora (Raleigh, 1886). At the time of his death he was on the committee of revision of the "American Pharmacopœia." He died in Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 22, 1892.

TODD, William Cleaves, legislator, was born in Atkinson, N. H., Feb. 16, 1823, son of Ebenezer and Betsey (Kimball) Todd. His father was a descendant of John Todd, who came from Rowley, Yorkshire, England, in 1640, with Rev. Ezekiel Rogers' colony, settled in Rowley, Mass., about 1647, and was deputy to the general court in 1664 and 1686. His mother was descended from Richard Kimball, a native of Ipswich, England, who came to America about 1634, and about 1636 settled in Ipswich, Mass. Other ancestors were Gov. John Endicott, of Massachusetts Bay Colony, who came over in 1628; Maj. William Hathorne, the first American ancestor of Nathaniel Hawthorne, who came over with Winthrop, in 1630; John Porter, an early settler of Hingham and Danvers, and Rebecca Nurse, who was hung as a witch in 1692. His grandfathers, Ebenezer Todd and Thomas Kimball, Jr. both served in the revolutionary war. Thomas Kimball, of Wenham, his great-grandfather, commanded a company in its march to Lexington, April 19, 1775. Another great-grandfather, Benjamin Porter, of Danvers, was a soldier in the French and Indian wars, and was sergeant in the revolutionary war; there is a tradition that five of his sons served with him, and not one of them would receive a pension. William C. Todd was graduated at Dartmouth College, in 1844. With the exception of a visit to Europe, in 1848, he taught school a large part of the time until 1864, in Kentucky, at Atkinson, N. H., and at Newburyport, Mass. Since that date he has traveled extensively in this country and in Europe, visiting Egypt, Palestine, etc. He was a member of the New Hampshire legislature in 1883 and in 1887, also of the New Hampshire constitutional convention of 1889, in which, as the Concord "Monitor," in a review of the convention, remarked: "He had a prestige, which his ready wit and strong common sense tended to increase, and anything which he earnestly supported was rarely voted down." Being much interested in education, and realizing the growing importance of newspapers as a means of disseminating knowledge, he established a free reading-room in Newburyport, Mass., in 1870, and later gave $50,000 to the city of Boston for the support of a newspaper reading-room in connection with the Boston public library, said to be the finest newspaper reading-room in the world. He presented a soldiers' monument to his native town, and has made numerous gifts to different literary and historical institutions. Mr. Todd was president of the New Hampshire Historical Society, and a member of the Wisconsin Historical Society; of the Historic Genealogical Society; of the Sons of the American Revolution; of the Society of Colonial Wars, and belongs to the Order of Descendants of Colonial Governors, besides being associated with many other societies. He has written much for newspapers and magazines, but has published no bound volumes.

SKENANDO, Oneida chief, was born in New York state in 1706. He was an older contemporary of the missionary, Samuel Kirkland, and was one of his earliest converts, being a consistent believer for many years. Mr. Kirkland died at Paris, N. Y., in 1808, and was buried at Oneida. Skenando desired to be buried near him at his death, which was granted. He lived 110 years, and in old age was visited by many out of curiosity. He said to a visitor: "I am an aged hemlock: the winds of one hundred winters have twisted through my branches. I am dead at the top. The generation to which I belonged has run away and left me." In early life he was addicted to intoxicating liquors; but in 1775, while on a visit in Albany to settle some affairs, he became drunk, and in the morning found himself in the street, nearly naked, with everything stripped from him, even the sign of his chieftainship. This made him a changed man, and he became a powerful chief and a firm friend of the Americans during the revolution. He did good service, and was congenial. He assisted the Americans because he thought they held prior rights to the soil, just as he opposed the English when they sought to take away the red men's right to the same. In person he was tall, well-made, robust, with an intelligent countenance, and having the peculiar dignity of a chief. In youth he was a brave warrior; in riper years he was the noblest counsellor. During the revolution, by his vigilance, he preserved the settlement of German Flats from destruction. He died March 11, 1816.

HERRON, George Davis, author and educator, was born in Montezuma, Ind., Jan. 21, 1862, son of William and Isabella (Davis) Herron. Thrown on his own resources while still a boy, he supported himself by working in summer, attending school in winter. Being, however, desirous to enter the ministry, he entered Ripon College, Wisconsin, in 1880. Later he traveled and studied in England, Germany and Italy. At the age of twenty-one, he entered the Congregational ministry. In 1890, while pastor at Lake City, Minn., he was invited to address the Minnesota Congregational Club at Minneapolis, and attracted great interest by the originality and earnestness of a sermon then delivered on "The Message of Jesus to Men of Wealth"; and when, shortly afterwards, he followed this by an address on "The Larger Christ," he so commanded public attention that immediately the pastorates of prominent churches in different parts of the United States were offered him. He accepted that of the First Congregational Church at Burlington, Ia., which he held for two years. While there he organized and taught the first Institute of Christian Sociology which was attended weekly by large numbers of professional men and laborers. In his sermons Dr. Herron expresses socialistic views of the duty of Christians, denounces the competitive system and advocates coöperation, altruism and self-growth through abnegation. The altruism of the Sermon on the Mount he makes the basis of an idealized socialism, and no one, in his opinion, can be a Christian without being a socialist, in active opposition to the present standards of civilization. His system of theology, as "Applied Christianity," was defined in the "Altruistic Outlook," as giving "a distinctively Christian interpretation to historical, political, theological and social doctrines, which have never before received it . . . . unflinching in interpreting all life by Christ." These views, expressed with force and earnest eloquence, and less argumentatively than absolutely, have attracted the attention of American and English theologians and philanthropists, and Dr. Herron has found no less bitter antagonists than enthusiastic admirers. A chair of applied Christianity was founded for him at Iowa College in 1894 by a member of his Burlington congregation, Mrs. E. D. Rand, with the idea of giving him an independent platform. His classes include undergraduates and graduates and many clergymen and other visitors, both American and foreign. He has published works entitled: "The Larger Christ"; "The Call of the Cross"; "A Plea for the Gospel"; "The New Redemption"; "Social Meanings of Religious Experiences"; "The Christian State," and "Between Cæsar and Jesus." Of the last-named work the New York "Critic" said: "What is most attractive in his book is its moral rather than its intellectual seriousness, to adopt Matthew Arnold's phrase. Dr. Herron aims at producing impressions, not by iteration, but by earnest and emphatic statements. He writes with immense enthusiasm and fine culture. Dr. Herron, like a prophet—a speaker of God that he is—does not argue, he appeals to one's moral nature; he pleads; he commands." Dr. Herron was married, Jan. 9, 1883, at Ripon, Wis., to Mary V. Everhard, whose father was a German physician.

George D. Herron.

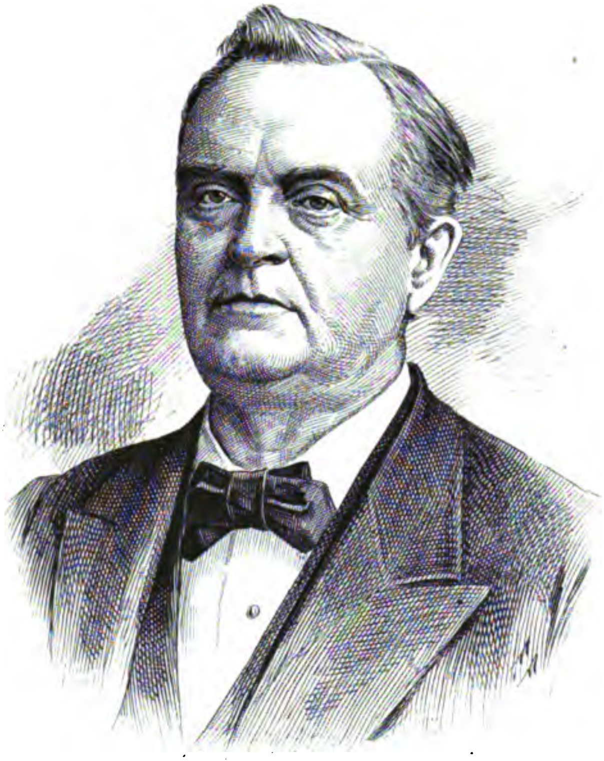
HOLLEY, Marietta, author and humorist, was born near Adams, Jefferson co., N. Y., in 1844, daughter of John Milton and Mary (Taber) Holley. Her maternal grandfather was Lemuel Taber, or Squire Taber, as he was called, being a justice of the peace. He emigrated to Jefferson county from Rhode Island, and settled on a tract of land situated on a small stream, called Bear creek. He was finely educated, for those days, and taught higher mathematics and surveying. The maiden name of his wife was Sarah Brightman. Miss Holley's great-grandmother and paternal grandparents, David and Sarah (Southworth) Holley, went to Jefferson county from Connecticut, and, like the other Connecticut Holleys, claimed to be the descendants of the eminent English astromomer, Edmund Halley. John Milton Holley and Mary Taber went, immediately after their marriage, to live in a cottage on the very spot where their daughter's present residence, Bonnie View, now stands. Here all their children were born, Marietta being the youngest of seven children. She received the rudiments of an English education at a neighboring school; later, with the exceptions of teachers in music and French, she pursued her studies at home. She was extremely fond of music, and gave lessons on the piano for several years; was fond also of art and literature, but wisely chose the latter as her life work. She began to write sketches and verses when a child, and at an early age sent some verses signed "Jemyma," to an Adams newspaper, which were published, with encouraging words, from the editor. She now began to write for other newspapers and magazines, such as the "Independent," the "Christian Union," and "Peterson's Magazine." To the last named she contributed a dialect sketch, purporting to be by "Josiah Allen's Wife," and was immediately urged by the president of the American Publishing Co., of Hartford, Conn., to write a book for him. She complied, and in 1873 appeared, "My Opinions and Betsy Bobbet's," which, in its humorous character, recalled the once famous "Widow Bedott Papers," but showed, underlying its satire, a praiseworthy motive; an earnest desire to improve mankind. This was followed by "Samantha at the Centennial" (1876); "My Wayward Pardner; or, My Trials with Josiah" (1880); "Miss Richard's Boy," stories not in dialect (1882); "Sweet Cicely; or, Josiah Allen's Wife as a Politician" (1885); "The Mormon Wife," an illustrated poem (1887); "Miss Jones's Quilting" (1887); "Samantha at Saratoga" (1887); "Poems" (1887); "Samantha Among the Brethren" (1891); "Samantha Among the Colored Folks" (18); "Samantha at the World's Fair" (1893); "Samantha in Europe" (18). "Josiah Allen's Wife," as Miss Holley is widely known, has written some of the most mirth-provoking books that have ever been given to the public, and her books have found a warm welcome with all classes, and are read in nearly every civilized country of the globe, having been translated into a number of languages. From Africa and Japan have come messages of warm appreciation, and the foreign press has been quite as appreciative as the American. One of the most feeling tributes from personal friends was from Clara Barton, who was quick to recognize the value of Miss Holley's work for humanity. Of "Samantha Among the Brethren," B. J. Lossing wrote: "It is, I think, the brightest and best utterance of Josiah Allen's wife."

Marietta Holley

MORRIS, Joseph Chandler, banker, was born in South Wilbraham (now Hampden), Mass., Nov. 19, 1827, son of Joseph and Lydia (Russell) Morris, and a descendant of Edward Morris, who lived in New Roxbury (now called Woodstock), Conn., and who died there in 1689. At the age of eighteen he went to Boston and entered the office of L. Beebe & Co., commission merchants, and in 1850 removed to New Orleans and entered the employ of Beebe & Co. In 1855 he was admitted to full partnership, and in 1864 purchased the interests of the other partners, and from that time until 1887 conducted the business in his own name. He has been a director in the New Orleans Canal and Banking Co. since 1868, and in 1876 was elected president of the Hibernia National Bank. On the death of George Jonas, president of the New Orleans Canal and Banking Co., in 1877, he was elected president of that bank, and from that date has given his attention to banking business. For several years Mr. Morris has been president of the New Orleans Clearing House Association; a member of the board of liquidation of the city debt of New Orleans, and member of the board of administrators of the Tulane educational fund (Tulane University), and for fourteen years a member of the school board of the city of New Orleans. In 1863 he was married to Elizabeth Colton, daughter of Capt. Junius Beebe, of New Orleans, and has one son, Joseph C. Morris, Jr., and three daughters, Jennie, Louise and Sophia Morris.

J. C. Morris

BOND, Lester Legrand, lawyer, was born at Ravenna, O., Oct. 27, 1839, son of Jonas and Elizabeth (Story) Bond. He is descended from William Bond, who came over to Boston in 1630, and who had many distinguished descendants. His mother was the daughter of Ephraim Story, a cousin of Judge Story. Lester L. Bond was educated in the public schools and academies of his native city, defraying his expenses by working in factory, sawmill and machine-shop. He entered on the study of law in the office of F. W. Tappan, and completed it under the direction of Bierce & Jefferies, the latter of whom was comptroller of currency under Pres. Johnson. On Oct. 15, 1853, he was admitted to the bar, and removed to Chicago May 28, 1854. For some time he pursued a general practice; but later, following his natural inclinations, he made a specialty of patent law, for which his early experience in mechanics had fitted him. Soon he gained an extensive patent law practice and a reputation of being the foremost patent lawyer in the West, and, indeed, one of the ablest in the United States. At the beginning of the civil war his services, freely offered to his country, were refused on account of the condition of his health. He has rendered many valuable services to his adopted state, which are too often neglected by men of ability. He was a member of the common council of Chicago and (1862–66) chairman of the finance committee. In 1868 he was presidential elector from Illinois. During 1871–73 he was again in the common council of Chicago, a portion of that time being acting mayor of the city. He was also for two terms a member of the Illinois state legislature, and during the second term it was his influence which accomplished the laying out of the west side parks of Chicago, so that he became known as "the father of the west side park



L L Bond

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1904

system." Not forgetting his early struggles, his sympathies have been most active in the educational movements, and his association with the board of education was the means of instituting improvements and needed changes in educational lines. He is a member of the Union League and Illinois clubs; past commander, Knights Templars, and has taken the thirty-second degree in the ancient and accepted Scottish Rite. Mr. Bond has traveled extensively both in this country and in Europe. He was married, Oct. 12, 1856, to Amy S., daughter of Rev. N. W. Aspinwall, and a lineal descendant of Peregrine White. They have one daughter, the wife of John L. Jackson, of the law firm of Bond, Adams, Pickard & Jackson, of which Mr. Bond is the senior member.

PILLOW, Gideon Johnson, soldier, was born in Williamson county, Tenn., June 8, 1806. Jasper Pillow, the first of the family to settle in America, came from England, and settled in the Virginia colony in 1740. He had three sons, John, Jasper and William, all of whom were Continental soldiers in the revolution, and were present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. John Pillow, in 1784, settled on the Cumberland river, near Nashville, Tenn., amid hostile Indians. He had five sons, William, Gideon, John, Mordecai and Abner, all engaged in Indian wars. William became famous as colonel in the Indian war and battle of New Orleans, under Andrew Jackson, and both he and Gideon were conspicuous in the attack on and capture of the celebrated Indian fortress, Nickajack. The grandmother of the subject of this sketch was a Mary Johnson, of Virginia, and her father and three brothers served in the revolutionary war. Gideon Pillow was married to Annie, daughter of Josiah Payne, descended from the McGregors of Scotland, and was a cousin to Mrs. Pres. Madison. Her father, brothers and uncles were soldiers in the revolutionary and Indian wars, and some were in the battle of New Orleans. It will be seen that Gen. Pillow was descended from fighting stock through many generations—literally a family of soldiers. Gideon Pillow and Annie Payne had six children: Gideon Johnson, Granville A., Jerome B., Mrs. George W. Martin, Mrs. Judge West H. Humphreys and Mrs. Gov. Aaron V. Brown. Gideon Johnson Pillow was graduated at the University of Nashville in 1827. He immediately began the study of law under Judge W. E. Kennedy, then a circuit judge. After eighteen months with him, he entered the office of Hon. William L. Brown, judge of the supreme court, and after a further study of eighteen months, was licensed by Judges Catron and White, of the supreme bench. He settled at Columbia, Tenn., and began practice. In a few years he rose to prominence in the state in the profession, with a lucrative practice. At the same time he lived on his farm in that beautiful region known as the Polk and Pillow settlement, and became a successful farmer also. Gov. Carroll, his relative, appointed him on his staff, with rank of brigadier-general. In 1844, being a great friend and admirer of James K. Polk, he went as a delegate to the national Democratic convention in Baltimore, and, through great personal activity, materially aided in securing for him the presidential nomination, and afterwards made a vigorous canvass for his election. After the election he returned to his practice, and continued until the war with Mexico began. On July 13, 1846, he received a commission as brigadier-general in the American army. On the following day he left family and professional engagements, and was the first general officer to report to Gen. Taylor at Camargo, Mexico, of the then recent appointments. By great effort, he carried with him his brigade of Tennessee volunteers. His first real engagement was at Vera Cruz, when he was complimented by his senior commander. At the battle of Cerro Gordo, he was severely wounded, and never entirely recovered. At the expiration of time of service of the twelve months volunteers, congress called for ten new regiments, and Gen. Pillow was commissioned a major-general. During the following campaign he was second in command to Gen. Scott, and through his energy and soldierly abilities aided materially in adding to the laurels of his leader. At Contreras, Churubusco and Chapultepec his services were particularly effective. At the latter place his ankle was crushed by a grape shot. He was borne into the fortress behind his victorious troops. For three months he was confined to his room, his wound and fever preventing his participation in the final capitulation, which was not made on the line desired by him; the Sierra Madre mountains. The "Pillow line" was admitted to be the correct one when too late to remedy the error. Subsequently Gen. Pillow was arrested by Gen. Scott on charges of insubordination; but he was completely and thoroughly vindicated by the court. He always preserved the friendship of the general officers under him and with him—Worth, Childs, Pierce and others. His defense in his own behalf is a very able one, and is part of the history of the Mexican war. Returning to his home in Maury county, noted for its beauty and hospitality, he declined the further practice of law, and engaged extensively in farming in Tennessee and Arkansas. He became very wealthy for a planter. He was a delegate to the great southern convention in Nashville in 1850, and opposed the extreme measures proposed. Prior to the civil war he opposed secession; but, finding war inevitable, tendered his services to Tennessee, and was appointed major-general in command of Tennessee troops by Gov. Harris. He organized a force of 35,000 men, and, to expedite equipments, he advanced heavily from his private means to aid the state temporarily, but was never reimbursed. Later this large force was transferred to the Confederate government, and Gen. Pillow reduced to the rank of brigadier by Pres. Davis. For some reason connected with their Mexican war experience, Mr. Davis disliked Pillow, and that unfriendliness existed to the end of life, though both were vestrymen in the same church. Gen. Pillow was too much a soldier and too much a patriot to sulk or withdraw. He fought the battle of Belmont, and defeated Gen. Grant. The next battle was the disastrous one of Fort Donelson, fought unnecessarily and against his military advice. From this he never recovered, and was never given an opportunity afterwards. He was relieved of command, and never assigned another in the field, but kept on post duty to the close of the war. Being on a visit to Gen. Bragg at Murfreesboro, at his own request, he was given a temporary command for that battle, and participated in the great charge made by Breckinridge's troops. At the close of the war, he found his vast estates had been swept away, as if by fire; his hundreds of slaves were freed, stock taken, houses and fences destroyed, and he penniless. Borrowing enough money from one of his former slaves, he went to Nashville, and induced a friend to go to Washington to secure a pardon from Pres. Johnson. He tried to cultivate his farm in Maury county, Tenn., and plantations in Arkansas; but the year was a disastrous one. In 1868, he went to Memphis, and formed a law partnership with Hon. Isham G. Harris; and, though out of practice for twenty-two years, soon took rank with the first lawyers of Ten-

Gen. G J Pillow

nessee. Though grown old, he struggled with calamity to the end. Debts piled up against him; some ante-bellum, grown heavy with interest; some by indorsement for friends; others by suits of northern parties for seizures, as a Confederate general, of boats, barges and cargoes for his government, without a cent profit to him. Like the bold spirit and honest man he was, he fell in the struggle. He was always liberal in politics, and differences had no effect on his friendship. He was moral and temperate in his habits, an accomplished scholar and linguist, a fine conversationalist, ready debater and logical reasoner. He was married, at an early age, to Mary Martin, of Columbia, Tenn. (sister to Judge William P. Martin), and left a large family of children. These survive: Mrs. Thomas J. Brown, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. John D. Mitchell, Helena, Ark.; Mrs. Wilbur F. Johnson, Atlanta, Ga.; Mrs. F. Wade, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. Melville Williams, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. Landon C. Haynes, Nashville, Tenn.; Mrs. D. B. Fargason, Memphis, Tenn.; Robert G. Pillow, Little Rock, Ark. George and Gideon died early. Gen. Pillow died on the Mound plantation, Phillips co., Ark., Oct. 8, 1878, honored and loved by the patriotic and liberty-loving people of Tennessee and the South.

SHEEHAN, John Charles, lawyer and politician, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1848, son of William and Hanora (Crowley) Sheehan. His parents, natives of county Cork, Ireland, came to America at an early age, and settled in Buffalo, where they raised a large family; two sons and two daughters still survive. The elder Sheehan was for many years a prosperous railroad contractor and engineer, but financial reverses about the time of the civil war compelled him to accept employment where formerly he had employed, and threw his sons upon their own resources at an early age. This experience, however, tested the mettle of the boys, John C. and William F. Sheehan, who found employment as ferry-boys on the Buffalo river, attending school meantime, and completing the course of study at St. Joseph's College, Buffalo. John C. Sheehan continued his preparation for business life at the Buffalo Commercial College; and, subsequently learning telegraphy, was for some years in the employ of the New York Central and Hudson River and the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia railroad companies. From telegrapher he rose to the position of secretary to the general manager of the latter company, and about this time began the study of law. Early interested in politics, Mr. Sheehan rapidly rose to prominence as a leader of the younger element among Buffalo Democrats in the fight against "boss" rule, and in 1874 was elected city assessor for a term of three years. Meantime, continuing his law studies in the office of Thayer & Benedict, he was admitted to the bar in 1875. In 1877, he was elected comptroller of Buffalo for a two-year term, being re-elected in 1879; and among other notable services achieved the reduction in the tax rates from $17.30 to $12.40 per $1,000. In 1882, he met his first defeat as candidate for clerk of Erie county, and thereupon engaged in general law practice with Willis J. Benedict, under the style of Benedict & Sheehan. He removed to New York city in 1885, and having identified himself with the Tammany Hall Democracy, speedily became prominent in the city's politics. From August, 1886, to March, 1892, he was secretary of the New York aqueduct commission, being then appointed police commissioner by Mayor Grant, to fill the unexpired term of John R. Voorhees; and in May, 1893, was reappointed by Mayor Gilroy for the full term of six years. The victory of the anti-Tammany candidates in 1894, however, resulted in the removal of all Democratic office-holders, among them Mr. Sheehan, who resigned his office in March, 1895. Among his political associates Mr. Sheehan has enjoyed exceptional regard and popularity. Shortly after going to New York he was chosen leader of the old 13th assembly district, and in 1895 a sachem of the Tammany Society; and in the same year, to rescue the party from permanent defeat, he was unanimously elected leader-in-chief of the Tammany Hall political organization. The effect was magical, the first political contest thereafter resulting in a victory of 23,500 votes for Tammany, as against the defeat of 54,000 in the previous year. His able conduct of the Democratic presidential campaign of 1896 still further demonstrated his executive ability, while the election of Robert A. Van Wyck as the first mayor of Greater New York, in 1897, was his sufficient vindication against the calumnies of his political rivals and opponents. When, therefore, he retired from the leadership in January, 1898, regret was universally expressed by the friends of Tammany Hall. He is still (1899) leader of the 9th assembly district and a member of the Tammany Hall executive committee. In 1894, Mr. Sheehan formed a law partnership with ex-Judge Edward Browne, which continued until early in 1898, when he relinquished law practice and entered the general railroad contracting business, under the style of John C. Sheehan & Co. Socially, he enjoys a wide popularity, owing most of his political success to his magnetic and gentlemanly character, which readily disarms opponents and wins him hosts of friends. He is a member of several clubs and societies, including the Pequod Club, of New York city, of which he has for four years been president. Mr. Sheehan was married, in 1892, to Minnie, daughter of James Mulhall, a well-known railroad contractor, of Oneida county, N.Y., and a woman of high culture and rare charm of manner. They have two children, Margaret Blanche and John C. Sheehan, Jr.

John C Sheehan

BRIGHAM, Charles David, journalist, was born at Oxford, N. Y., in 1819, son of David and Betsey (Trowbridge) Brigham, and a descendant of Thomas Brigham, a Puritan settler in New England, who came to this country from England in 1635. He was educated at Oxford Academy, then considered one of the leading educational institutions of New York state, and received an impulse towards intellectual pursuits from his father, who was a Shakespearean scholar of great note, and the moving spirit of a circle of men celebrated for their art and culture. Amid such associations, the son early developed inherited literary talent and an industry and power of concentration which strongly characterized him. At the age of eighteen, he went to Norwich, N. Y., and there edited a paper for some months. While thus engaged, he became a friend and co-worker of Thurlow Weed, Horace Greeley and others who afterwards became prominent in American history. From Norwich he went to Lockport, edited a newspaper there for five years, and then went to Troy, N. Y., to assume charge of the "Whig," the most important journal of that city. Under Mr. Brigham, this paper became a power throughout the whole state. His next journalistic engagement was in New York city, where he was associated intimately with Horace Greeley, Charles A. Dana, Halstead and Raymond. A year before the outbreak of the civil war, Mr. Brigham was sent by Dana to report the sentiment of the South, and while in Charleston, S. C., was arrested as a spy and sentenced to death, but by sheer wit and presence of mind succeeded in making his escape. He then served for a year as correspondent at the front, occupying part of the time the same tent with Gen. Grant. In 1862, through the recommendation of Greeley and Dana, he secured an appointment as editor-in-chief of the "Commercial," of Pittsburg, Pa. His success with this newspaper was remarkable, and in a few years he secured a controlling interest in it. In 1864, he made himself famous in the newspaper world by securing news of the battle of the Wilderness twenty-four hours before any other editor. His correspondent hastened from the battle-field on the second day of the engagement, chartered a ferry-boat for $2,700 to carry him to the nearest telegraph station, and telegraphed the details of the conflict before New York newspapers knew that the armies had met. In 1873, Mr. Brigham sold his newspaper interest and went to Florida, where he soon afterwards lost, by unfortunate land speculations, the large fortune which his journalistic labors had brought him. He then returned to newspaper work, acting as Washington (D. C.) correspondent to a number of journals in New York city and Pittsburgh, Pa. From 1885 until 1890, he was again in Pittsburgh editing the "Times," and then returned to Washington and continued the work of correspondent. His communications appeared regularly on the editorial page of the New York "Sun." During the administration of Pres. Harrison, he was also immigrant inspector at Baltimore. Mr. Brigham was married to Cordelia, daughter of Gen. Rundell, of Norwich, N. Y. She was a woman of unusual intellectual gifts, and frequently aided her husband in his most arduous tasks. They had two sons and two daughters. Mr. Brigham died at Washington, D. C., Oct. 20, 1894.

GRIFFIS, William Elliot, educator, clergyman and author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 17, 1843, son of John Limeburner Griffis, a merchant of Philadelphia, and his wife, Anna Maria Hess, daughter of William Hess. His father's ancestors were English, and for six generations previous to his grandfather, followed the sea: his mother's distant ancestry was German-Swiss. After passing through the Philadelphia public schools he engaged in business from 1859 to 1864, with one interruption, when he served in the 44th Pennsylvania regiment of militia during Lee's invasion of his native state. In 1865, he edited, in Philadelphia, a Sunday-school journal, "Our Messenger." He afterwards entered Rutgers College, and was graduated there in 1869, having during his college course taken prizes for oratory, science and English composition, and founded the present college journal, "The Targum." On his graduation he went to Europe for a year, then, returning, spent one year in theological study. Late in 1870 he went to Japan, having received, through the faculty of Rutgers College, an appointment from the Japanese government to organize schools in the province of Echizen. This work engaged his attention for four years, in the course of which he not only traveled extensively and met with success in his appointed duties, preparing also in English a series of the guide-books and maps and a line of spelling and reading books for native pupils, but gained an intimate knowledge of Japanese life and institutions that afforded him, in after years, material for the works by which he is best known. He claims to be the only white man that has dwelt in a daimio's capital and seen the Japanese feudal system in operation. Returning to New York city in 1874, he was graduated at Union Theological Seminary in 1877, and has held three pastorates: that of the Dutch Reformed Church at Schenectady, for one year; of the Shawmut Congregational Church, in Boston, 1886–93; and, since 1893, of the Congregational church at Ithaca, N. Y. His present congregation is largely made up of professors and students of Cornell University. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him in 1883 by Union College, in which he was for one year acting professor of mental science. Immediately on returning to America Dr. Griffis began a series of works on Japan, which are probably the most authoritative on the subject in English. They are: "The Mikado's Empire: Book I., History of Japan from 660 B. C. to 1872 A. D.: Book II., Personal Experiences, Observations and Studies in Japan, 1870–1874" (1876), which has gone through many editions. On the appearance of the first volume, the "Nation" said: "Mr. Griffis has given us a panoramic view of Japanese history, bringing into prominence many of the most important periods. He accompanies this with a running commentary, which is enlivened by the fact that it is the language of one who, living among the people, has attempted to unravel the causes of recent events in the light of the past. . . . The whole book bears evidence of being the work of an intelligent and thoughtful observer, who was determined to be impartial; it is undoubtedly the most important contribution that has appeared with regard to Japan." The others of this series are: "Japanese Fairy World," illustrated by Ozawa, of Tokio (1880); "Asiatic History" (in the Chautauqua series) (1881); "Corea, the Hermit Nation" (1882); "Corea, Without and Within" (1885); "Matthew Calbraith Perry" (1887); "Honda, the Samurai" (1890); "Japan in History, Folk-lore and Art" (1892); "The Religions of Japan" (1895); "Townsend Harris, First American Envoy in Japan" (1895). Dr. Griffis has made four visits to the Netherlands for travel and research, noting particularly the sources of the influence of Holland upon American institutions and points of contact between Dutch and American history. The results of these studies are given in "Sir William Johnson and the Six Nations" (1891); "The Influence of the Netherlands in the Making of the English Commonwealth and the American Republic" (1892), of which 20,000 copies were printed; "Brave Little Holland and What She Taught Us" (1894); "The Student's Motley," a condensation and continuation of Motley's history (1898); "The Pilgrims in their Three Homes, England, Holland and America" (1898), and "The American in Holland" (1898). Other writings of this author, besides frequent contributions to periodicals, many of which have been translated into Japanese and Dutch, are: "The Lily Among Thorns: A Study of the Song of Songs" (1889); "The Romance of Discovery" (1897); "The Romance of American Colonization" (1898), and "The Life of Charles Carleton Coffin" (1898). The "Nation," in 1882, commended the author for "his sense of humor,—not too broad,—his power of condensation without loss of interest, his judgment in enlarging, his apt and complete metaphors." Dr. Griffis is a member of the American Historical Association, of several learned societies in Japan, and of the Netherlands Society of Letters in Leyden—he being one of three Americans who alone enjoy the latter honor. He was married, in 1879, to Katharine Lyra, daughter of the late Prof. Benjamin L. Stanton, of Union College, and has three children.

Wm Elliot Griffis

CONYNGHAM, John Nesbit, jurist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 17, 1798, son of David Hayfield and Mary (West) Conyngham. His family dates back to very ancient times, the founder being a certain Malcolm, son of Freskin, who saved the life of Malcolm, prince of Scotland, from the wrath of Macbeth, by hiding him in some straw in a barn. When Malcolm became king he rewarded his deliverer with the thanedom of Conyngham, whence came the surname. In direct line from him was William Conyngham, fourth son of the fourth earl of Glencairn, appointed bishop of Argyle in 1539. He had two sons; William, who succeeded at Conyngham-head and was made a baronet of Nova Scotia, and Alexander, who being ordained priest in 1610, removed to county Donegal, Ireland, where he was made dean of Raphoe in 1630, and died in 1660. His great-great-grandson, Redmond Conyngham, was the first of the name in America. He settled in Philadelphia about the middle of the eighteenth century, and became a member of the firm of J. M. Nesbit & Co. His son, David Hayfield Conyngham, joined the firm in 1774, when the name became Conyngham & Nesbit. They very materially aided the cause of colonial independence, and doubtless saved Washington's army at Valley Forge by their liberal donations of supplies. His son, Judge Conyngham, was educated in the schools of his native city and was graduated in the University of Pennsylvania in 1817. He studied law in the office of Joseph R. Ingersoll of Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar Feb. 12, 1820. Shortly after, he removed to Wilkes-Barre, and was admitted in Luzerne county, on April 3d. His practice was successful from the start, and his systematic habit of close study of the details of every case made him a trustworthy and recognized authority on law and precedent. After a most successful career at the bar, covering nearly a score of years, during which he was burgess of Wilkes-Barre (1827-37), and represented his district in the state legislature, he was made president-judge of the thirteenth district of Pennsylvania, then consisting of the counties of Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga, Potter and McKean. In 1841 he was transferred to the Luzerne county bench. His commission expired in 1849, and he then served another term in the state legislature (1849-50), but in the fall of 1851, under the amended constitution, he was elected to the president-judgeship of the eleventh district, then composed of Luzerne, Wyoming, Montour and Columbia counties. In 1853, and again in 1856, changes were made in the dictrict, which finally consisted of Luzerne county only. In 1861 he was re-elected, and in July, 1870, finally resigned his position on the bench. Thus for thirty years he filled the office of president-judge of Luzerne county. Although holding political opinions differing on many points from those promulgated by the national administration up to the date of the firing on Sumter, this act of war against the legal authority of his country aroused his patriotism, and immediately sacrificing every party feeling, he addressed himself with special vigor to the preservation of the union. His name and influence were all powerful in his judicial district, and few men gave greater personal or moral support to the Federal cause in its peril. When he resigned the judgeship, the bar of Luzerne county, with a unanimity seldom before manifested by the legal profession, presented him with a testimonial, as an enduring evidence of its regard. It is not often that such a tribute is paid to a judge, and this was the first instance of the kind in Pennsylvania. Judge Conyngham was a devout and active Episcopalian. Shortly after his removal to Wilkes-Barre he was elected (1821) a vestryman of St. Stephen's Church, and later the senior warden, which offices he held continuously during the remainder of his life. In 1836 he was elected a delegate to the special diocesan convention; in 1844 he was chosen its representative in the general convention, and continued thereafter an important and influential member of both bodies, serving on several important committees and participating in notable discussions. In 1868 he was elected president of the American Church Missionary Society, an office which he adorned with dignity and judgment. He was also vice-president of the American Sunday-school Union and of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum of Philadelphia. In 1848 he was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by his alma mater in 1869. Judge Conyngham was married, Dec. 17, 1823, to Ruth Ann, daughter of Gen. Lord Butler and granddaughter of the distinguished revolutionary officer, Col. Zebulon Butler. They had six children, who grew to maturity: Col. John Butler, U. S. A.; William Lord; Thomas; Maj. Charles Miner, U. S. A.; Mary, wife of Charles Parrish, and Anna, wife of Rt. Rev. William Bacon Stevens, D.D., LL.D., bishop of Pennsylvania. Judge Conyngham died the victim of a railroad accident, at Magnolia, Miss., Feb. 23, 1871.

Jno N Conyngham

PROCTOR, Mary, astronomer, was born in Dublin, Ireland, daughter of Richard A. and Mary (Mills) Proctor. Her father, a noted astronomer, was the fourth and youngest child of William Proctor, of Chelsea, a solicitor in easy circumstances. Mary Proctor at an early age became interested in the wonders of the stars, through her love of her father and his work. She was constantly in his companionship, and long before she could understand his books she read them because he had written them. With great delight she would listen to the legends of the stars as he told them to her, his explanations being within her understanding. She took great pride in the care of his library, arranging his letters and correcting the proof-sheets of his books even at the age of fourteen. In his incessant application to work she would try to imitate him as far as possible, and her great ambition was to write a book. After her parents' removal to America, in 1886, Miss Proctor began in earnest to study the art of writing, under her father's direction. He was then editor of "Knowledge," and helped his daughter to write a series of articles in comparative mythology. Under her father's intelligent and patient guidance she was carefully trained for her present work. After his death she went on with her writing on mythology and astronomy, and contributed to "Science," "Knowledge," "Popular Science News," "Popular Astronomy," "Scientific American," "Youth's Companion," "The Arena," "The Chautauquan," "School Journal," and other magazines. Her great ambition to write a book was realized in "Stories of Starland," for young readers (published June 1, 1898) and it is used as a supplementary reader in the public schools in New York city, Brooklyn and elsewhere. Miss Proctor made her début as a lecturer at the World's fair. After seeing an appeal in a Chicago paper to all women interested in the furtherence of woman's work at the fair, she wrote to Mrs. Potter Palmer, asking if she would approve of a woman lecturing to children about the wonders of starland. There was a pleasant response and a request for six lectures; but Miss

Proctor, surmising that she was to address very young children in the kindergarten department, prepared her lectures with this idea, calling them "Goblins from Starland," and ordering her illustrations from New York. To her utter dismay, on the appointed day after her arrival in Chicago, on going to the children's building, she found, instead of an audience of children, a hall filled with adults. She was obliged to give an impromptu lecture, and to prepare the rest of the lectures from day to day. She was surprised at suddenly finding herself famous, the lecture-hall being crowded with appreciative audiences; and most favorable notice of these lectures appeared in the Chicago leading papers. Since that time she has been in great demand, lecturing under the auspices of the board of education of New York city, and throughout the large cities in the eastern and western states and in Canada, having lectured over 400 times since her début in 1893. She is a member of the British Astronomical Society, and was elected a fellow in the department of astronomy and mathematics at the meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Science, held in Boston, June, 1898. She has earned for herself the title of the "children's astronomer," and her special aim is in making astronomy easy for the children, and in continuing her father's work in popularizing astronomy.

CRAWFORD, William, soldier, was born in Berkeley county, Va., in 1732, and was the son of a Scotch-Irishman, one of a number of his race who had emigrated from Pennsylvania to Virginia. At the age of seventeen, at which time he was carrying on a farm for his widowed mother, he made the acquaintance of George Washington, who was surveying the estate of Lord Fairfax, and became his assistant. He has been described as "a youth of fine, manly appearance, above six feet in height, and in point of strength and activity, an athlete." Subsequently, and until 1755, he did surveyor's work combined with farming, and then was commissioned ensign in the Virginia riflemen, and fought with Washington under Gen. Braddock in the engagement near Fort Duquesne, July 9th. His gallantry was so marked, that in 1756 he was made a lieutenant, and did garrison duty on the frontiers of Pennsylvania and Virginia and was the leader of scouting parties as well. In 1758 Washington secured for his friend a commission as captain, and Crawford thereupon recruited a company of frontiersmen, and took part in the expedition against Fort Duquesne in that year. In 1761 he returned to surveying and farming, serving, however, in the Pontiac war in 1763–64. In 1765 he removed to Stewart's Crossings, on the Youghiogheny, in the wilderness, about forty miles from Pittsburgh, in what is now Fayette county, Pa., and there farmed, traded with the Indians, and surveyed, especially for Gen. Washington and his brothers. In 1770 he was appointed a justice for Cumberland county, and in 1771 a justice for Bedford county. When Westmoreland county was formed he was appointed a justice for that county and the president-judge of the courts. When the county of Yohogania, Va., was created in 1776, he became one of its justices. In May, 1774, he was commissioned captain, and a little later, major, by Lord Dunmore, whom he joined in an expedition against the Shawanese. The region where Crawford had settled was claimed by both Virginia and Pennsylvania, and as he supported his native state and held a commission from her governor, he was removed from office early in 1775. He was a conspicuous member of the committee of defense formed at Pittsburgh on May 16th, meantime having offered his services to the council of safety at Philadelphia. Owing to the peace-policy of that province and perhaps to the boundary dispute, they were not accepted, but Virginia gladly received him, and authorized him to raise a regiment. On Jan. 12, 1776, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 5th Virginia, and on Oct. 11th, by act of congress, colonel of the 7th regiment, Virginia battalion, his commission to be dated Aug. 14th. He took part in the battles and skirmishes on Long Island and the retreat through New Jersey; crossed the Delaware with Washington; fought at Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine and Germantown, and did efficient work at the head of a detachment of scouts in the effort to keep the British out of Philadelphia. In November, 1777, he was sent to Pittsburgh to take command under Brig.-Gen. Hand, of the Continental troops and militia in the western department. In the spring of 1778 he superintended the erection of a fort on the Allegheny, which was given his name, and for the greater part of three years was in command at this post. He was unable, though invited, to join Gen. George Rogers Clark in his secret expedition against the British posts between the Ohio and Mississippi, but assisted the general in many ways, and in the fall of 1778 aided him in building forts McIntosh and Laurens, the latter the first in what is now Ohio. In 1780 he visited congress to obtain larger supplies and appropriations for frontier defense. In 1781 he was retired, and returned to his farm, but he still held his commission, and in 1782 Gen. Washington and Gen. Irvine urged him to lead an expedition against the Wyandot and Delaware Indians, who were keeping up their warfare on the frontier. The expedition left Mingo bottom, near Steubenville, O., May 25th, and on June 4th reached a spot since known as Battle island, a few miles northeast of the present town of Sandusky. There they were met by a large force of Indians and British soldiers, who on the following day were reinforced from Detroit. The frontiersmen had the advantage, and in a hot fight lasting all that day were victorious, but did little damage on the 5th, and were so outnumbered that Crawford ordered a retreat. This was begun about nine o'clock at night, but was discovered by the enemy, and in the confusion which followed, a number of volunteers became separated from the main body, as did Col. Crawford in attempting to find his son, John, and other relatives. On the afternoon of the 7th, together with Dr. Knight, surgeon of one of the companies, he was captured by a party of Delawares, and with other prisoners, was taken to a spot a short distance northeast of Crawfordsville, Wyandot co., on the east bank of Tymochter creek. Here, on June 11th, after several hours of excruciating torture, heroically borne, he was burned to death. Dr. Knight also was doomed, but escaped from his keeper, and after wandering in the wilderness for three weeks, reached Fort Pitt. Crawford's nephew, William Crawford, and his son-in-law, Maj. William Harrison, were captured elsewhere during the retreat, and also were tortured to death. On Aug. 3, 1877, a monument to Col. Crawford was erected on the spot where he met his fate, by the Pioneer Association of Wyandot county. His children were John, Sarah (Mrs. Harrison) and Anne (Mrs. Connell).

TAYLOR, John, missionary, was born in Fauquier county, Va., in 1752. He joined the Baptist denomination in 1772, and having been licensed to preach almost immediately after, labored for nearly seven years in western Virginia. In 1779 he removed to Kentucky, and during the greater part of his ministry there, of nearly sixty years, supported himself by pioneer farming. He located first in

Woodford county, where, in 1785, a large revival resulted in the foundation of Clear Creek Church, of which he was pastor for the next ten years. In 1795 he became settled over a church at Bullittsburg, Boone co., where he remained for seven years, and then removing to Trimble county, assumed charge of the Corn Creek Church, organized by him in 1800. He gathered a church at Frankfort in 1816; another at Buck Run in 1818, and during the remainder of his life traveled in all parts of Kentucky, holding revivals and forming societies. He was pastor at Clear Creek (1792–95). He wrote "History of Ten Baptist Missions" (1826), and "Thoughts on Missions," a pamphlet. He died in Franklin county, Ky., in 1833.

HITCHCOCK, Enos, clergyman, was born in Springfield, Mass., March 7, 1744. He was graduated at Harvard College, in the class of 1767, and immediately thereafter began his theological studies, being licensed to preach in 1769. In 1771 he was ordained, and became colleague with Rev. Mr. Chipman, pastor of the Second Congregational Church of Beverly, Mass., there continuing until early in the revolutionary war, when he offered his services as a chaplain in the army. Before his formal discharge in 1783, he preached in Providence, where during a period of one or two years, he performed occasional services. On Oct. 3, 1783, he was installed as pastor of the Benevolent Congregational Church of Providence, in which office he continued for twenty years. As a good citizen, as well as a religious teacher, he endeavored to promote the social and moral welfare of the town, making himself especially conspicuous for the deep interest he took in the cause of popular education, working not only in person, but by his pen endeavoring to form and control public sentiment on a matter of such vital importance to the welfare of the community. To his efforts it was largely owing that the elegant house of worship on Benefit street was erected. Towards the establishment of a fund for the support of the ministry in this church he bequeathed the sum of $2,500. Brown University conferred on him the honorary degree of D.D. in 1788, and he was chosen a fellow of the university in 1785. He was author of "A Treatise on Education" (1790); "Catechetical Instructions and Forms of Devotions for Children and Youth" (1798), and "Sermons, with an Essay on the Lord's Supper" (1800). He died in Providence, R. I., Feb. 27, 1803.

DRAKE, Sir Francis, explorer and vice-admiral of the English navy, was born on the banks of the Tavy, Devonshire, England, the date being given by various authorities as 1539, 1545 and 1546, with the weight of evidence in favor of 1545. Doubt also hangs over his parentage, as he is said variously to have been the son of a yeoman, of a sailor and of a clergyman. There is reason for believing that he was the son of a partially educated man, who fell into a line of work bringing him in contact with seafaring men. It is, however, certain, that he was a kinsman of Sir John Hawkins, the celebrated navigator, at whose expense he was educated, and whose exploits gave him his first incentive to exploring foreign seas and countries. While still a lad, he was apprenticed to the master of a bark, with whom he made voyages to the coasts of France and Zealand. When he was eighteen years of age his master died, bequeathing his bark to him; and, thus equipped, he undertook longer voyages, combining with them commercial speculations. In 1567, having accumulated a considerable sum in savings, he sold his bark, and, with the money at his command, joined Capt. Hawkins in an expedition to the coast of Mexico. The fleet comprised five vessels, of which Drake commanded the Judith, and distinguished himself by his gallantry in the harbor of San Juan de Ulloa, fighting against the Spaniards. The expedition, failing to meet with the success anticipated for it, returned to England, with both Hawkins and Drake much poorer for their experience, having also lost three of their vessels. Nothing daunted, however, Drake succeeded in obtaining enough money to fit out a vessel, with which he made several voyages to the West Indies and the Spanish Main, with fair results. On one of these voyages, in 1572, he plundered the Spanish settlements in Central America, and crossing the isthmus of Darien obtained a sight of the Pacific Ocean. In his hostilities against the Spaniards he was assisted by the natives; and it is related that to one of their chiefs he made a present of a fine cutlass, receiving in return four large wedges of solid gold, which, however, he insisted on turning in to the general fund, sharing it with his crew. On Aug. 9, 1573, he entered Plymouth harbor, his vessel laden with the spoils he had obtained. Soon after his return, having become very wealthy, he fitted out three frigates, and joined the earl of Essex in an expedition against Ireland, in course of which he proved himself equally able as a soldier and a sailor. On his return to England, Drake was presented to Queen Elizabeth, who took him at once under her protection. Thus favored, he was enabled to organize the great undertaking which he had long contemplated. He formed an expedition consisting of five vessels, manned by a total of 164 men, and sailed from Plymouth Dec. 15, 1577, for a voyage to the Pacific. He entered the Straits of Magellan Aug. 20, 1578, and passed them Sept. 25th following, having then only his own ship, the Pelican. He had transferred to this vessel the provisions from two of the others, which he then destroyed; and his vice-admiral, Capt. Winter, had returned to England with the others. He now continued his voyages along the coasts of Chili and Peru, capturing and pillaging Spanish ships, and attacking their coast settlements; until, sated with his plunder, he thought to return home by way of a passage from the Pacific to the Atlantic, which he made sure of finding. In this hope he was, of course, disappointed; and, after having coasted north as far as 48 degrees north latitude the severe cold forced him to change his plan, which was to attempt a passage through Behring strait. While on his way north he put in at San Francisco, where he refitted, and took possession of the country in the name of Queen Elizabeth, calling it "New Albion."

The results of this expedition had distanced Drake's most sanguine expectations. Besides other enormous booty, he had captured a Spanish galleon, laden with precious metals and gems, whose value proved to be about £600,000 sterling. With this hitherto unheard-of cargo he crossed the Pacific, passed through the Indian Ocean, successfully rounded the Cape of Good Hope, and arrived in Plymouth harbor Nov. 4, 1580, after having gone quite around the world within a few weeks of three years. His return with the immense wealth he had amassed excited all England, and so aroused the anger of the Spaniards that a demand was made upon Queen Elizabeth that Drake should be surrendered to them as a pirate. This was refused, and, instead, the queen showered favors upon him. On April 4, 1581, she dined on board his vessel at Deptford, conferring on him the honor of knighthood, then more highly esteemed than now, and gave orders that his ship should be preserved as a monument to his own and his country's glory. Of his gains, Drake devoted no small portion to good purposes; one of these being the introduction, at great cost, of pure drinking water into the city of Plymouth, thus repairing a want which had hitherto been most grievously felt. In 1585 he sailed with a large fleet for the coast of South America and the West Indies, capturing the cities of San Jago, San Domingo and Carthagena, and returning with Sir Walter Ralegh's surviving colonists in Virginia, whom he picked up on his way. In 1587 he sailed for Lisbon with a fleet of thirty sail, but, hearing of the assembling of many vessels in the bay of Cadiz, which were to be a part of the celebrated "Armada," then preparing, he sailed for that port, where he burned upwards of 10,000 tons of shipping. In 1588 Sir Francis was appointed vice-admiral, and assigned to a command in the fleet under Lord Howard, which, aided by the elements, destroyed the Armada, and completely broke the existing naval supremacy of Spain. In 1589 he attacked, with great success, the coast ports of Spain; and on his return was elected a member of parliament, in which he continued through 1592–93. In 1595 he made an expedition to America with Hawkins with a fleet of twenty-six vessels, but disagreement between the two commanders rendered this movement abortive. When Hawkins died, or was killed, in Porto Rico, Drake continued the expedition, and destroyed and plundered several towns, but later met with severe reverses and losses, which preyed seriously upon his mind and weakened his body. In this condition he fell a victim to an epidemic disease, which decimated his crews, and died on board his own ship. His remains were enclosed in a metal casket, and buried in the harbor of Puerto Cabello, Venezuela. In 1871 considerable time, labor and money were expended by members of the Drake family in the United States in a vain endeavor to trace their lineage back to Sir Francis. The occasion of this was the rumor that the fortune of the great admiral, increased by nearly three centuries of interest compounded, until it was estimated to amount to $125,000,000, was held in the Bank of England awaiting the production of heirs supposed to be living in America. A commission appointed by the numerous Drake's in this country visited England in their behalf, but were unable to establish the validity of their claims or the existence of the fortune. Sir Francis Drake died Dec. 27, 1595.

TAYLOR, John Louis, jurist, was born in London, England, March 1, 1769, of Irish descent. At the age of twelve years he was brought to this country by his elder brother, James, and by his assistance obtained a classical education at William and Mary College, Virginia, an eminent institution in those days, from which went out four presidents—Jefferson, Madison, Monroe and Tyler—Chief-Justice Marshall, Gen. Winfield Scott and many other distinguished men. He was compelled to leave college before graduation, and after reading law without preceptor or guide, he was admitted to the bar at the age of nineteen, and located in Fayetteville. During 1792–95 he was a member of the legislature from Fayetteville, and in 1794 he was a candidate before the general assembly for the office of attorney-general, but was defeated by Blake Baker. He removed to Newbern in 1796, and in 1798 he was elected a judge of the superior court. In 1818 he had held that office consecutively twenty years, during ten of which he had been chief-justice of the court held by the judges of the superior court in conference. In 1818 he was elected to the supreme court of North Carolina as its first chief-justice. In 1802 he published "Taylor's Reports," which now form a part of I. North Carolina Reports; in 1814 he published the first volume of the "North Carolina Law Repository," and in 1816 the second volume of the same, and in 1818 "Taylor's Term Reports," these three volumes being now united in one, and known as the IV. North Carolina Reports. As originally printed, the "Repository" contained much interesting matter which has been omitted in the reprint. In 1817 he was appointed by the general assembly jointly with Judge Henry Potter of the U. S. district court for North Carolina to publish a revision of the statute law of the state. This book, known as "Potter's Revisal," was issued in 1821. In 1825 he published a continuation of this work, including the acts of 1825, and known as "Taylor's Revisal." He also published a "Treatise on Executors and Administrators." Judge Taylor possessed a singular aptitude for literature and would have excelled in composition if his "jealous mistress," the law, had given him opportunity. His elocution was the admiration of all who heard him, and his style of writing, as preserved to us in his opinions, are in beauty of diction unsurpassed by any of his successors. He became chief-justice at the age of forty-nine, and during the ten years he presided in the new court he uttered a succession of brilliant and memorable opinions. They are to be found in Murphey's and Hawks' reports (VII. to XI. North Carolina Reports inclusive) and in part of XVI. North Carolina; his opinions before his elevation are to be found in volumes I. to VI. An estimate of his character as a man was recorded by his associates as follows: "Of the chief-justice, we are unwilling to trust ourselves to speak as we feel. We loved him too well and too long to make the public the depository of our cherished affections. If there ever heaved a kinder heart in human bosom, it has not fallen to our lot to meet with it. If ever man was more faithful to friendship, more disinterested, humane and charitable, we have not been so fortunate as to know him." Judge Taylor was twice married. By his wife, Julia Rowan, he had one daughter, who became the wife of Maj. Junius Sneed, of Salisbury. A son of theirs, John Louis Taylor Sneed, became attorney-general of Tennessee. His second wife was Jane Gaston, sister of Judge Gaston, by whom, also, he had a daughter, who was married to David E. Sumner, of Gates county, and left descendants in Tennessee. He had another son who died without issue. Judge Taylor died at Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 29, 1829.

THOMSON, William, soldier, was born at Maghera, county Derry, Ireland, or, according to another account, in Pennsylvania, in 1726 or 1727. It is uncertain whether he was a brother or a cousin of Charles Thomson, patriot, Continental congressman and author (1729–1824). He settled on the South Carolina frontier in youth, gained note as a marksman, and in March, 1771, commanded a regiment, under Gov. Tryon, to suppress the outbreak of the so-called "regulators." The next year he was sheriff of Orangeburgh, S. C., and soon after a member of the provincial legislature and of the first convention of the new state. As colonel of the South Carolina rangers, from June, 1775, he was active in suppressing the Tories under Cunningham. In June, 1776, he earned the thanks of congress and of Gov. Rutledge by repelling the attack on Sullivan's island. He took part in the operations against Savannah in 1779, under Count D'Estaing and Gen. Benjamin Lincoln; was taken prisoner in 1780 after the fall of Charleston, and on his release did good service under Greene. After the war he was again sheriff of Orangeburgh, residing on his indigo plantation. He was in the convention which framed the South Carolina constitution. While trying to recruit his broken health, he died at Sweet Springs, Va., Nov. 22, 1796.

ALLEN, Joseph Henry, clergyman, educator and author, was born in Northborough, Worcester co., Mass., Aug. 21, 1820, son of Joseph and Lucy Clark (Ware) Allen. His father came of a Scotch family, which was among the earliest settled at Medfield, Mass., and which still holds the old farm bought from the Indians. His mother was a daughter of the older and a sister of the younger Henry Ware, both professors in the Harvard Divinity School, and among the earlier Unitarian leaders. Her mother was a daughter of Jonas Clark, who was the minister at Lexington, Mass., at the outbreak of the American revolution, and it was to his house that Paul Revere made his famous ride on the eve of the battle, to warn Adams and Hancock, who were visiting there, the latter being a cousin of Mrs. Clark. Joseph H. Allen traced back ten generations of ministers, finding in the seventh generation Peter Bulkley, of Concord, from whom Ralph Waldo Emerson also descended. His father, like most country ministers of that time, combined the two callings of farmer and minister, and Joseph H. Allen was consequently trained to physical toil as well as to habits of study. He was graduated second in his class at Harvard College in 1840, afterwards entering the Harvard Divinity School, from which he was graduated in 1843. He was settled in his first parish in 1843 at Jamaica Plain, now a part of Boston, leaving this in 1847 to take charge of the Unitarian church in Washington, D. C. He afterwards preached several years in Bangor, Me., which was his last settled parish, though, in later years, he was sent by the American Unitarian Association to short terms of service in Ann Arbor, Mich.; Ithaca, N. Y., and San Diego, Cal. At the time of the civil war he was editor of the "Christian Examiner" for a few years, and during 1887–91 of the "Unitarian Review." He also taught for many years, and for several years lectured on ecclesiastical history at the Harvard Divinity School. In August, 1881, he was delegate of the American and of the British and Foreign Unitarian associations, at the session of the supreme consistory of the Unitarian churches of Hungary, held in Kolozsvar (Klausenburg), Transylvania; and in July, 1890, he was a member of the Universal Peace Congress in London. Besides fugitive addresses and reviews, including a series of articles on national questions written for the "Christian Examiner" during the civil war, his published volumes are: "Ten Discourses on Orthodoxy" (1849, 2d ed. 1889); "Memorial of Hiram Withington" (1849); "The Great Controversy of States and People" (1851); "Hebrew Men and Times, from the Patriarchs to the Messiah" (1861, 2d ed., with critical introduction, 1879); "Fragments of Christian History to the Founding of the Holy Roman Empire" (1880); "Our Liberal Movement in Theology" (1882); "Christian History in its Three Great Periods" (3 vols., 1883); "Outline of Christian History, A. D. 50–1880" (1884); "Allen and Greenough Classical Series," and "Positive Religion, Essays, Fragments and Hints," etc. He received the degree of D.D. from Harvard University in 1891. Prof. Allen was married at Jamaica Plain, in 1845, to Anna Minot Weld, a descendant of Thomas Welde, first minister of Roxbury, and sister of the late Hon. Stephen M. Weld. She survived him with five children. He died March 20, 1898.

J. H. Allen

MAYNARD, Horace, statesman and diplomat, was born at Westboro, Mass., Aug. 30, 1814 son of Ephraim and Diana (Cogswell) Maynard. He was descended on both sides from Massachusetts colonial stock. His original American ancestor, Sir John Maynard, came from England, and settled at Sudbury in 1638. From him the line of descent runs through six generations with John, David, Ebenezer, Jonathan, Ephraim and Horace Maynard. His maternal ancestor, John Cogswell, came from London in 1635. From him the line runs through William, William 2d, Emerson, James Cogswell and Diana Cogswell Maynard. James Cogswell was a soldier in Capt. Flint's company of militia from Weston, Mass., in the revolution, and was at the battles of Crown Point, Ticonderoga and Dorchester Heights; he died in 1837. Horace Maynard was educated in the town schools of Westboro, and was graduated at Amherst College as class valedictorian in 1838. During the next three years he was tutor and principal of the preparatory department of East Tennessee University, Knoxville, and in 1842–43 was professor of mathematics and mechanical philosophy in the collegiate department. He was admitted to the bar in 1844, and settled in practice at Knoxville. In 1852 he was Whig candidate for district elector; in 1853 was candidate for congress from the 2d district of Tennessee, and in 1856 was state elector on the Fillmore ticket. For six years (1857–63) he was congressman from the 2d district, being distinguished as a vigorous advocate of the Federal cause throughout the civil war. He was attorney-general for Tennessee in 1863–65, and for seven years thereafter was again representative in congress for the 2d district. He was representative-at-large in 1872–74, and in 1874 was Republican candidate for governor of Tennessee against James D. Porter. In 1875 he was appointed by Pres. Grant U. S. minister to Turkey, and held the position for five years, being then appointed postmaster-general in Pres. Hayes' cabinet and serving until the close of his term. Mr. Maynard was graduated LL.D. by Amherst College in 1860. The town of Maynardville, in Union co., Tenn., was named in his honor. He was prominently identified with the Presbyterian church in his state; was elder in the Second Church, Knoxville, from 1849, and trustee of the East Tennessee University from 1865. On Aug. 30, 1840, he was married to Laura Anne, daughter of Asel Washburn, of Amherst, Mass. They had seven children, of whom four grew to maturity and three still survive. His son, Edward, enlisted in the 1st Tennessee volunteers on the outbreak of the civil war, was later promoted lieutenant-colonel of the 6th Tennessee, and in 1866 was appointed U. S. consul to Turk's Island, W. I., where he died in 1868. Horace Maynard died at Knoxville, Tenn., May 3, 1882.

CHURCHMAN, John, scientist, was born in East Nottingham, Chester co., Pa., May 29, 1753, son of George and Hannah Gainor (James) Churchman, grandson of John and Margaret (Brown) Churchman, and great-grandson of John and Hannah (Corie) Churchman, who were married in 1696, and were among the first settlers of Nottingham, Chester co. His grandfather, John, 2d, was an eminent preacher of the Society of Friends, and traveled extensively in the United States and Europe. Of the ten children of George Churchman, several were surveyors, but John was considered the most ingenious of them all. He conceived a design of improving magnetic observations, and notwithstanding repeated opposition on the part of eminent and learned men, who could not appreciate a self-taught genius, he diligently pursued his investigations. He succeeded in interesting Sir Joseph Banks, president of the Royal Society of London; H. Parker, secretary of the Commission of Longitude; and other learned men and societies, at Hamburg, St. Petersburg, Copenhagen, Lisbon, Cambridge and Paris; and several prominent men of America, among them, George Washington and Thomas Jefferson, with whom he corresponded. That he might further his researches and also be able to test his scheme for finding the longitude at sea, he sailed for England in 1792. This visit was brought about by an invitation from the Royal Society of London, through Sir Joseph Banks. He returned home in 1796. In 1804 he again went to Europe, visiting Copenhagen, and going thence to St. Petersburg, Russia, where he was well received by the authorities. He spent the winter in that high latitude perfecting his observations and corresponding with several European philosophers, the main object with all being the discovery of the law governing the constant variation, dip and declination of the magnetic needle in different parts of the earth. His published works were a "Map of the Peninsula Between the Bays of Delaware and Chesapeake" (1778); "The Magnetic Atlas; or, Variation Charts of the Whole Terraqueous Globe; Comprising a System of the Variation and Dip of the Needle, by which, the Observations being Truly Made, the Longitude may be Ascertained" (London, 1794; 3d ed., 1800). The latter work was first published in 1790, in the United States, in the form of a map of the world, accompanied by a book of explanations, and under a different title. He visited England for the third time, about 1803, and while in London suffered an attack of paralysis. When sufficiently recovered he sailed for home in 1805, in the William Murdock. This ship encountered violent storms, in which much of the cargo had to be thrown overboard, and it is supposed that in the confusion his papers were lost. He died during this voyage, July 17, 1805, and was buried at sea.

RIDGAWAY, Henry Bascom, clergyman, was born in Talbot county, Md., Sept. 7, 1830. After attending the high school in Baltimore, he entered Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa., and was graduated in 1849. From childhood he had desired to enter the ministry, and prior to his graduation he was licensed to preach. On leaving college he taught for several months, and then in the fall of 1849 began his regular ministry in the Summerfield circuit, Baltimore county. He was received on trial in the itinerancy in the Baltimore conference in 1850, and appointed to the Winchester circuit. In 1851-54 he labored in the Loudoun, Summerfield and north Baltimore circuits, and in the spring of 1855 became second preacher of the north Baltimore station. His next position was at the High Street Church, Baltimore, the richest in the city, and there he became known as one of the most able preachers in the denomination. Two years later, at the unanimous call of the Chestnut Street Church, Portland, Me., the leading one in the state, he was transferred to that city, and labored there for two years, when he was invited to St. Paul's Church, New York city, and in the spring of 1861 was transferred. He next served St. Paul's in the same city and St. James', Harlem; labored at Sing Sing and Kingston, N. Y., and at Cincinnati, where he served two churches. Before his second pastorate ended he was chosen professor of historical theology in Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill., and took the chair in 1882. In 1884 he was transferred to the chair of practical theology and was made president of the institution; positions held by him until his death. He was fraternal delegate to the Methodist Episcopal church, South, in 1882, and was one of the regular speakers at the centennial conference at Baltimore in 1881. The degrees of D.D. and LL.D. were conferred upon him by Dickinson College. Dr. Ridgaway was a vigorous and eloquent preacher, showed a great power of analysis and keenness of reasoning, and was endowed with remarkable powers of memory. He was the author of "Life of Alfred Cookman" (1871); "The Lord's Land: A Narrative of Travels in Sinai and Palestine in 1873-74" (1876); "Life of Bishop Edward S. Janes" (1882); "Bishop Beverly Waugh" (1883); "Bishop Matthew Simpson" (1885). He contributed frequently to the columns of "The Methodist." He was married at Carlisle, Pa., in February, 1855, to Rosamond U., daughter of Prof. Merritt Caldwell, of Dickinson College. In 1892-93 they made a tour of the world, visiting the principal missions of the church in India and China. Upon reaching Japan, he was stricken with fever, contracted in China, and was detained many weeks at the Doshisha Hospital in Kioto. He recovered so as to spend one more year in the work to which he was devoted. His health was never fully restored, and he died in Evanston, Ill., March 30, 1895.

Henry Bascom Ridgaway

FROST, Edwin Brant, astronomer, was born at Brattleboro, Windham co., Vt., July 14, 1866, son of Carlton Pennington and Eliza Ann (Du Bois) Frost, the latter a native of West Randolph, Vt. On his father's side he is of English and Dutch stock; on his mother's, of French (Huguenot) and Danish. His maternal great-grandfather, Brant, was an officer of the regular army and continued to serve after the war closed. His father, who was surgeon of the 15th Vermont volunteers in the civil war, became, in 1871, professor in the medical school at Dartmouth and was a member of its faculty for fifteen years. Edwin Frost was graduated at Dartmouth in 1886, and received from that institution the degree of A.M. in 1889. After four years of teaching, partly in the college, and additional study, he spent two years in Germany, studying first at the University of Strasburg, and for the last eight months holding the position of assistant in the Prussian Royal Astrophysical Observatory at Potsdam. In 1892 he was appointed professor in Dartmouth, serving until 1898, when he became professor of astrophysics in the University of Chicago, stationed at the Yerkes observatory. In 1894 he published "Astronomical Spectroscopy," a revision and translation of an important work by Dr. J. Scheiner. Prof. Frost's researches have been chiefly devoted to the astrophysical side of astronomy, as his contributions to scientific journals show. He is also an assistant editor of the "Astrophysical Journal," published by the University of Chicago. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and of the Astronomische Gesellschaft (Germany). He was married in Boston, Mass., Nov. 19, 1896, to Mary E., daughter of Marshall Hazard, Ph.D., and Mrs. Elizabeth (Wyman) Adams Hazard.

STRONG, Theodore, mathematician, was born at South Hadley, Hampshire co., Mass., July 26, 1790, second son of Joseph and Sophia (Woodbridge) Strong. His father and grandfather were Congregational ministers, and were descended from John Strong, a settler of Dorchester, Mass., in 1630, and later a resident of Northampton. His mother was the daughter of Rev. John Woodbridge, of South Hadley, of the ninth successive generation of ministers bearing the same name, the first having come to Massachusetts in 1634. Theodore Strong was educated by his uncle, Col. Woodbridge, and at the age of eighteen entered Yale College, where he took a high stand in mathematics, and at graduation, in 1812, was awarded a prize for proficiency. He had planned to devote himself to the positive sciences, especially chemistry, but this intention was defeated by an almost immediate call to Hamilton College, where, after four years as tutor of mathematics, he was appointed professor of mathematics and natural philosophy. In 1825 and 1826 he declined calls to the chair of mathematics in Queens College (afterwards Rutgers), Columbia College, New York city, and the University of Pennsylvania; but in December, 1827, having received a second invitation to Rutgers, he concluded to accept. He was an active member of the faculty until 1861, when he was made professor emeritus, and was vice-president of the college from 1839 until 1863, when he severed his connection. He became eminent as early as 1813, in which year he made a demonstration of Matthew Stewart's propositions respecting the circle; considered a great feat of mathematical skill. At the time he settled in New Jersey his ability was so generally recognized that a prominent mathematician in New York city who about that time published a series of difficult problems, which "he challenged all the mathematicians in America to solve, expressly excepting Dr. Bowditch, Prof. Strong 'and one other.'" The last named, who contributed a memoir of his friend to "Biographical Memoirs, National Academy of Sciences" (Vol. II.), said: "In pure mathematical science Prof. Strong was a very giant. Other stars of great brilliancy and splendor have since risen in our scientific hemisphere; but in his day he had hardly a peer in grasp and power of intellect. If Dr. Bowditch, on account of his age and great attainments, was regarded as *princeps* among the mathematicians of this country, to him alone Prof. Strong stood *secundus* in the public estimation." In 1859 he published his "Treatise on Elementary and Higher Algebra," a remarkable work, in which, for the first time, was given a rigidly logical solution of Cardan's irreducible case of cubic equations. In 1869 appeared his "Treatise on the Differential and Integral Calculus." In this "the infinitesimal method of Leibnitz and the method of limiting ratios of Newton are shown to be unnecessary in a proper conception of the science. In the appendix to this work was reprinted a contribution to the 'Mathematical Diary,' namely, a solution of the 'boot problem,' considered to be one of the most difficult and elusive that can be attacked by the ordinary analytical processes." Prof. Strong was elected a member of the Connecticut Academy in 1815; an honorary member of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, in 1844; was a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences of Boston, and one of the corporate members of the National Academy of Arts and Sciences. He contributed to their 'Proceedings" and to various scientific periodicals, especially to the "American Journal of Science" (1818–45), and the "Mathematical Miscellany." Many of the papers in the "Journal of Science," it is said, threw light on points left obscure by the great authors whose works he was studying. Among the memoirs read before the National Academy of Sciences were: "Notes on the Parallelogram of Forces and on Virtual Velocities" (1864); "On the Integration of Differential Equations of the First Order and Higher Degrees" (1864); "New Theory of the First Principles of the Differential Calculus" (1865); "New Theory of Planetary Motion" (1865), and "On a Process of Integration Used in the Case of a Planet's Orbit Disturbed by Small Forces" (1867). The honorary degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by Hamilton in 1815, and that of LL.D. by Rutgers in 1835. "In the course of a long life," as testified one of his associates at Rutgers, "I have met with few men whose characters have exhibited more admirable traits or fewer blemishes to mar their worth." In September, 1818, Prof. Strong was married to Lucy, daughter of Capt. John Dix, of Boston, a woman of strong intellect and congenial tastes. She bore him two sons, one of whom, Theodore, died of fever while serving in the Federal army during the civil war, and five daughters. He died at New Brunswick, N. J., Feb. 1, 1869.

Theo. Strong

BOGARDUS, Everardus, clergyman, was born in Holland, about 1600. He was the second established clergyman in New Amsterdam, whither he came in 1633, in company with Wouter van Twiller. His claim to fame rests, first, upon his marriage with Annetje Jansen, owner of what has since been known as the Bogardus estate, and second, upon his opposition to the local government, of which he himself, as servant of the Holland Company, was independent. His devotion to the cause of right and religion was illustrated when he called Gov. Wouter van Twiller "a child of the devil," and threatened to denounce him from the pulpit if he did not behave himself. He boldly denounced Kieft, his successor, for his rapacity and cruelty in causing the Indian war of Pavonia in 1643. Kieft retorted with charges of drunkenness and of his dishonoring the pulpit with sermons that were nothing but the "rattling of old wives' stories drawn out from a distaff." The dispute was finally adjusted through the intercession of mutual friends before Bogardus was brought to trial. In his later years Pastor Bogardus became blind, and resigning his church, was succeeded by Rev. Samuel Megapolensis. His activity in opposing the governors of the colony would seem to have led to charges against him before the classis of Amsterdam, of which he was a member, and in 1647 he set sail for Holland on the same ship with Gov. Kieft. They were wrecked in the Bristol channel, England, Sept. 27, 1647, and Bogardus lost his life, with eighty of his fellow passengers.

State Capitol.

JOHNSON, Thomas, first state governor of Maryland (1777–79), was born in Calvert county, Nov. 4, 1732, son of Thomas and Dorcas (Sedgwick) Johnson and grandson of Thomas Johnson, of Yarmouth, who emigrated to Maryland in 1660. He was a descendant of Sir Thomas Johnson, of Great Yarmouth, whose family had been members of parliament since 1585. Thomas Johnson's mother was the daughter of Joshua Sedgwick, whose granddaughter became the wife of John Quincy Adams. After attending school in Frederick county, whither his parents had removed, Thomas Johnson at an early age was sent to Annapolis, and was employed in the office of the provincial court, where he studied law under Mr. Bordley. He soon rose to distinction. He was a member of the first Continental congress, and was upon almost every important committee. His speeches against the Stamp Act, full of patriotism, carried conviction. Upon his motion, George Washington was made commander-in-chief of the American forces in the united colonies. He served upon the committee of the constitution until Nov. 9, 1776; was appointed by congress brigadier-general of the Frederick militia, which was with Washington in the Jerseys, and, while still in the field, was elected governor, Feb. 13, 1777, to succeed the council of safety. He was inaugurated, March 21, 1777, at the state house, Annapolis, as the first Republican governor of Maryland, before a great concourse of patriotic witnesses. Three volleys were fired by the soldiers, followed by a salute of thirteen guns, after which were given a sumptuous dinner and a ball at night. Gov. Johnson's first proclamation, calling out the state militia, contained these words. "To defend our liberties requires our exertions; our wives, our children and our country implore our assistance—motives amply sufficient to arm every one who can be called a man." The interior counties answered promptly. The "Maryland line" was then engaged at Staten Island. Busy times had now dawned, and Gov. Johnson had almost dictatorial authority. The severe winter at Valley Forge having exhausted both magazines and supplies, to keep up the quartermaster's department required the utmost energy of the governor; yet by the middle of June the "Maryland line" had received its complement. "To promote the recruiting service"; "to expedite the march of troops in and through this state"; "to make the bills of credit issued by congress" and "the bills of credit emitted by the assembly legal tender in all cases"; "an act for quartering soldiers"—all these measures gave to Gov. Johnson's term a military and exciting character. In addition to these cares, Maryland had her share of Tories, who had organized under the title of "Associated Loyalists of America." In Somerset and Worcester counties these loyalists offered resistance, and Gen. Smallwood, who had been detached to Maryland to aid in organizing recruits, was sent with a force to put them down. This led to the organization of the "Whig Club," which ordered the editor of the "Maryland Journal" in Baltimore to leave the town. Upon the editor's appeal to Gov. Johnson, the latter issued a proclamation commanding such an organization to disperse. In March, 1779, Gov. Johnson wrote to the Maryland representatives in congress complaining that a large number of Maryland soldiers had been enlisted in the regiments of other states, for which the state received no credit. Up to that time the state, independent of these, had furnished over 12,000 regulars. In 1779 "the address of the officers of the Maryland forces" to Gov. Johnson gave a gloomy picture of their lack of means, owing to the depreciation of Continental currency. In answer, the legislature by act provided "four good shirts and a complete uniform, suitable to each officer's station," and also fixed a regular ration of provisions. During Gov. Johnson's second term, this depreciation of the currency led to a heated contest between the two houses of the assembly. The house was anxious for higher pay; the senate, represented by Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, opposed it; but the urgency of the occasion won a victory for the house. During his last term, also, the first naturalization laws were passed. At the close of his second term, the limit of his eligibility, Gov. Johnson was succeeded by Thomas Sim Lee, in 1779. Upon his retirement, the general assembly transmitted to Gov. Johnson the following address: "The prudence, assiduity, firmness and integrity with which you have discharged, in times most critical, the duties of your late important station, have a just claim to our warm acknowledgment and sincere thanks." Gov. Johnson retired to Fredericktown, but was soon returned to the house of delegates; was again elected governor, but declined; was appointed chief judge of the general court, and afterward associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, which he resigned in 1793 because of ill-health, and for the same reason declined a position in Pres. Washington's cabinet; but did accept the office of commissioner of Washington city, in which he laid out the plans and fixed the site of the capitol, president's house and other buildings. He afterward retired to "Rosehill," near Frederick. His wife, to whom he was married in 1766, was Ann, daughter of Thomas Jennings, a distinguished citizen of Annapolis. She died early, leaving five children. His daughter, Ann Jennings Johnson, became Mrs. Col. John Grahame, and with her he spent his declining days. Mrs. Col. Dennis, of Frederick, is one of his descendants. Gen. Bradley Johnson, of Confederate fame, is a descendant of Col. Baker Johnson, a brother of the governor. In 1800 Gov. Johnson performed his last public act—the delivery of a eulogy upon his friend, Gen. Washington, at Frederick. He was of middle stature, slender in person, with keen, penetrating eyes and intelligent countenance. He had a warm, generous heart, and was a kind husband and father. He died at "Rosehill," Oct. 26, 1819.

LEE, Thomas Sim, second and seventh governor of Maryland (1779–82; 1792–94), was born in Prince George county, Md., in 1745, son of Thomas and Christiana (Sim) Lee. His mother was a daughter of Dr. Patrick Sim and his wife, Mary Brooke, a descendant of Thomas Brooke, of Brookfield. He was descended from a Norman family established in England at the Conquest; in America it is well known through the patriotism of Richard Henry Lee (Light-horse Harry) and Gen. Robert E. Lee, of Arlington. In England the Lees ranked among the gentry. As early as 1192 Lionel Lee, with his selected company of cavaliers, accompanied Richard Cœur de Léon in the third crusade, and was created earl of Litchfield for his gallant conduct at the siege of Acre. The pioneer of the family in America was Richard Lee, a cavalier from Shropshire, who, "sometime in the reign of Charles I., went over to the colony of Virginia as secretary and one of the king's privy council. He and Sir William Berkeley kept the colony to its allegiance during the civil war between Charles I. and Cromwell. While Charles II. was at Breda, Richard Lee went over and had a private conference with him in regard to the colony. On his return, he and Berkeley succeeded in having Charles II. proclaimed king of England, France, Scotland, Ireland and Virginia. In gratitude for his loyalty, on the restoration Charles ordered the arms of Virginia to be added to those of England." Philip Lee, the second son of this gentleman, crossed over into Maryland, and became the founder of that branch of the family known as the Maryland Lees. He was the grandfather of Thomas Sim Lee. The latter, on Oct. 27, 1771, was married to Mary Digges, the daughter of the proprietor of the princely estate of "Melwood Park," in Prince George county, Md. At the opening of the revolutionary war Thomas Sim Lee was an ardent supporter of the cause, and on Nov. 8, 1779, was elected governor, to succeed Gov. Thomas Johnson. His opponent was Edward Lloyd. He entered at a critical era. His first proclamation was for collecting provisions for the army, then threatening to disband; and his next, for recruiting the quota of the state for the Continental army, by which act the state gave a bounty of fifty acres of land. Both calls were answered. A legislative act was recorded for a supply of clothing for each man of the brigade; quit rents were abolished; French subjects were allowed to enjoy the same rights as citizens of the state. The circulating currency had reached so low a standard that contracts made in gold and silver were paid in the same coin. By means of the bank act, the assembly and patriotic citizens came to the governor's aid in supplying the needs of the army. Upon another demand for troops, backed by a letter from Gen. Washington to the governor, the patriotic reply of the general assembly was: "We propose to exert our utmost efforts to raise 2,000 regulars to serve during the war." A letter was sent out by that assembly which deserves to be written in gold. The answer to that appeal was the desired recruits, provisions and supplies, with 2,065 men added to the Continental army. Mrs. Mary Lee was at work also, with other patriotic women, and Gen. Washington, in reply to her letter asking what was most needed, replied: "Shirts and black stocks for the use of the troops in the Southern army." Gov. Lee entertained and encouraged Gen. Greene on his way South to relieve Gates. Gov. Lee having failed to secure any aid from congress to prevent depredations upon the Chesapeake, the legislature came to the rescue in its "act for protection." The Tories of southern Maryland still continuing their opposition, "an act to seize, confiscate and appropriate all British property within the state" was passed. The debt had now increased $10,000,000, yet Gov. Lee's pen was constantly urging new sacrifices in order to keep the state up to its requirements. In February, 1781, Lafayette arrived at the head of the Elk, and Gov. Lee ordered every vessel in the state to transport him and his army to Annapolis; dispatched messengers and established beacon-signals and a chain of post-riders to communicate with the expected fleet of the French. The delay of the fleet, the return of Lafayette to the Elk and his march again to Baltimore, required still greater sacrifices, all of which were cheerfully made by the governor, the legislature and the private citizens of Baltimore. "We will supply them," was the reply of a Baltimore lady to Lafayette's lament over his troops; and the ragged force of the marquis left Elk Ridge newly clothed and with new hopes. Gov. Lee entertained the French officers and reviewed the troops. The retreat of Lafayette before Cornwallis in Virginia called again for aid from Maryland's governor. His pen again was urging assistance from congress to send recruits to Lafayette. He appealed again to the counties. The militia came pouring in from every section, and with these unarmed men at his back Lafayette turned upon Cornwallis and drove him in a retreat which was to end in his surrender. In the meantime, 7,000 men were to be fed as they passed from the head of the Elk to Virginia. It required 5,000 cattle and all the vessels of the state to transport troops and provisions, and both were furnished. Gov. Lee, as the tried and trusted friend of Washington, had knowledge of the plan that was to entrap Cornwallis at Yorktown, and, buoyed by such hopes, strained every exertion to its accomplishment. To Gov. Lee and the Maryland assembly much of the success of Gen. Greene, Gen. Otho Williams and Col. John Eager Howard in the South was due. The governor was asked to urge congress to devote a portion of the special tax toward paying the Maryland troops, and Lee made the appeal as one of the closing acts of his administration. Having served two terms, Gov. Lee declined a third nomination. He was a delegate in the Continental congress in 1783 and 1784; was a

Thos. Sim Lee

member of the state convention which ratified the Federal constitution of 1788; and in 1792 was one of the presidential electors, and voted for Washington in the second presidential election. In 1792 he was again elected governor by the state legislature. During his second term he reorganized the state militia and took an active part in the suppression of the whiskey insurrection in western Pennsylvania and Maryland. Soon after his marriage, Gov. Lee removed to what is now known as the Petersville district of Frederick county, Md., where he purchased over 1,500 acres of land, and became a very large and successful farmer. At the close of his official life, in 1794, he established his winter home in Georgetown, D. C., where his house became the headquarters of the Federal party, of which he was a prominent member. In November, 1798, he was again unanimously elected governor by the general assembly, but declined the honor, and, thereafter, he remained closely at "Needwood," managing his estate with his 200 well-trained slaves. The descendants of Gov. Lee and Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, intermarried several times, thus cementing by a more intimate connection the friendship of their ancestors. The Lees are also connected by marriage with the families of the Chews, of Germantown, Pa.; the Howards, of Maryland; Madame Bonaparte (*née* Patterson); the Marquis of Wellesley, viceroy of Ireland and elder brother to the Duke of Wellington; Lady Stafford, the Duchess of Leeds, and many of the most distinguished families of Europe and America. Gov. Lee left no portrait of himself, but it is said he was a remarkably handsome man, standing six feet four inches, and magnificently proportioned. His sons were all fine looking men, none of them being under six feet. His granddaughter, Mary Digges Lee, was the mother of Gov. John Lee Carroll; another granddaughter, Eliza, daughter of Thomas Sim Lee, Jr., was married to Hon. Outerbridge Horsey, U. S. senator from Delaware. The old homestead is still in possession of the Lee family, represented by Thomas Sim Lee, who was married to a daughter of Columbus O'Doneli. Gov. Lee died, Nov. 9, 1819, at the age of seventy-four, leaving four sons and six daughters.

PACA, William, signer of the Declaration of Independence and third governor of Maryland (1782–85), was born at "Wye Hall," his father's seat, in Harford county, Md., Oct. 31, 1740. He was the second son of John Paca, an early settler of the province. He was graduated B.A. at Philadelphia College (the germ of the University of Pennsylvania) in 1758, and was afterward admitted to the Middle Temple, London. Returning in 1766, he settled in Annapolis, began the practice of law, and became prominent in his resistance to the oppressive measures of the ministry and to the proprietary government of the province. This course he steadily pursued while in the assembly of 1771–74, and continued it in congress; but public opinion in Maryland then was conservative, and his colleagues had instructions which held them to that course. In 1774 William Paca was appointed a member of the committee of correspondence, and in 1775 he was in the council of safety. He remained in congress until 1779, and on Aug. 2, 1776, his instructions having been rescinded, he affixed his signature to the Declaration of Independence. On Aug. 17, 1776, he was elected on the committee "to prepare a declaration and charter of rights and a form of government for Maryland." Upon the organization of the state, he was elected to its first senate. In March, 1778, he was appointed chief judge of the general court of Maryland which position he held until 1781; subsequently, he was chief judge of the court of appeals and admiralty. In November, 1782, he was elected the third governor of Maryland, to succeed Thomas Sim Lee, the war governor, and during his early administration came the dawn of peace. Like Gov. Lee, Gov. Paca was aided by a patriotic assembly, and this body issued a flattering address to Gen. Greene upon his masterly campaign. The army was still in the field in extreme want, and the prospect of an early peace was welcome news. On April 12, 1783, Robert R. Livingston wrote to Gov. Paca asking his support to the stipulation of the treaty, and on April 22d the latter issued his proclamation declaring a cessation of arms by sea and land, enjoining obedience to the treaty. On Nov. 25th he addressed the sheriffs, requiring them to read the treaty in public places. On May 6, 1783, Gov. Paca placed before the general assembly the articles of peace, and congratulated them upon the return of peace, paying therein a touching tribute to the army. The old Maryland line, 500 strong, now returned in rags, with Brig.-Gen. Gist in command. Gen. Greene, upon his return, again repeated to Gov. Paca his high compliment to the Maryland line. His diary of Sept. 26th mentioned: "Dined with Gov. Paca, who is a very polite character and a great friend of the army. We drank several toasts, which were accompanied by the discharge of thirteen cannon." In December, 1783, congress assembled in Annapolis by invitation of the governor and the general assembly. The governor gave up his house to the president of congress. On Dec. 19th Gen. Washington arrived in Annapolis, where he was welcomed by Gov. Paca and tendered a public reception. On Dec. 23, 1783, in the old senate chamber, in the presence of Gov. Paca, the general assembly and the Continental congress, Gen. Washington resigned his commission. On Jan. 14, 1784, Gov. Paca proclaimed the treaty as ratified by congress. Gov. Paca was a delegate to the council which organized the Order of the Cincinnati. Two ex-governors of the proprietary now returned, and Gov. Eden, mistaking his powers, began to issue patents for lands that had been surveyed under his administration. Gov. Paca calling him to explain, matters were satisfactorily arranged. In 1781, to carry out the act granting a bounty of fifty acres to each soldier enlisted under Gov. Lee's call, Gov. Paca appointed Francis Deakins to locate the lots west of Fort Cumberland. The cause of securing educational institutions also found in Gov. Paca a warm advocate. He secured the charter rights of Washington College. Upon the expiration of his term of office, he was succeeded by Gen. William Smallwood. In 1784 Gov. Paca was elected vice-president of the Society of the Cincinnati and a member of the Maryland convention that ratified the Constitution of the United States. In December, 1789, he was appointed by Washington judge of the U. S. court of the district of Maryland, and served until his death, in 1799. Gov. Paca's first wife was Mary, daughter of Benjamin Chew and Henrietta Maria Lloyd. Her sister, Henrietta Maria, became the wife of Capt. Edward Dorsey, of the house of burgesses, from Frederick county, and son of Caleb Dorsey and Elinor Warfield, of Richard. One of Gov. Paca's daughters was married to Consul Roubelle, a coadjutor of Napoleon. Their son bore such a striking likeness to the accepted ideals of our Saviour, he was often called upon to pose as a model. Gov. Paca's son, John, was married to Juliana Tilghman, now represented by the Rasin family of Kent county.

Wm Paca

In 1777 Gov. Paca was married to Anne Harrison, of Philadelphia, who died in 1780, leaving no issue. Gov. Paca built the house on Prince George street, near East Annapolis, afterward the home of Chancellor Theodoric Bland. It has two wings, and is still well preserved. A striking portrait of Gov. Paca hangs in the state house at Annapolis. He died at his birthplace in 1799, a pure and zealous patriot, with a character that was spotless.

WSmallwood

SMALLWOOD, William, revolutionary soldier and fourth governor of Maryland (1785–88), was born in Kent county, Md., 1732, son of Bayne and Priscilla (Heberd) Smallwood. His father was a merchant and large planter, presiding officer in the court of common pleas and member of the house of burgesses; his mother was a native of Virginia and a lady of family and fortune. At an early age he was sent to school in England; his first teacher was Thomas Rebask, of Kendale, Westmoreland. He was afterward a student at Eton, where he completed his studies. It is related that after his return, he was in the French and Indian war. On April 24, 1775, Col. William Smallwood, with a command of 1,444 men, left Annapolis for Boston. He was placed in Lord Stirling's brigade, and was at the battle of Long Island, where 400 of his Maryland line, under Maj. Gist, made five charges with bayonets against Cornwallis' brigade, outnumbering them ten to one. Upon the sixth charge the British brigade recoiled in confusion. Assaulted by Hessians in front and a British brigade in the rear, Lord Stirling with a portion surrendered; but three companies cut their way through the British ranks, swam the creek, and came out with a loss of 256 officers and men. In commemoration of that heroic charge, the Sons of the Revolution have recently erected upon the spot a memorial shaft. Two days after this charge, Smallwood's men were, at Fort Putnam, within 250 yards of the enemy's line, and, at Washington's request, Smallwood covered his withdrawal into the lines below Fort Washington, when they attacked the enemy, drove them from their position, and were in full pursuit when recalled. Smallwood met the Hessians, under Rawle, at White Plains. Under the fire of British cannon he was wounded, but his men fell back in good order. The Maryland line was at Princeton and Trenton, and Washington there recorded: "Smallwood's troops had been reduced to a mere handful of men, but they took part in the engagement with their usual gallantry, and won great renown." In the next campaign the state added 4,000 more to the army,—one-tenth of the whole force,—and in October of that year the Maryland line was increased by 2,000 more. In August, 1777, Smallwood's first brigade was at Staten Island, and took 141 British prisoners. At Brandywine and Germantown they advanced with such resolution they drove the British light infantry from the field, took their camp, and received the highest encomiums. The gallant defense of Fort Mifflin closed the year. Smallwood's men that winter were stationed at Wilmington, and there captured a British brig laden with provisions. In 1779, with Gen. St. Clair and the Pennsylvania forces, Smallwood set out for Elizabethtown to aid Gen. Maxwell, when the enemy retreated. Smallwood was at Monmouth when the British were driven back with a loss of 300 killed, and Sir Henry Clinton retreated to New York. In 1779 Smallwood and the Maryland line met the British at Scotch Plains, and drove them back. In 1780 the Maryland line marched to the South. At Camden Gist's men "were firm as a rock, and Williams' regiment, with Howard at its head, broke upon the enemy and severed his front, driving the opposing corps before them." Smallwood received the thanks of congress for his Camden campaign. Returning to Maryland, in ten days he secured 700 non-commissioned officers and men. Upon the death of Baron de Kalb, Smallwood was promoted to the command of a division, and Gist and Williams to that of two brigades. Entitled to a major-general and two brigadiers, Marylanders submitted long to be led by strangers, which brought on some friction between Col. Smallwood and Baron Steuben. In 1785 Gen. Smallwood was elected to congress, and in November of that year was made governor, to succeed William Paca. During his administration King William's School was consolidated with St. John's College; and in 1784 the first movement for the improvement of the Potomac river was begun, resulting in running a steamboat, the conception of James Rumsey, from Shepherdstown to Harper's Ferry, in 1786. Other administrative acts were: methods of paying the national debt, the claim of British creditors creating the most violent opposition, not only in the Maryland senate, but through newspaper controversy. The joint navigation of the Chesapeake and Potomac brought out a discussion which developed into a convention at Annapolis in 1786, representing five states, to revise the Federal constitution. The united action of Maryland and Virginia resulted in calling a convention at Philadelphia, which framed the new constitution. In 1788 Gov. Smallwood was succeeded by Gov. John Eager Howard, and retired to his home in Prince George county, now embraced in Charles county, Md. His old colonial homestead, built of English brick, though unoccupied and dilapidated, still stands upon a high promontory. He named it "Mattawoman," from a neighboring creek. On July 4, 1898, the Sons of the American Revolution erected over his long unmarked grave, within full view of his old homestead, a granite shaft as a memorial of his military achievements. Gen. Smallwood was never married. His only sister became the wife of Col. William Grayson, of Virginia. In 1827 it was found that Col. William Grayson, eldest son of William Grayson, was entitled by entail to the whole estate of Gen. Smallwood, no transfer having been made. In private life Gov. Smallwood, as an obituary notice said of him, "was highly esteemed for the enduring ardor and steadfastness of his friendships and his candid deportment toward all." He died in Prince George co., Md., Feb. 14, 1792.

HOWARD, John Eager, revolutionary soldier and fifth governor of Maryland (1788–91), was born near Baltimore, June 4, 1752, son of Cornelius and Ruth (Eager) Howard. His mother was the daughter of John and Jemima (Murray) Eager. He was a grandson of Joshua Howard, of Manchester, England, an officer in the army of the Duke of York during the Monmouth rebellion, who was married to Joanna O'Carroll, of Ireland, and going to Maryland in 1667, took up a tract of land in Baltimore county. John Eager Howard was educated by private tutors. Coming to manhood at the beginning of the revolution, he was offered a colonel's commission, but preferred to accept a commission as captain of a company of Col. Carvil Hall's "Flying Camp." He was at the battle of White Plains, Oct. 28, 1776; commissioned major in the 4th regiment of Maryland, he was at Germantown and Monmouth. In 1780 Maryland's 1st brigade, under Gen. de Kalb, marched south to defend North Carolina from British invasion. As Lieut.-Col. Howard, he was in the 5th Maryland regiment at Camden, first under Gen. Gates, and afterward under Gen. Greene. There Gist's Maryland regiment and Williams' regiment, with Howard at its head, broke upon the enemy and drove him before them. In 1781, 400 of the Maryland line were placed under Col. Howard and consolidated with Gen. Morgan's command. At the battle of Cowpens the British trooper, Tarleton, having called out his reserves endangered Howard's right, and Gen. Morgan ordered Col. Howard to retreat toward the cavalry and assume a new front. He had not reached that position when Tarleton ordered a charge. Suddenly facing the enemy, Col. Howard poured in upon his astonished line a close and murderous fire. Tarleton's ranks recoiled, when Col. Howard, ordering his men forward, charged upon the British with fixed bayonets. It was a terrible but decisive conflict. The day was won, and the whole British infantry were either captured or killed, Tarleton himself, after a conflict with Col. Washington, narrowly escaping. Gen. Morgan rode up to Col. Howard and said: "You have done well, for you are successful; had you failed, I would have shot you." Col. Howard replied: "Had I failed, there would have been no need of shooting me." At that moment Col. Howard held the swords of seven British officers. Congress voted him a silver medal. Col. Howard was with Gen. Greene on his retreat at Guilford Court House, March 15, 1781. At Hobkirk's Hill, April 15th, he succeeded to the command of the 2d Maryland regiment. At Eutaw Springs, the fiercest contest of the war, Sept. 8, 1781, Howard's regiment met "The Buffs," an Irish corps of Rawdon's army. Neither would yield, but crossing bayonets, their ranks mingled together; opposing files sank down, each pierced with the bayonet of his antagonist. They were found grappled in death and transfixed together upon the battlefield. The officers fought hand to hand. The British line, having at last given away, "The Buffs," unable to stand, broke and fled. Col. Howard came out of that contest the only surviving officer, and his command was reduced to thirty men. Upon a final charge he was wounded. Gen. Greene was so delighted he rode up and complimented the Marylanders in the midst of action. Three hundred British prisoners were taken, in the face of a murderous fire of artillery and musketry. Each corps engaged received a vote of thanks from congress. Amos Cummings has said: "The Old Guard occupied no higher station in the French army than that held by the Maryland line in the Continental army." Col. Howard was a member of the Continental congress in 1787–88, and in the latter year was elected governor, to succeed William Smallwood. During his term Maryland cast her six electoral votes for Gen. Washington as the first president of the United States, with Robert Hanson Harrison, of Maryland, for vice-president. On Dec. 23, 1788, the assembly of Maryland voted to cede to congress a district ten miles square for the seat of the government of the United States. In 1789, the legislature of Virginia having voted a loan of $120,000 to the government to assist in erection of public buildings at the seat of government, at the following session Maryland voted a loan of $72,000 for the same, and authorized the sale of its public lands to meet it. In 1790 the legislature passed an act "for the better administration of justice in the several counties of the state," and Gov. Howard and his council appointed some of the leading men of the state as associate justices. This was because Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, and John Henry, the first senators of Maryland, had urged him to present the state's claim in the ablest manner, as there was a strong probability of the government's willingness to assume the debts of the states. Gov. Howard and Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, drafted the militia law passed by the legislature. In 1791 Gov. Howard was succeeded by Hon. George Plater. Four years later (1795) he was sent to the Maryland senate, and in 1796 was elected U. S. senator, *vice* Mr. Potts, and was re-elected for the full term, to 1803. Retiring to his beautiful homestead, "Belvedere," where he had entertained Washington and Lafayette, this revolutionary patriot spent his honored, declining days. When the news of the capture of Washington by the British, in 1814, reached Gov. Howard, with the suggestion that it would be wise to capitulate, the old hero said: "I have as much property at stake as most persons, and I have four sons in the field; but sooner would I see my sons weltering in their blood and my property reduced to ashes than so far disgrace the country." "At this critical period, besides contributing liberally to the common defense, he raised a troop of aged men and rendered important service in the field." Col. Howard was married, May 18, 1787, to Margaret, daughter of Benjamin Chew, of Philadelphia, and granddaughter of Dr. Samuel Chew, a distinguished physician and judge and a member of the Society of Friends. Col. Samuel, father of Dr. Samuel, emigrated to Maryland from Chewtown, Somersetshire, England, in 1671. John, son of John Eager and Margaret (Chew) Howard, was married to Cornelia Arabella Read; George, another son, was married to Prudence Gough Ridgely; Benjamin Chew Howard, to Jane Grant Gilmor; William, to Rebecca Key; Charles, to Elizabeth P. Key. His daughters were Mrs. John McHenry and Mrs. George Reed. Mrs. Howard died in 1824. His health gradually declining from that time, he died in Baltimore county, Md., Oct. 12, 1827.

John E. Howard

PLATER, George, sixth governor of Maryland (1791–92), was born at "Sattorly," near Leonardtown, St. Mary's co., Nov. 8, 1735, and was third of the name. His grandparents are said to have been blood relatives. The estate of "Sattorly" was named in honor of the Plater homestead in Suffolk county, England, a history of which, with the family coat-of-arms, is found in Suckling's "History of Suffolk." His father, Col. George Plater, was married, in 1729, to Mrs. Rebecca (Addison) Bowles, widow of James Bowles and daughter of Col. Thomas Addison, a gentlewoman of considerable fortune. He was married a second time to Mrs. Elizabeth Carpenter. In 1750 the "Annals of Annapolis" showed the prevailing pastime of that period in the following notice: "Sept. 20th, a race was run on the race course between Gov. Ogle's bay gelding and Col. Plater's gray stallion, which was won by the former." The "Maryland Gazette" of May 22, 1755, gives this review of Col. Plater's life: "Saturday last died at his seat in St. Mary's, aged upward of sixty years, the Honourable George Plater, Esq., who was for many years one of his Lordship's Council of State, naval officer of the Patuxent, and lately appointed secretary of the province; a gentleman eminent for every social virtue which could render him truly valuable. He was, as Horace says, '*ad unguem factus homo.*' As his life was a pleasure, so was his death a grief to every one that knew him." His children were Rebecca, wife of John Tayloe, of Virginia; Ann; George, afterward governor; Thomas Addison and Elizabeth. George Plater, the son, was graduated at William and Mary College in 1753; studied law, and upon being admitted to the bar took an active part in the discussions preceding the revolution. He was chosen a member of the convention which assembled in Annapolis, May 8, 1776, and invited Gov. Eden to vacate; was appointed, May 26, 1776, one of the council of safety; was appointed to represent St. Mary's county in the convention in Annapolis, Aug. 14, 1776, and was appointed, Aug. 17th, a member of the committee "to prepare a declaration and charter of rights and a form of government" for Maryland. From 1778 until 1781 he was in congress, and in 1788 was president of the Maryland convention that ratified the Constitution of the United States. He opposed the amendment to Article IX. of the Articles of Confederation, which sought to ascertain and restrict the boundaries of states; which amendment was defeated by six states, including Maryland. In 1791 he was elected governor of Maryland, to succeed John Eager Howard. His administration secured the location of the national seat of government by ceding the District of Columbia, which had been accepted by congress. In 1791 Gen. St. Clair having been defeated by certain Indian tribes, Col. Otho H. Williams, with additional troops, was sent out in 1792. On Dec. 5, 1792, the Maryland electors assembled at Annapolis and cast their vote for George Washington and John Adams for a second term of four years. Gov. Plater was twice married: first, to Hannah, daughter of Hon. Richard Lee—she died in 1763; and second, on July 19, 1764, to Elizabeth, daughter of John and Ann (Frisby) Rousby and granddaughter of John Rousby and Ann, widow of the first George Plater. Her great-grandparents were John and Barbara Rousby, of "Rousby Hall." Gov. Plater's children were: Rebecca, wife of Philip Barton Key; George was married to Cecilia Brown Bond; Judge John Rousby Plater was married to Elizabeth Tootell (a revolutionary name now extinct); Thomas was married to Evelina Buchanan, and Ann became the wife of Gen. Uriah Forrest, of Maryland. Gov. Plater's health became impaired early in his term. He died in Annapolis, Md., Feb. 10, 1792, and was buried at "Sotterly."

STONE, John Hoskins, eighth governor of Maryland (1794–97), was born in Charles county, Md., in 1745, son of David Stone and Elizabeth Jenifer, daughter of Dr. Daniel Jenifer. He was a descendant of Gov. William Stone, the younger brother of Thomas Stone, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He received a fair education in the private schools of the county, and then took up the profession of law. In November, 1674, he was one of the committee from Charles county, Md., to carry out the resolutions of congress, and was one of the committee of correspondence for the county. He was one of the Association of Freemen of Maryland in 1775; on Jan. 14, 1776, was elected captain of Col. William Smallwood's 1st Maryland regiment, and in December following was appointed colonel. He fought with distinction at Long Island, White Plains, Princeton, and at Germantown, where he was shot through the ankle, receiving a life-long injury. He resigned, Aug. 1, 1779, and in November was chosen one of the governor's council. In 1781 he was employed by Robert K. Livingstone in the foreign affairs office. In 1786 he was a member of the house of delegates from Charles county, Md., and was one of the committee to recommend "revising the confederation of the United States"; and was one of the conference committee to prepare instructions for the commissioners for the Philadelphia federal convention which framed the Constitution of the United States. From 1794 to 1797 he was governor of Maryland, and was the first to introduce the present custom of sending to the legislature at the beginning of each session a message calling attention to such matters as deserve legislative consideration. At the request of Pres. Washington, Gov. Stone loaned the government $250,000, on behalf of the state, for the erection of the public buildings at Washington. In 1795 Gov. Stone wrote to Gen. Washington, conveying the resolves of the Maryland assembly, in reply to the calumnies which had been heaped upon that great patriot. In reply, the general expressed his appreciation of the confidence so well expressed by the assembly. Gov. Stone, in his message, asked for a modification of the prevailing method of electing presidential electors, suggesting that the state be divided into ten districts, with one delegate chosen from each. Gov. Stone was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and his commission is still in possession of his grandson, Nathaniel Pope Causin. Gov. Stone's wife was Miss Couden, a Scotch lady. Their daughter, Eliza, was married to Dr. Nathaniel Pope Causin, whose son, Nathaniel Pope Causin, of Port Tobacco, was married to Eliza Mactier, daughter of Daniel and Nancy (Mactier) Warfield, of Baltimore. His brother, Michael Jenifer Stone, was in congress in 1789–91, and judge of the circuit court of Charles county. Gov. Stone died at his residence in Annapolis, Md., Oct. 5, 1804.

HENRY, John, first senator and ninth governor of Maryland (1797–98), was born at "Weston," Somerset co., in November, 1750, son of Col. John and Dorothy (Rider) Henry. His paternal grandfather was Rev. John Henry, a Presbyterian minister, who came from England in 1700, and settled first near Rehoboth, on the Pocomoke river, Somerset co. His wife, Mary, widow of Col. Francis Jenkins, brought him the immense estate of her late husband. She was the daughter of Sir Robert King, an Irish baronet. On the decease of Mr. Henry, she was married to Rev. John Lampton, another Presbyterian minister, and was thereafter known as Madame Hampton. Her sons by Rev. John Henry were Francis Jenkins and Col. John. The latter's wife, Gov. Henry's mother, was the daughter of Col. John and Anne (Hicks) Rider. Col. Rider was the son of John Rider, of England, who, while going to school in his native country, was married to the only daughter of Col. Charles Hutchins, an early settler of Somerset county, and lived at Weston, afterwards the home of John Henry. John Henry was prepared for college at West Nottingham Academy, Cecil. He went to Princeton, and was graduated in 1769; studied law in the Temple, London; was there a member of the Robin Hood Club, and in their discussions defended the colonies. He left England in 1775, a thoroughly educated, popular and attractive young man, and was soon elected to the legislature of Maryland. In 1777 he was sent to the Continental congress, and remained, by successive elections, until the adoption of the constitution. He opposed Jay's treaty with Spain, in which our right to navigate the Mississippi was surrendered for the small benefit that would come to the eastern states. In 1787 he was appointed upon the committee to prepare an ordinance for the government of the northwest territory. Upon the adoption of the constitution, Mr. Henry was, with Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, elected the first senator from the eastern shore. He voted to locate the seat of government on the Potomac. His term in the senate began in 1795, and he resigned it in 1797, to accept the office of governor, succeeding Thomas H. Stone. In 1780 the British, after plundering the town of Vienna, destroyed Col. Henry's house and furniture, but having been apprised of their approach, he had removed his plate and most valuable papers. During the election for president, to succeed Washington, John Henry received two votes in the electoral college at Annapolis, 1783. Maryland's quota for the impending war with France, in 1798, was four regiments. The citizens of Annapolis appointed a committee for collecting aid in erecting a battery and mounting a number of cannon, while those of Baltimore raised $10,000 for equipping two sloops-of-war to be offered to the government. Gen. Washington, regretting Maryland's lack of officers, requested Col. John Eager Howard and Gen. Lloyd to make a selection of officers for the Maryland regiments, and both declined the honor; but the general assembly of Maryland having endorsed the vigorous course of Pres. Adams, which prevented an impending war, received the president's acknowledgment in the following tribute: "There is no state in this Union whose public affairs upon all great national occasions have been conducted with more method, wisdom and decision than those of the state of Maryland." Gov. Henry was married, March 6, 1787, to Margaret, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Goldsborough) Campbell, of Caroline county. He left two sons, John Campbell and Francis Jenkins. The former was married to Mary Nevett Steele, sister of I. Nevett Steele, the distinguished attorney of Baltimore. Mrs. Winder Townsend, in her memoirs, thus describes Gov. Henry: "His manners were easy, engaging, and in person he was graceful and elegant." He directed the education of his nephew, William Henry Winder, afterward commander of the American forces at Bladensburg, in 1814. There is no portrait of him, because of the fire which destroyed the homestead, "Weston," in which were many of his papers. The original letter from Thomas Jefferson to Gov. Henry upon the authenticity of "Logan's speech" was, however, preserved. Gov. Henry's granddaughter, "Kitty," daughter of John Campbell Henry, was married to Daniel, youngest son of Gov. Edward Lloyd. She became the mother of Gov. Henry Lloyd, who succeeded Gov. Robert McLane. Gov. Henry died in November, 1798.

OGLE, Benjamin, tenth governor of Maryland (1798–1801), was born in Annapolis, Feb. 7, 1746, in the house built by his father, corner of King George street and College avenue, afterward the residence of Gov. Pratt and Judge John Thompson Mason. He was the son of Gov. Samuel Ogle and Ann, daughter of Gov. Benjamin Tasker, and grandson of Samuel Ogle, of Northumberland county, England, who died in 1718. In 1732 Samuel Ogle received his first appointment, followed by two other commissions, to represent the Calvert family in Maryland. His last administration was in troublous times. William Penn's heirs were claiming a large area of the Calvert grant, and sending settlers into the disputed territory. Gov. Ogle's efforts to dispossess them caused serious encounters, which led finally to the boundary line of Mason and Dixon. For refusing to support the invasion of Canada, Gov. Ogle dissolved the assembly of the province. His proclamation upon officer's fees led to an exciting and long continued controversy between Daniel Dulany, in support of the government, and Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, in defense of the people's rights. Gov. Ogle's report of the resources and expenses of the province was as comprehensive as a modern census. Samuel Ogle died in 1752, at the early age of fifty-eight, and was succeeded by his father-in-law, Hon. Benjamin Tasker. Benjamin Ogle was educated in England. Upon his return he became a member of the council, and was upon the committee of observation for Frederick county. He was a personal friend of Pres. Washington, by whom he was frequently consulted. In 1798 he was elected by the assembly the tenth governor of Maryland. His administration was in the midst of the violent excitement following the death of Pres. Washington, in 1799. His proclamation, issued Feb. 11, 1800, called upon the people of Maryland to observe the day "as a day of mourning, humiliation and prayer for the deceased," a precedent still observed under the "new style" on Feb. 22d each year. The political contest during his administration between Pres. Adams and the Republican, Thomas Jefferson, equally divided the voters of Maryland, and brought out much rancor, not only in the electoral college which failed to elect, but in the house of representatives, where a seven-days' contest resulted in the election of Thomas Jefferson. Gov. Ogle's estate of "Belair" was one of the early homesteads of Gov. Benjamin Tasker, his maternal grandfather. Gov. Ogle was twice married: his first wife was Rebecca Stilley. Their daughter, Elizabeth, became the wife of Michael Thomas, son of Christian Thomas, of Frederick county, whose grandson, David Ogle Thomas, came into possession of "Rose Hill," the former estate of Gov. Thomas Johnson. It is still held by his daughter, Mrs. Cecilius Warfield, of Baltimore. Judge Ogle was married the second time to Henrietta Margaret, daughter of Henry Hill and Mary, daughter of Philip and Ann (Chew) Thomas of West River. Their son, Benjamin Ogle, was married to Anna Maria Cooke, and left twelve children. The old homestead is now in possession of James T. Woodward, president of the Hanover Bank, New York city. Gov. Ogle died at "Belair," July 6, 1809.

Ben. Ogle

MERCER, John Francis, soldier and eleventh governor of Maryland (1801–03) was born at Marlboro, Stafford co., Va., May 17, 1759, son of John and Ann (Roy) Mercer. He descended from Robert and Ann (Smith) Mercer, of Castle Aldie, Scotland, afterwards of Noel, Chester, England. Their son, Robert Mercer, was married to Eleanor Reynolds, whose son, born in Dublin, was married to Grace Fenton. He went to Virginia in 1720, and became secretary of the Ohio Co.; was an eminent crown lawyer; published two editions of the laws of Virginia, called "Mercer's Abridgment," and wrote the first tract in Virginia in opposition to the Stamp Act. He lived at Marlboro, and died in 1768. His grandson, John Francis Mercer, was educated at William and Mary College, Virginia, and was graduated in 1775. In 1776 he entered the 3d Virginia regiment as lieutenant, and was made captain June 27, 1777. He served as aide to Gen. Charles Lee until the battle of Monmouth, N. J., when his sympathy for that officer in his disgrace led him to resign. Returning to his own state, he equipped, at his own expense, a troop of horse, of which he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. He joined Gen. Robert Lawson's brigade, and served with it at Guilford, N. C., and elsewhere until its disbandment. He then attached his command to the forces of Gen. Lafayette in his Virginia campaign against Lord Cornwallis, with whom he remained during Lafayette's retreat and final successful advance until the surrender of Yorktown. His correspondence during the war placed him among the leaders of that struggle. At the conclusion of the war Col. Mercer studied law with Thomas Jefferson. In 1782–85 he was one of the Virginia delegates to the Continental congress. His wife had inherited the estate of "Cedar Park," West

River, from her father, and he now removed thither, and became prominent in political affairs. He was sent as a delegate to the convention which framed the Constitution of the United States, and took a leading part in the discussions in opposition to its adoption. He was, with Luther Martin, a strong opponent to those provisions which tended to centralize individual state rights in the federal government. Seeing that all opposition to its adoption was useless, he withdrew from the convention, because he was not willing to endorse the report as drafted. He afterward served in the Maryland legislature for several sessions, and was in congress from 1792 to 1794, during which time the permanent location of the capitol was the exciting question of discussion. He was with the Southern members in urging its location upon the Potomac. When he came to the office of governor, in 1801, the capitol had been erected and the national government transferred to Washington. His friendship with Thomas Jefferson, his former teacher, gave him considerable influence in both national and state legislation, which was shown in the exciting election contest, which lasted seven days, in deciding Pres. Jefferson's claim to the office. In 1801 the chief controversy of Gov. Mercer's term was the repeal of the property qualification necessary to entitle a vote. The repeal was urged by the Democrats, and was carried early in the session of 1801, and in 1802 the confirmatory act was passed. Up to this time all voters must possess a freehold of fifty acres of land. In 1803 Gov. Mercer was succeeded by Robert Bowie. Retiring to his handsome estate at "Cedar Park," he was again called to the legislature. Col. Mercer drew up a petition, intending it to be signed by the freeholders and inhabitants, asking congress, with temperate, forcible and clear reasoning, to prevent the declaration of war in 1812. Col. Mercer's wife, Sophia, daughter of Richard and Margaret (Caile) Sprigg, was the granddaughter of John and Rebecca (Ennalls) Caile, of England. Mrs. Mercer descended from the fourth Thomas Sprigg and Elizabeth Galloway. The first Thomas Sprigg, the immigrant of 1661, settled in Calvert county, of which he was high sheriff, also commissioner for trial of causes. Gov. Mercer's son, Col. John Francis Mercer, was married to Mary Scott, daughter of Thomas and Jane (Byrd) Swann, and granddaughter of William Byrd, of "Westover," member of the council; of the house of burgesses; receiver-general of the colony. His wife was Jane, daughter of Mann Page and Mary Mason, descendant of Col. George Mason, 3d. Richard Sprigg Mercer, son of Col. John Francis Mercer, Jr., was married to Miss E. E. Coxe, of Philadelphia. Their daughter, Margaret, now in Paris, presided over Gov. Thomas Swann's house when he was a member of congress. Their daughter, Ella Mercer, now Mrs. Edwin J. Farber, of Baltimore, is a member of the Society of Colonial Dames. Their son, Col. Richard Sprigg Mercer, is now living in New York. Gov. Mercer's daughter, Margaret, was the author of "Studies for Bible Classes," "Ethics," and a "Series of Lectures for Young Ladies." She became noted for her sacrifice in freeing her slaves and sending them to Liberia, and was called the "Hannah More of America." Gov. Mercer, after a protracted illness, died in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 30, 1821.

Robt Bowie

BOWIE, Robert, twelfth and fifteenth governor of Maryland (1803–06; 1811–12), was born near Nottingham, Prince George co., in 1749, son of Capt. William Bowie and his wife, Margaret, daughter of Edward Sprigg, chief-justice of the provincial court. He was of Scotch descent. He attended the school of Rev. John Eversfield, in the neighborhood of his home, and when in his nineteenth year was married to Priscilla, daughter of James John Mitchell, of Calvert county, Md., she being in her fifteenth year. He resided in the village of Nottingham until after his father's death, in 1791, when he alternated his residence, living at his late father's home, "Mattaponi," during summers, and in Nottingham in winter. At a meeting of the freeholders, at Upper Marlboro, in 1774, he was placed on the committee to carry into effect the resolutions of the Continental congress. In February, 1776, a military company was organized in Nottingham, and he was commissioned its first lieutenant. On June 21st following he was made captain of the 2d battalion of Maryland flying artillery, and took an active part in the battle of White Plains, where he was wounded in the skull. He represented Prince George county, Md., in the legislature during the years 1785–86, 1788–90 and 1801–03. In January, 1793, he was commissioned a major of militia, and in the same year was made justice of the peace in his county. While a member of the legislature, in 1803, he was elected governor of the state, and continued to serve by re-election until 1806. During his first term charges were brought against Judge Samuel Chase by John Randolph, of Roanoke. His defense of Luther Martin and acquittal upon most of the charges which led to his impeachment were the culmination of a political rancor between Federalists and Democrats. During Gov. Bowie's term the second election of Thomas Jefferson was celebrated by a popular inauguration. It was the beginning of depredations upon American commerce; and Baltimore merchants, on Jan. 21, 1806, drafted a series of resolutions and presented them to congress. This led to the Embargo Act, which the people of Annapolis, in 1807, in mass meeting endorsed. In 1809 Gov. Bowie was a presidential elector, voting for James Madison; and in 1810 was one of the directors of the first state bank incorporated in Annapolis. In 1811 he was again elected governor. The war fever had now widely separated the Federalist, or "peace party," from the Democratic, or "war party." The able editor of the "Federal Republican," Alexander Contee Hanson, son of Chancellor Hanson, and in 1816 a senator from Maryland, had gathered around his party the leading men of that day. His attack upon the war proclamation led to a forcible suspension of his journal, and when once more permitted to resume, his attacks upon the governor led to a mob, which destroyed his paper and killed many of his defenders. Bowie and the senate were in sympathy with the war, while in the house resolutions opposing the war were passed; but the members pledged their "lives and fortunes to the public service" in the common defense. On April 12, 1812, the president was required to request the governors to organize and equip 100,000 militia, and $1,000,000 was appropriated to the expense. Gov. Bowie, on June 15, 1812, convened the legislature, which appropriated $20,000 and called out 6,000 militia. The city of Baltimore, which was Democratic, eagerly filled the quota; but at the next election throughout the counties the effect of the Baltimore mob resulted in an increased Federalist majority, which secured the election of Gov. Levin Winder. Gov. Bowie was a large landed proprietor, and wealthy for that day. He was devoted to the raising of blooded stock, and especially fond of racing, owning some fine horses. He died, Jan. 8, 1818, at Nottingham, and is buried in the yard at "Mattaponi," where are also interred his parents and his wife, who survived him four years. Five of his children arrived at maturity, two sons and three daughters.

WRIGHT, Robert, thirteenth governor of Maryland (1806–09), was born in Kent county, Md., about 1765, son of Judge Solomon and Mary (Tidmarsh) Wright. He was the grandson of Justice Solomon and Anna Wright, and great-grandson of John Wright, the immigrant from England, in 1666, who settled in Queen Anne county. Judge Solomon Wright was a member of the Maryland conventions of 1771, 1773, 1774, 1775 and 1776; was a member of the association of freemen, and signer of the declaration of freemen of Maryland; was chairman of the committee of correspondence for Queen Anne county in 1775; was appointed judge in the provincial court, but resigned; was special judge for the eastern shore during the revolution. Upon the state's organization, he was appointed judge of the first court of appeals, and served until his death. Capt. Robert Wright served as private in Capt. James Kent's company of Queen Anne minute-men against Lord Drummond's Tories of the eastern shore of Virginia, Feb. 8, 1776. He was captain of a company in the Maryland line, and was at Paoli and Brandywine; was in Col. Richardson's battalion. His commission was dated July 7, 1777, and was embodied under a resolution of congress. Having been educated at the public schools and Washington College, Robert Wright studied law, and practiced in Queenstown, Md. In 1801 he was elected as a Democratic member of the U. S. senate, where he continued until 1806, when he resigned, to accept the office of governor. The Embargo Act followed by the Enforcement Act, created, in Maryland, considerable discussion, and Gov. Wright presided at a meeting in Annapolis, which endorsed the administrative policy. Resolutions were also passed urging Pres. Jefferson to withdraw his declination of a third term. Gov. Wright, under the militia law, enacted within his term, appointed Samuel Tarbutt Wright adjutant-general of the state militia, who issued an order commanding vigilant guardance against all violations of the president's proclamation. On July 6, 1807, the governor was authorized to equip 5,863 men as Maryland's quota of the government's call, to take the field upon a moment's notice. Though the Embargo Act had reduced Maryland exports from $14,000,000 to $2,000,000, the legislature and governor still endorsed the administration; but the effect of such a heavy loss to commercial interests was the election of a Federalist majority in the house of delegates, which made Edward Lloyd his successor. In 1810 Gov. Wright was sent to congress, and continued a member of that body until March 3, 1817. In 1821 he was returned to congress for two years, when he was appointed district judge of Kent county, which position he held until his death. His descendants are still prominent in the politics of Queen Anne county. Capt. Wright, of the tax department at Annapolis, and Dr. Pembroke Thom, of Baltimore, are among his descendants. Gov. Wright died in Queenstown, Md., Sept. 7, 1826.

LLOYD, Edward, fourteenth governor of Maryland (1809–11), was born at "Wye House," Talbot county, Md., July 22, 1779. He was the son of the revolutionary Edward Lloyd, the fourth in line from the commander of Anne Arundel. The fourth Edward Lloyd, who was married to Elizabeth Tayloe, held many positions under provincial, state and Continental governments. In 1771–74 he was a member of the lower house of the assembly and afterward a member of the provincial convention of 1775, called together under the constitution, taking his seat in that body in January, 1776. In 1775 he was a member of the council of safety for the eastern shore, continuing in the councils of the executives of the first, second and third administrations. In 1780, under the new government, he was a delegate to the lower assembly, and one of the state senators in 1781, 1786, 1791; he was a delegate from Maryland in the Continental congress during 1783 and 1784, and a member of the state convention, in 1788, for the ratification of the constitution. Col. Edward Lloyd, of the revolution, was a large planter, his estate being assessed, in 1783, as 11,884½ acres. Located within easy reach of the enemy's fleet, in 1781 his loss of plate, jewelry, negroes, clothing and cash money amounted to a small fortune. A writer thus describes him: "With Maryland and North American interests at heart and at stake, ingrained through full five generations, prior to 1776, Edward Lloyd, of 'Wye House,' had an honest claim upon the confidence of his constituents. His business tact in caring for the industrial interests of the province, promoted by regular immigration in certain English shires, gave importance to his election in 1774–76. Along with Matthew Tilghman, James Lloyd Chamberlaine and Pollard Edmondson, families of ample means, he rode at times in a coach-and-four. He had also quite a large tract of land for a deer park, and he let his friends and his guests rejoice in horses and hounds. To the convention of 1776 he was not originally returned, but in a few weeks took his place among the leading men on the Whig side, after the expulsion of a blatant demagogue, full of idle doubts about trusting rich landed proprietors. After the burning of 'Wye House' by a predatory band, he rebuilt it, with a town-house in Annapolis, that stands still sufficiently high to overtop the neighboring ones and give an outlook toward the eastern bay of the Chesapeake and the mouth of Wye river. In 1792, when Gov. Lee was in his last service, John Edmondson, with Joseph H. Nicholson, the Democratic leader, moved to have the property qualification removed from the statutes. Mr. Edward Lloyd, the largest holder, revived this measure, which gave him additional political eclat." Edward Lloyd, 5th, known as the governor of 1809, was a gentleman of respectable talents, large wealth, and an honorable politician. He was a delegate to the legislature from 1800 to 1805; a member of congress from 1806 to 1809, and governor from 1809 to 1811. His congressional career covered the exciting enactment of the Embargo Act, and while governor, that act was repealed, and the Non-Intercourse Act substituted. The Free Ballot Act, repealing *viva voce* vote and all property qualifications, introduced in the legislature by John Hanson Thomas, was confirmed by the act of 1809. In 1811 Gov. Lloyd was succeeded by Col. Robert W. Bowie, Democrat, and was returned to the senate of Maryland in 1811, when he offered a series of resolutions endorsing the course of Pres. Madison toward England, and condemning the measures of Great Britain as destructive of our interests. Gov. Lloyd was a presidential elector in 1812, and voted for Pres. Madison. In 1819 he was U. S. senator. With Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, and Daniel Carroll, he was opposed to the report of Samuel Chase upon bank stock. Senator Lloyd resigned in 1826, and

Edward Lloyd

retired to his Annapolis house, known since as the Chase house, the only three-story colonial house in Annapolis. His wife was Sallie Scott, daughter of Dr. James Murray, of Annapolis, and a connection and descendant of "Caleb Dorsey, of Belmont." Their daughter, Elizabeth Tayloe Lloyd, was married to Edward Stoughton, son of Gov. Levin Winder. The third daughter was married to Adm. Franklin Buchanan. Their youngest son, Daniel, was the father of Gov. Henry Lloyd. His sisters, Ann and Eleanor, were married to two brothers, Richard Tasker Lowndes, and Charles Lowndes, of the U. S. navy, grandfather of Gov. Lloyd Lowndes. Edward Lloyd, 6th, of "Wye House," whose wife was Alicia McBlair, of Baltimore, was on the Van Buren electoral ticket, in 1836 and 1840. In 1850 he was a senator from Talbot and a member of the convention which, in 1851, completed the new constitution. His son, Edward Lloyd, 7th, the present owner of "Wye House," has also been a representative in the Maryland assembly, a member of the senate, and president of that body. He was married, in 1851, to Mary Lloyd, daughter of Charles and Phœbe (Key) Howard, and died in Annapolis, Md., June, 1834.

WINDER, Levin, sixteenth governor of Maryland (1812–15), was born in Somerset county, Md., Sept. 4, 1757, son of William and Esther (Gillis) Winder, grandson of John and Jane (Dashiel) Winder, and great-grandson of John Winder, of Cumberland, England, officer of the colonial army, justice of the peace, and lieutenant-colonel in 1697. He was a brother of William Winder, who was married to a daughter of Gov. John Henry, and uncle of Brig-Gen. William Henry Winder, who commanded the American forces at Bladensburg, in 1814. Levin Winder began the study of law, but abandoned it upon the outbreak of the revolution, and entered the army. On Jan. 14, 1776, he was appointed by the convention of Maryland first lieutenant of the 5th company of Capt. Nathaniel Ramsay's command of Col. William Smallwood's battalion. On April 17, 1777, he was made major of the 4th regiment of the Maryland line, and at the close of the war was lieutenant-colonel. At the conclusion of the war he engaged in agricultural pursuits in southern Maryland, near Princess Anne. From there he was several times elected to the house of delegates of Maryland, serving as speaker. In 1812 the Federalists, though a Democratic senate remained over, had a substantial majority in the lower house, thus defeating Gov. Robert Bowie and electing Levin Winder. His election was due to the extreme disgust created throughout the state by the unwarrantable barbarity of the Baltimore mob against the freedom of the press. The death of Gen. Lingan, a revolutionary soldier, and the wounding of Gen. Henry Lee, who had led Lee's legion to the southern front, and again was the hero of the "whiskey rebellion"; the wounding of Dr. Peregrine Warfield, son of "the Heroe of the Peggy Stewart"—men who had fought for freedom, yet were ready to defend the freedom of the press—brought on an intense excitement, which was not for many years forgotten. It was the chief cause of the prevailing subsequent objections to the increase of Baltimore representatives in the assembly of Maryland. Immediately after the Baltimore riot, petitions from the counties were presented to Gov. Bowie, demanding a suppression of such lawless attacks. These were answered by Gov. Bowie in a card calling upon the people, "when our country is engaged in an open and declared war with one of the most powerful nations of Europe, to cultivate a spirit of harmony," and repelling the charges that the officials of Baltimore had not done their duty in quelling the riot. This helped to defeat Gov. Bowie and restore the power of the opposing party. Gov. Winder, though opposed to the war, immediately sought the assistance of the general government to put Baltimore in a state of defense. He wrote to the secretary of war, detailing the lack of protection at Annapolis, Easton and other towns upon the bay. After repeated demands for assistance, which did not come, though Virginia and other states were protected by militia, paid by the general government, brought out the Federalist criticisms: "Virginia has but to ask, and she receives; but Maryland, for her political disobedience, is denied." Calling an extra session of the legislature, the governor laid before it his correspondence with the general government, claiming in his message the right to demand protection from the government. A committee upon the governor's message indorsed his position, and the sum of $100,000 was appropriated, to be applied by the governor to defray the expenses of the militia already called out. The governor had also equipped and sent forward to the front Maryland's quota for the general defense. Capt. Nathan Towson, with an artillery company, had joined Col. Winfield Scott in the North, and a number of other companies had tendered their services to the president, who would not accept them unless the state would pay them. Baltimore sent forward Col. William Henry Winder, nephew of the governor, with ample funds from private subscriptions. A portion of the middle of the state was called upon to garrison the forts of Baltimore and Annapolis, all paid for by the state. On the arrival of the enemy's fleet in the Chesapeake, the governor again appealed for aid to protect Easton, where the public records and a U. S. armory were kept. The reply was: "Remove the armory—the government cannot protect it." At this time a number of citizens in the unprotected districts, unable to bear the burdens of defense, abandoned their estates, and set out for new settlements in the West. At the next gubernatorial election, owing to a close vote in one of the counties, which gave a Federalist majority, seventeen members of the legislature refused to vote, but Gov. Winder was declared elected. In his next message he stated: "If the expenses of a war waged by the national authorities are to be borne by the state, it is not difficult to foresee the state treasury will soon be exhausted, and the annihilation of the state government must soon follow." After recommending the amendment of the militia law "to compel the services of those who, on any sudden emergency, are unwilling to assist in the defense of the country," and the organization of volunteer companies of mounted infantry, he submitted to the legislature "the propriety of adopting a system of general education." In the gubernatorial election of 1814 Gov. Winder received forty-eight votes against twenty-three for Robert Bowie. The state was now decidedly Federal; yet the Federalists never refused their aid to the war, appropriating $450,000, with $1,000,000 more as a contribution from the city of Baltimore, to carry on the defense of her citizens. The governor's nephew, Gen. William Henry Winder, commander of the military district of Maryland and Virginia, led the American forces at the battle of Bladensburg, and was courtmartialed for their defeat. The trial, however, resulted in a report of commendation for having heroically done his duty under circumstances beyond his control. Maryland contributed 42,636 soldiers to the war of 1812. Her claim against the government for the expenses of that war, though met in part, was the beginning of a debt which harrassed her legislators for many years. Gov. Winder retired to his farm, and in 1816 was returned to the senate of Maryland. He became a prominent Mason, and in 1814–15 was grand master. At the time of his death he was senior major-

Levin Winder

general of the state militia. In person and presence he was very firm, moral and gentlemanly. As a speaker, he was eloquent. Of him an opponent said: "Gen. Winder was incapable of misstatement; his spirit could not possibly bear its own reproach of anything that was disingenuous." Gov. Winder was married to Mary Sloss, who bore him three children: William Sydney, Mary Anne Stoughton and Edward Stoughton, who was married to Elizabeth Tayloe, daughter of Gov. Edward Lloyd. Their daughter, Elizabeth Tayloe Winder, became the wife of Charles Josias Pennington, whose son is Josias Pennington, of Baldwin & Pennington, architects, of Baltimore. Gov. Winder died in Baltimore, July 1, 1819.

RIDGELY, Charles Carnan, seventeenth governor of Maryland (1815–18), was born in Baltimore county, Md., Dec. 6, 1762, son of Capt. Charles R. Carnan, a distinguished Irish officer in the revolution, and Achsah, daughter of Col. Charles and Rachel (Howard) Ridgely. He was great-grandson of Charles and Deborah (Dorsey) Ridgely, and great-great-grandson of Robert Ridgely, secretary of Lord Baltimore's council. Deborah Dorsey was the only daughter of Hon. John Dorsey, of the "upper house," brother of Maj. Edward Dorsey, field officer of the provincial forces of Anne Arundel and judge of the high court of chancery. One of the most celebrated trials in that court of chancery in later days was the contest of Ridgely *vs.* Griffith, for a division of "Howard's timber neck," now in the centre of Baltimore city, jointly entailed to Capt. John Howard's daughter, Rachel, by his marriage to Mary Warfield, of Richard, and Katherine Howard, by his marriage to Katherine (Greenberry) Ridgely, widow of Col. Henry and daughter of Gov. Nicholas Greenberry. Rachel Howard became the wife of Col. Charles Ridgely, and Katherine Howard the wife of Orlando Griffith. Capt. Charles Ridgely represented the Ridgely heirs, and Hon. Henry Griffith the Griffith heirs. After a contest between the best legal talent of the state, the decision was in favor of the former. Capt. Charles Ridgely was the founder of Hampton. He was in the house of burgesses in 1778–89, and took up 10,000 acres, upon which he erected a colonial mansion, which was seven years in construction. He was married to Rebecca Dorsey, daughter of "Caleb of Belmont," proprietor of a colonial estate more extensive than Hampton, and son of Caleb and Elinor (Warfield) Dorsey. Capt. Ridgely had no children. Charles Ridgely Carnan, son of his sister, Achsah, by his will, was placed at the head of Hampton, under a legislative enactment, as Charles Carnan Ridgely. He was married to Priscilla Dorsey, daughter of "Caleb of Belmont," and became a brother-in-law of his uncle. He was frequently sent to the legislature of Maryland, and served for five years in the senate. He was a Federalist, as were most of the large landed proprietors of that time, and in 1815 became a candidate for governor. His opponent of the Democratic party was Col. Robert Bowie, who had twice been honored by his party. Gov. Ridgely was elected by two votes, one more than the Federalist majority. In 1816 in his message to the legislature he announced that he had ceded Forts Washington and McHenry, together with all the ground upon which they stood, to the national government. He urged, further, the necessity of taking steps for collecting Maryland's claim against the government, and suggested the appointment of an agent to represent the state in urging congress to refund the amount expended during the late war in defending the border from invasion. He urged, also, a revision of the militia law of the state. He placed the state's claim against the government in the hands of Robert H. Goldsborough, representative in congress, who indorsed the governor's action, and promised to secure its speedy settlement. Of that claim Pres. Madison had said: "The claim of Maryland for her expenditures during the war stood upon higher ground than those of any other state of the Union." Yet, only a portion was ever collected, while much of her reserve fund was exhausted. During Gov. Ridgely's first term attention was first called to the fact that seven counties and two cities of the state, with a popular majority of 9,000 voters, were entitled to send only thirty-two representatives to the assembly of Maryland, while twelve counties in the minority sent forty-eight representatives—the result of the growing population of Baltimore city. This fact now became a political factor, which led to the long and exciting contests of subsequent administrations. In 1816, Gen. Robert Goodloe Harper having resigned his seat in the U. S. senate, the vacancy was filled by the election of Alexander Contee Hanson, editor of the "Federal Republican," son of Chancellor Hanson. He was still the able and fearless spokesman of the Federalists of Maryland; but Pres. Monroe was now at the head of the government, and "the era of good feeling," induced by peace and his peaceful methods, was about to dawn. In 1817 Pres. Monroe began his tour throughout the Union; stopping in Baltimore, he attended to the gallant defense of that city, which "shed great lustre on the American name." As a result of his administration, the Federalist strength in the state was decreased, but still strong enough to elect Charles Goldsborough as successor to Gov. Ridgely. Rebecca, daughter of Gov. Ridgely, became the wife of Judge Charles Wallace Hanson. John Carnan Ridgely was the first child born at "Hampton." He was married, first, to Prudence Gough Carroll, and second, to Eliza Eichelberger. Their son, Capt. Charles Ridgely, was married to Margaret Sophia, daughter of James, son of Gov. John Eager Howard. Capt. Ridgely died in Rome, in 1872. His son, Capt. John Ridgely, now of "Hampton," was married to Helen West Stewart, author of "Old Brick Churches of Maryland." Prudence, second daughter of Gov. Ridgely, became the wife of Gov. George Howard; Mary Pue Ridgely was married to Col. Charles S. W. Dorsey, whose daughter became the wife of Col. George R. Gaither, of the 5th regiment veteran corps. Gov. Ridgely died at "Hampton," Baltimore county, July 17, 1829.

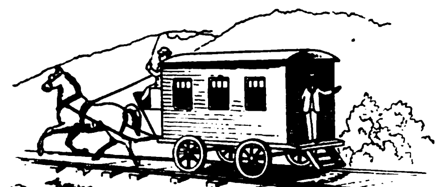
C Ridgely

GOLDSBOROUGH, Charles, eighteenth governor of Maryland (1818–19), was born at Hunting creek, Dorchester co., July 15, 1765, son of Charles and Anna Maria (Tilghman) Goldsborough, and grandson of Charles, born in 1707. The progenitor of the family in Maryland was Nicholas Goldsborough, born at Malcolm Regis, near Weymouth, England, in 1641. He emigrated to Barbadoes, thence to New England, and finally settled on Kent island in 1670. By his wife Margaret Howes, of Newbury, Berks, England, he had two sons and a daughter. Charles Goldsborough, the governor, was a Federalist member of congress from Dec. 2, 1805, until 1817, and was, therefore, a participant in all the legislation leading to and closing the war of 1812. In 1818 he was elected governor of Maryland for one term by a decreased majority. The opposing party made an attempt to increase the representation of Baltimore city. This demand had now become a serious one. Two representatives could not attend to the business representing one-fifth of the population, one-fourth of the wealth and two-thirds of the floating capital of the state. The city claimed a fifth part of the legislation, or sixteen members of the eighty members of the house, and a proportional part of the senate. The arguments in favor of the city were gaining strength. It was the market for the state's produce; it furnished loans for the state in a few hours which could never have been secured in the counties; it contained one-half of the increase of the population of the state. The governor and his legislature failed to listen to, or profit by, these arguments, and once more defeated the city's claim. The city had, by its gallant defence, regained much of the respect which had been lost by the action of its mob, and that influence was felt in the next election in the counties, which resulted in a Democratic victory in its return of members of the lower house. The senate having been elected for five years, still held a Federal majority—but on joint ballot Mr. Goldsborough's re-election was defeated by the young champion of Democracy, Gen. Sprigg, of Prince George county. Another mistake made by the Federalists was the defeat of the "Jew bill," which had been pressed by this growing element of the city. The governor urged the repeal of imprisonment for debt, and it was passed. His report upon the only internal improvements at that time, the turnpike roads to Frederick, York and Reistertown, showed considerable benefit to the state, although not much assistance had been received from the state. In 1819 Gov. Goldsborough's term was marked by the establishment of the first lodge of Odd Fellows in the United States. It was organized in Baltimore by Thomas Wilday. The election of 1819 was bitterly partisan, and resulted in a Democratic victory. Gov. Goldsborough was twice married: first, Sept. 22, 1793, to Elizabeth, daughter of Judge Robert Goldsborough and Mary Emerson Trippe, of Myrtle Grove, Talbot co., Md., thus uniting two families known as the eastern shore and western shore Goldsboroughs. She bore him two daughters: the eldest, Elizabeth Greenberry, was married to Hon. John Leeds Kerr; Anna Maria Sarah became the wife of William Henry Fitzhugh. On May 22, 1804, Charles Goldsborough was married to Sarah Yerbury, daughter of Charles Goldsborough and Williamina Smith, of Horn's Point. Her father was the eldest son of Charles Goldsborough, of Cambridge. By her he had nine sons and five daughters. His son, William Tilghman, was "a gentleman of the old school." He served three years as state senator from Dorchester; was a member of the peace commission of 1861, and of the constitutional convention of 1867. His wife was Eleanor, daughter of Gov. Edward Lloyd; their son, Charles, served in the Confederate navy and army. Charles F., another son of Gov. Goldsborough, was a graduate of St. John's College, a member of the bar, and of the legislature. His wife was Charlotte, youngest daughter of John Campbell Henry, and granddaughter of Gov. John Henry. Coms. Louis Malesherbes and John Rodgers Goldsborough, U. S. N., were sons of a cousin, Charles Washington Goldsborough. Gov. Goldsborough died in Dorchester county, Md., Dec. 13, 1834.

SPRIGG, Samuel, nineteenth governor of Maryland (1819–22), was a native of Prince George county, Md. He was a descendant of Thomas Sprigg, born in 1636, who emigrated to Calvert county, Md., in 1661, becoming a commissioner for trial of causes, and "high sheriffe" of Calvert in 1664. He removed to Prince George county and died there. His son was Col. Thomas Sprigg, the second. His son, Thomas Sprigg, third, left Thomas Sprigg, the fourth, who was married to Elizabeth Galloway, and became the father of Samuel. Col. Edward Sprigg, Osborn Sprigg and Judge Richard Sprigg, were all prominent members of committees of correspondence and observation in 1774–75. Their family connections were with Gov. John Francis Mercer, the Stocketts and Harwoods, of Anne Arundel, the Dorseys and Carrolls, of Elk Ridge, and the Bowies, of Prince George county. Samuel Sprigg was the young Democratic nominee of the Maryland assembly in 1819, during a campaign of extreme partisan excitement. The Democrats secured a slight majority on joint ballot. Proscription was the watchword throughout the campaign, and Gov. Sprigg made many changes in the office holders. A new council was elected, composed of Democrats. The existing controversy was based upon the inequality in the legislative representation throughout the state. The growing city of Baltimore now demanded increased representation, but the senate, composed of large landed proprietors, was determined to hold the country against the encroachments of a city with a great foreign element. Though the city's demand was passed by the house it was defeated in the senate. The first attempt to give the people at large a choice in selecting their governor was made during Gov. Sprigg's term. The Federalists bitterly opposed it, and urged that Baltimore city would control the state government if such a change were made, and it was defeated by the senate. The city of Baltimore again attempted to gain additional representatives, but in that was also defeated. A resolution asking the Maryland representatives in congress to admit Missouri without conditions was passed by the legislature. The seeming neglect which had attended Pres. Madison's administration of the late war in protecting the interests of Maryland, whereby many hundreds of her citizens, unable to bear the drains for sustaining the militia, had deserted the state for better protection in the West, still gave the Federalists of Maryland a strong power in the state, but at the next election the Democrats secured a majority, and again honored Gov. Sprigg by an election, in which he received a majority of fifty-seven votes, which was made unanimous. The next question of advancement in Maryland was also begun in Gov. Sprigg's term. It was a joint commission of Virginia and Maryland "to examine the affairs of the Potomac Co., the state of navigation of the Potomac river, its susceptibility of improvement, and to make report whether said company had complied with its charter, granted by the two states, and its ability to comply within a reasonable time, and whether any, or what aid should be given to said company, and what would be the best means of effecting an improvement in the navigation of said river." That report, made to a subsequent legislature, was the origin of the movement of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. Within the last twenty years congress had expended $3,000,000 in laying out "the great national road" through Cumberland to the Ohio river. Over it the advance guard of civilization had passed to the West. Gov. Sprigg's third election, in 1821, was unanimous, for his vigorous course had healed many sores in party politics and helped to bring on the era of good feeling.

STEVENS, Samuel, Jr., twentieth governor of Maryland, (1822–26), was born in Talbot county, Md., in 1778, son of Samuel Stevens, whose family had, in 1679, taken up "Stevens' plains" and "Stevens' lott," and "Stevens." He was not a college graduate, but became, early in life, a political aspirant, and, as a Democrat, succeeded Gov. Samuel Sprigg, by a majority of sixty-nine votes, on joint ballot. In 1823 Gov. Stevens reported the action of the committee authorized by a previous legislature to investigate the affairs of the Potomac Co., which had been chartered during Gov. Smallwood's term. That report resulted in the organization of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Co., which was made a stock company with $6,000,000 capital, and contemplated a connection by a side canal with Baltimore city. During Gov. Stevens' administration another canal, connecting Baltimore with the Susquehanna river, was attempted, and Theodore Bland was employed to make the surveys. The completion of the great national road to Cumberland during Pres. Monroe's term, and prevailing peace, brought on the "era of good feeling," and it culminated in the return of Lafayette, in 1824, as a guest of the young nation he had materially aided to establish. When he reached Annapolis, he was tendered an ovation as he entered the senate chamber, in which his companion in arms had laid down his commission. There Gov. Stevens and the assembled legislature welcomed and fêted him. Gen. Lafayette traveled over the newly finished national highway which opened up the great West. In 1824 the "era of good feeling" was further celebrated by the passage of the enfranchising act, which made Jews citizens of Maryland. Gov. Stevens was reelected in 1825. He was married, June 2, 1804, to Eliza May, of Chester county, Pa. Gov. Stevens died near Trappe, Md., in 1860.

KENT, Joseph, physician and statesman, and twenty-first governor of Maryland (1826–28), was born in Calvert county, Md., Jan. 14, 1779. He was the son of Daniel Kent, and received an academical education. He studied medicine, was admitted to practice, and in May, 1799, became professionally associated with Dr. Parran, of Lower Marlborough, Prince George co., Md.; but in September, 1801, dissolved partnership and continued to practice upon his own account. In 1807 he removed to near Bladensburg, Prince George county, where he combined agriculture with his profession. Under the state government he was surgeon's mate, surgeon, major, lieutenant-colonel and colonel of cavalry, and presided at the first public meeting assembled at Washington city for the organization of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, and was a director for several years. He soon entered into politics, and was elected a representative from Maryland in the 12th congress as a Federalist, defeating C. F. Mercer; was re-elected to the 13th congress, serving from Nov. 4, 1811, to March 2, 1815. At the presidential election in 1816, he was chosen an elector on the Democratic ticket, and in the electoral college cast his vote for James Monroe and Daniel Tompkins. He was elected to the 16th congress, and re-elected to the 17th, 18th and 19th, serving from Dec. 6, 1819, to Jan. 6, 1826, when he resigned, having been elected governor of Maryland. Gov. Kent's administration was chiefly noted for the organization of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, in 1827, the outgrowth of many attempts to secure water communication with the West. Gov. Kent had presided at the convention of 1823 in Washington, which appointed committees to secure a charter for a canal connecting Baltimore with the Potomac canal to Cumberland. Subsequent surveys had developed the impracticability of such a connection, when, at a meeting of citizens of Baltimore, on Feb. 12, 1827, the idea of a railroad was developed. On the 19th of that same month a committee reported "that measures be taken to construct a double track railroad between the city of Baltimore and some point on the Ohio river by the most eligible and direct route." It was unanimously adopted. Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, and Charles Ridgely, of Hampton, with others, were appointed to petition the legislature for a charter. On Feb. 28, 1827, the charter was promptly granted. On April 1, 1827, stock was subscribed, and on April 28th the company was organized by the election of Philip Evan Thomas as president. On July 4, 1828, the corner-stone was laid by Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, with grand civic and military ceremonies. In his message, Gov. Kent urged support to both rivals, the Chesapeake and Ohio canal, which was destined to stop at Georgetown, and the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, which had sprung from a failure of all attempts to bring the canal to Baltimore. Gov. Kent urged the necessity of securing from the government Maryland's distributive share of the public lands to be devoted, as by the Western states, to educational development. He suggested the propriety of changing the mode of electing the president and vice-president; urged the legislature to dispose of the three per cent. U. S. stock, worth then eighty per cent., the proceeds to be invested in a sinking fund. A legislative act was passed abolishing imprisonment of females. Having served the usual limit, Gov. Kent was succeeded by Daniel Martin. In December, 1831, the National Republican, or Whig party, composed principally of the friends of John Quincy Adams and those who were dissatisfied with the course of Gen. Andrew Jackson, was organized and held its national convention in Baltimore; of this Dr. Kent was elected a vice-president. After a bitter contest at the ensuing election he was elected U. S. senator by the Whigs, and served four years, from Dec. 2, 1833. Dr. Kent was twice married: first to Eleanor Lee, eldest daughter of Dr. Michael and Eleanor Lee (Contee) Wallace and granddaughter of Thomas and Sarah Contee, of Prince George county, Md. By her Dr. Kent had ten children. She died in 1826, and Dr. Kent was married the second time to Alice Lee Contee, of Charles county; but had no children by her. Dr. Kent died at the family residence, Rose Mount, near Bladensburg, Nov. 24, 1837.



Jos: Kent

MARTIN, Daniel, twenty-second and twenty-fourth governor of Maryland (1828–29; 1830–31), was born in Talbot county, Md., in 1780. He was the son of Nicholas and Hannah Martin, and grandson of Tristram Martin and Mary Oldham, daughter of John Oldham, whose wife was Ann, daughter of Nicholas and Ann Goldsborough. Daniel Martin was highly educated. At the time of his official career the absorbing question was that of internal improvement. He succeeded Gov. Kent in 1828, and in that year the first spade of earth in the Chesapeake and Ohio canal was removed by Pres. John Quincy Adams. It was organized by a subscription of $1,000,000 by the United States, $1,000,000 by Washington city, and $500,000 by Maryland. In 1829 Gov. Martin reported the completion of twelve miles of the Washington Turnpike Co. road. He was one of the charter members of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad in 1827. Gov. Martin was an earnest and able advocate of educational institutions; an advocate of penitentiary manufactures, and urged the employment of but few officers in state departments, and would hold them to strict accountability. He said: "To preserve the simplicity of our institutions is a deep concern; to guard them as far as possible from innovations, is a sacred duty." The national contest between Jackson and anti-Jackson parties in 1829 resulted in the election of Thomas King Carroll, Democrat, on a joint ballot of seven votes, but at the next election the anti-Jackson party regained their majority and re-elected Gov. Martin by a majority of forty-one votes. Gov. Martin was married, Feb. 6, 1816, to Mary Clare Maccubbin, of Annapolis. On the occasion of his death the trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society of the Eastern Shore, of which he was an honored member, met and passed a series of resolutions commemorating his life and services in the cause of agricultural interests. At a special meeting, held July 20, 1831, in the council chamber at Annapolis, Mr. Worthington offered as a testimony of their high esteem for the frank, manly and benevolent disposition of the late Gov. Martin, in all of his official relations: "Resolved, that the armorer cause nineteen minute guns to be fired on Thursday morning at sunrise and nineteen at sunset, and that the state flag be hoisted half as funeral honors to the deceased." Similar resolutions were offered in both the upper and lower house and a special message by his successor was sent to both houses. The distinguished Dr. Ennalls Martin, of Talbot county, was a great uncle of Gov. Martin; and Hon. James Lloyd Martin, deputy attorney-general, of Talbot, and an elector upon the ticket of Breckinridge and Lane, was a nephew. Robert Nichols Martin, son of Judge William Bond Martin, of the court of appeals, was also a relative of Gov. Martin. He was elected to congress in 1825; was chosen judge in 1845, and professor in the law school. Gov. Martin died, July 11, 1831, and was buried on his estate upon the Choptank.

CARROLL, Thomas King, twenty-third governor of Maryland (1829–30), was born in St. Mary's county in 1792. He was a son of Col. Henry James Carroll, of St. Mary's, a connection of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, through whom his inheritance was entailed. Although Col. Carroll was a Roman Catholic, his children were educated in the faith of their mother, Elizabeth Barnes King, of Somerset. She was the only daughter and sole heiress of Col. Thomas King, of Somerset, a descendant of Sir Robert King, baronet, who emigrated from the north of Ireland to Virginia, and whose descendants settled in Somerset, where, at Rehoboth, in 1691, they built the first Presbyterian church erected in America, which is still standing. Thomas King Carroll, was graduated at Princeton with highest honors, at the age of seventeen, and at the age of twenty was married to Juliana, daughter of Dr. Henry Stevenson, brother of Dr. John Stevenson, of Baltimore, the builder of the wooden Presbyterian church upon the site of the present U. S. court house. The first hospital for small-pox in Baltimore was in the residence of Dr. Henry Stevenson, which he yielded for the purpose. Early in life Mr. Carroll became a Mason. He opposed slavery, advocated colonization, and organized a society for that purpose and became its president. In 1824 he was appointed inspector for Somerset. He was barely of age when elected to the legislature. He acquired marked power as a speaker, but would not seek the nomination for any office, and when chosen governor his surprise was great. During his administration there was much discussion upon the mode of revising presidential elections. He laid before the legislature the list of committees representing the different states in a convention for changing the prevailing law. In 1829 he reported the beginning of the track laying of the first railroad in the United States, upon which, in 1830, the first locomotive made in the United States was used. It was built by Peter Cooper in his car works at Canton, Baltimore, and erected at Mt. Clare works upon the property of Dr. Charles Carroll, a relative of the governor. Within that same year the right of way for the Chesapeake and Ohio canal was secured, and the work of construction finally begun. Gov. Carroll suggested the establishment of an educational system, advocated the penitentiary as a good reformatory institution, but disapproved promiscuous social intercourse; advocated the cessation of prevailing militia displays, because they drew large crowds from their daily business and led to dissipation; urged an appropriation from congress for copying revolutionary records then in the archives of Great Britain; recommended the adoption of some relief for revolutionary soldiers; indorsed the movement to improve the collegiate department of the University of Maryland. In the election of 1830, the anti-Jackson party recovered its usual majority, and re-elected Gov. Carroll's predecessor, Gov. Daniel Martin. Gov. Carroll retired to his large estate, near Church creek, Dorchester, and lived, respected by all, to an advanced age, and died Oct. 3, 1873. His daughter, Anna Ella, became the noted campaign strategist of the civil war—on the Federal side.

HOWARD, George, twenty-fifth governor of Maryland (1831–33) was born at "Belvedere," Baltimore, Nov. 21, 1789, son of Gen. John Eager and Margaret (Chew) Howard, and brother of Gen. Benjamin Chew Howard. He was a grandson of Cornelius and Ruth (Eager) Howard, and great-grandson of Joshua and Joanna (O'Carroll) Howard, who were immigrants of 1687. Gov. John Eager Howard left a record which stated that Manchester, England, was the birthplace of his grandfather, Joshua, who, having served in the army at the time of Monmouth's invasion, incurred the displeasure of his father. As a result, he sought Miss O'Carroll, of the distinguished family of Ireland, and married her, and both came to America. He obtained a grant in Baltimore county, much of which is still held by the family. The mother of Gov. George Howard was "Peggy," the fascinating Tory daughter of Chief Justice Benjamin Chew, descendant of the Chews of Chewtown, England. As the wife of Gov. John Eager Howard, she made "Belvedere" the central home of attraction. Their son, George Howard, was educated by private tutors. Taking a foremost rank in the Federal party, upon the death of Gov. Daniel Martin, in July, 1831, he was appointed to succeed. His first message contained a feeling allusion to the death of his distinguished predecessor. Early in his administration, and continuing throughout it, began the triangular contest of the "Jackson party," "Whigs" and "Anti-Masons," with William Wirt, the distinguished and only Marylander on a presidential ticket, in opposition to Henry Clay, the Federalist, who was called "the high priest of Masons." Andrew Jackson won the presidency, but Maryland

Birthplace of Geo. Howard

having elected Gov. Martin by forty-one majority, now again honored Gov. Howard by an increased majority of forty-nine. The Federalist issues of the campaign were the maintenance of the United States bank, the encouragement of internal improvements, and a high tariff. In 1833 James Thomas, the National Republican, was elected as successor to Gov. Howard, who, in 1837 and in 1841, was a presidential elector, voting upon both occasions for William Henry Harrison. Gov. Howard, still later, presided at a meeting of farmers to take action in protecting their slaves under "the fugitive slave law." On Dec. 26, 1811, he was married to Prudence Gough, daughter of Gov. Charles Carnan Ridgely, of "Hampton," and Priscilla Dorsey, of "Belmont." They had eight sons and five daughters, whose descendants are numerous. Gov. Howard's large estate, "Waverly," was situated near Woodstock, Howard district of Anne Arundel, now Howard county. It has passed from the family. His brother, Benjamin Chew, was a candidate for governor against Augustus W. Bradford in 1861. Gov. Howard died at "Waverly," Aug. 2, 1846.

THOMAS, James, twenty-sixth governor of Maryland (1833–35), was born at "De la Brooke manor," St. Mary's county, March 11, 1785, son of William and Catharine (Boarman) Thomas. His father was the youngest son of John Thomas, of Charles county, a member of the house of delegates, captain and major of the militia, and member of the committee of safety. He was married to Elizabeth Reeves, of Thomas. Catherine (Boarman) Thomas was a granddaughter of Roger Brooke, a prominent descendant of Com. Robert Brooke, of the Patuxent, who, in 1650, came over with forty servants as his body-guard and built first "De la Brooke," but afterward removed to "Brooke place." James Thomas was graduated at Charlotte Hall Academy, St. Mary's, in 1804, and at Philadelphia Medical College in 1807. Returning to his native county, he practiced his profession with marked success. He was commissioned major of the 4th Maryland cavalry in 1812, and rendered such valuable service in the war, which began that year, that he was subsequently brevetted major-general. In 1820 he was elected to the legislature of Maryland as a Democrat; was re-elected six times to the same body, and from 1833 to 1835, was governor. Gov. Thomas was the Maryland representative of the National Republican party, composed of the friends of Mr. Adams and those dissatisfied with Jackson. His administration was in the midst of disasters. The cholera had raged through many cities; fires devastated Cumberland and Snow hill, entailing much loss, which was met, in part, by generous citizens. The financial disasters induced by Gen. Jackson's withdrawal of the government funds from the national bank, causing thereby the failures of many banks, especially the Bank of Maryland, which held the savings of many poor people, led to great excitement in Baltimore, and much criticism of the bank officers, which finally resulted in the "bank mob." Gov. Thomas called out the state guards and applied to the president for aid, which was promptly sent. During his administration there was much excitement also from the "Nat Turner" negro insurrection at Southampton, Va. In his message to the legislature he announced the completion of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to Harper's Ferry, and the construction of the main-stem road between Baltimore and Washington nearly completed. At his suggestion the legislature granted a loan to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad of $2,000,000, and $1,000,000 to the Susquehanna, or Northern Central railroad. Profiting from his experience at the recent riots, he urged the enrollment of a militia, and urged the general government to apportion the state's share of the public lands. In the political contest during Gov. Thomas' term, the Whigs gained a majority of 2,248 votes in a total of 50,102 votes cast. On Jan. 26, 1808, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Maj. William and Elizabeth (Thomas) Coates. Dr. Thomas, of St. Mary's, late a prominent member of the state grange, and Prof. Thomas, principal of Charlotte Hall, are descendants of Gov. Thomas. Richard, brother of Gov. Thomas, was a member of the house of representatives and also speaker of the same; president of the senate and president of the Maryland Colonization Society. Gov. Thomas' sister, Catherine, was married to William D. Merrick, of Charles county, U. S. senator. Gov. Thomas died at Deep Falls, St. Mary's co., Dec. 25, 1845.

VEAZEY, Thomas Ward, twenty-seventh governor of Maryland (1835–38), was born at Veazey's Neck, Cecil co., Md., Jan. 31, 1774, son of Edward and Elizabeth (De Coursey) Veazey. His family was of Norman origin, the name originally being De Veazie. John, of "Cherry grove," first of the line in this country, settled in Kent county prior to 1670, and received a grant of land on Elk and Bohemia rivers, known as Veazey's Neck, now in Cecil county. His will of Feb. 28, 1697, named a son James, who was married to Mary Mercer. Their son, Capt. Edward Veazey, was of the 7th regiment of the Maryland line, and was killed at Long Island in 1776. Thomas Ward Veazey, son of Edward, was colonel of militia in the war of 1812, and made a gallant defence of Fredericktown against Adm. Cockburn. He was a member of the Maryland legislature during several sessions; was a presidential elector in 1807, and in 1813, when he voted for Pres. Madison. He was elected governor in 1835, at a time when a strong executive head was needed. He grasped the situation by yielding, while executing. The reform movement, long delayed, now forced itself to the front—nineteen Van Buren electors chosen to select the senate of Maryland, claiming to represent a population of 205,922, addressed the Whig colleagues, numbering twenty-one, but representing only 85,179 of the people, demanding the nomination of eight members of the senate to be chosen, or they would refuse to enter the college. The Whigs made no reply, and they refused to enter, but organized a "reform convention," and demanded the election of a governor by the people and the abolition of the council; the election of one senator from each county and the city of Baltimore by the people; the reapportionment of the house of delegates; the abolition of all life offices; the election of clerks and registers by the people. Gov. Veazey, by proclamation, recalled the old senate, but in the meantime the defeat of Van Buren and the firmness of the governor induced the rebellious nineteen to enter the college and the senate was elected. Fearing to go before the people without a compromise, the legislature, at his suggestion, enacted the very reforms demanded, and Gov. Veazey was the last governor chosen by the senate. Baltimore city not only was granted increased representation, but also by the enactment of the "$8,000,000 loan," which gave $3,000,000 to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad; $3,000,000 to the canal, and $2,000,000 to other works of internal improvements, was so overjoyed, its citizens celebrated the event by a public dinner to the governor and the legislature, followed by bonfires. Having thus met the popular demand, the convention of reformers never met, and Gov. Veazey held his party together until the election under the reform constitution of 1838. In addition to all other demands, the legislature, as an indemnity for the personal loss by the "bank mob," paid the city's claim for $200,000. Gov. Veazey was thrice married: first to Sarah Worrell, of Kent, by whom he had one daughter, Sarah: his second wife was Mary Veazey, who bore him four children; his third, was Mary, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Black) Wallace, to whom he was married in 1812. By her he had five children. He was succeeded by William Grason, and retired to his estate, where he died, June 30, 1848.

GRASON, William, twenty-eighth governor of Maryland (1838–41), was born in that state in 1786. He was a planter in Queen Anne county, and served in both branches of the legislature, being a member of the house of delegates in 1837. A Federalist of the old school, a Jackson Democrat in after years, he was warmly attached to the principles of his party. He was a leader of his party, and was an active worker in the political struggle from 1836 to 1838 in favor of a new constitution for Maryland, and was the first governor under it, serving with great distinction from 1838 to 1841. Gov. Grason, the reform candidate and Democrat, after the most exciting campaign, in which there was much personal violence, was declared elected by some 300 majority. In his message, which was mainly directed to the financial embarrassments bequeathed to his administration, he said: "The $8,000,000 loan of 1835 was made when better prospects were at hand; when money was plentiful and securities in demand. It is now changed, and it is impossible to sell bonds." "Neither the canal nor railroads can pay any interest to the state until finished. Annual revenues are barely sufficient to pay ordinary expenses; the public debt is now nearly $15,000,000." He charged all this debt "to the wild spirit of internal improvements." He urged rigid economy in all expenses; urged a moderate tax for increasing the revenues, to be levied upon real and personal property; urged a change in the constitution, curtailing the legislative power—"ours is a constitution for the judiciary and executive, but not for the legislative branch of the government of the state." Gov. Grason's letter to Pres. Van Buren, under a resolution of the assembly, asking the United States to deliver its stock in the canal company to Maryland, was an able one. His condemnation of the wholesale hypothecation of the bonds of the state by the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, brought out a reply from its president, Louis McLane. In 1840 Gov. Grason showed an increase of $1,000,000 more of debt. He showed that all expectation of realizing any benefit from the state's interest in the public lands would prove futile, and the state would have to look elsewhere for means to pay its debt. He reported the Susquehanna and Elk Ridge roads finished. Reports having come to the legislature that the canal was being made a political means for advancing the interests of its president, an investigation was ordered, which brought forth an exhaustive report from Pres. Francis Thomas, showing a total canal cost of $9,500,000. The result of the legislative investigation and the effect of Mr. Thomas' report, made him the successful candidate and successor of Gov. Grason. In a caucus of his party he was chosen to represent Maryland in the U. S. senate, which was only prevented from being consummated by the refusal of the senate to go into the election. He was a member of the constitutional convention of 1851 from Queen Anne county. He was known as the "Queen Anne's farmer." His wife was a daughter of Dr. James Sulivane, of Dorchester county, Md. Their son, Richard, born in Queen Anne county, April 4, 1820, was educated at Cambridge Academy, Dorchester county, and at St. John's College, Annapolis. He was admitted to the bar in April, 1841, and removed to Elkton, Cecil co., where he was appointed deputy attorney for the county, which he held until the adoption of the state constitution of 1851, when he was elected state's attorney for that county. He was re-elected, but resigned in 1867, and removed to Towson, Baltimore co. In 1864 he was elected judge of the circuit court, but was unseated by the legislature after a contest for alleged disloyalty. Under the state constitution of 1867, he was elected chief judge of the third judicial circuit of Maryland for fifteen years. In 1847 he was married to the eldest daughter of Gen. Charles Sterret Ridgely, of Howard county. He died of paralysis at Towson, Baltimore co., Sept. 21, 1893. Gov. Grason died on his plantation July 2, 1868.

Wm Grason

THOMAS, Francis, twenty-ninth governor of Maryland (1841–44), was born in Frederick county, Feb. 3, 1799, son of Francis and Grace (Metcalfe) Thomas, grandson of William, great-grandson of Hugh and Betty (Edwards) Thomas of "Montevue"—descendant of the same stock as Bishop William Thomas of Caermarthens, who went from Wales to Pennsylvania. Gov. Francis Thomas was the seventh child. He entered St. John's College, Annapolis, as early as 1811, but as there were no classes from that date until 1822, was not graduated. He was admitted to the bar in 1820, and settled in Frankville, Md., to practice. He was a member of the state house of representatives in 1822, 1827 and 1829, and in the last year was speaker. From Dec. 5, 1831, until March 3, 1841, he was a member of the national house of representatives. He was president of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal in 1839–40. He became a candidate for governor to succeed Gov. Grason, and during the campaign, in which he took an active part, fought a duel with William Price. He was the second governor to hold office under the provision of the new constitution, making elections triennial. His first annual message began: "The public debt, destroying public credit, has been our burden; met by your predecessors in a public spirit, the means are yet inadequate; a decided course is needed. Baltimore city has borrowed $5,000,000 and the state owes $15,000,000. In seven years our state debt has been increased $12,000,000 for internal improvements. With a territory of 10,000 square miles, and a population of 318,194, we are struggling with a debt that would task the resources of Great Britain. The glorious nineteen Van Buren electors accomplished good results in modifying the prevailing difficulties of a minority ruling the majority, but even now a minority of the senate can defeat the will of a two-third majority of the state." He urged the necessity of improving the tax system; urged the exchange of the state's bank stock in paying the debt; reported the state's share of the public lands to be $15,000, against which the government held claims on Maryland amounting to $20,000. In his message of 1844 the state debt had reached $16,000,000, and the resources of the state

Francis Thomas

were still inadequate to meet current expenses. The governor combated repudiation, but it became the issue in the next campaign, and defeated the party he represented, and under the vigorous direction of Gov. Pratt, was forever buried. In 1850 Gov. Thomas was elected a delegate to the state constitutional convention, and it was partly due to his fight against the "minority ruling the majority," and his masterly gift of eloquence and pleasing manners, which had carried him as a Jackson champion into the governor's chair—that the constitution of 1851 curtailed the power of the slave-holding counties and increased the strength of Baltimore city and the western counties. On the outbreak of the war of 1861, Gov. Thomas, from his mountain home, aroused the Federal sentiment of Western Maryland, and gathered around him a volunteer regiment of 3,000 for the war, but left the command to younger men. He accepted the nomination for congress, in 1861, remaining throughout the war. In 1867, when an attempt was made to take the Naval Academy from Annapolis on account of its atmosphere of "disloyalty," Gov. Thomas joined Mr. Phelps in an eloquent defence, which had its effect; but when the people of Maryland were trying to adopt the constitution of 1867, he introduced a resolution asking congress to give Maryland a Republican form of government, saying: "I utterly deny here—I have denied it for thirty years of my life—that there is a Republican government in Maryland." Congress failed to pass his resolution, though many petitions poured in from the Federal men of Maryland in its support, but his efforts, aided by a peaceful election, resulted in the constitution of 1867. In 1866 Gov. Thomas was a delegate to the loyalist convention in Philadelphia, and became a strong opposer of Pres. Johnson's policy of reconstruction. In April, 1870, Gov. Thomas was appointed collector of internal revenue for the Cumberland district, and served until March 25, 1872, when he was appointed minister to Peru. He resigned this position July 9, 1875, and returned to his home in the mountains, "Montevue," near Frankville. His wife was Sallie Campbell Preston, daughter of Gov. James McDowell, of Virginia. Gov. Thomas was fearless, active, exerting a remarkable influence in every public sphere. While walking on a railroad track he was killed by a locomotive, Jan. 22, 1876.

PRATT, Thomas George, thirtieth governor of Maryland (1844–47), was born in Washington, Feb. 18, 1804, a descendant of Thomas Pratt, of Prince George county, Md., who was married to Eleanor Magruder. Thomas G. Pratt was educated at Georgetown College; studied law, and after his admission to the bar, began practice in Upper Marlboro, Prince George co., Md., in 1823. He was a member of the Maryland house of delegates in 1832–35. In 1836 he became a member of the state electoral college for the selection of a senate; in the same year was president of the last executive council of Maryland, and in 1838 was elected to the state senate for six years. In 1844, after an exciting campaign against James Carroll, on a ticket opposed to repudiation, he was elected as a "Whig." His vigorous message called on the legislature for power to enforce the laws already existing for the collection of taxes; attributed the difficulties of his predecessor to the fact that the laws were not enforced, and presented a tax system that would, if carried out, enable the state to meet its obligations. Said he: "From an abundant harvest now at hand, this is the time to pay our debts." He proposed the reenactment of revenue laws; called for a new assessment and the collection of bank taxes; advised a return to the "stamp tax," though still odious; urged the extension of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to the Ohio river. His message of 1847 reported that his resumption law had improved the finances, raising the bonds of the state from $35 to par. He referred to the valuable service of Mr. George Peabody in enabling the state to borrow and sell in foreign markets; condemned the course of the governor of Pennsylvania in his action against the fugitive slave law. The biennial assembly act of 1845, saved the state $30,000 annually; referred the question of a new constitution back to the people; reduced the salaries of the governor and secretary of state; abolished the chancery court. In the election of 1846 the governor and legislature were sustained by large Whig gains. In 1846 Gov. Pratt called for two regiments of infantry as Maryland's quota to the Mexican war, saying: "The sons of Maryland have always obeyed the call of patriotism, and will now sustain the honor of the state." Volunteers came from every section, but the government only accepted one battalion of Maryland and District of Columbia volunteers. Many independent companies were organized, making a total of 2,500 men. Resuming his practice in Annapolis, Gov. Pratt, in 1849, was elected U. S. senator, to fill the unexpired term of Reverdy Johnson, who went into Pres. Taylor's cabinet, and was elected in 1850 for the full term, which ended March 3, 1857. He was an intimate friend of Henry Clay, but upon the election of James Buchanan, in 1856, he joined the Democratic conservative party. Upon the expiration of his term of office, he returned to Annapolis and remained until 1864, when he removed to Baltimore. During the war he was a supporter of the Confederacy, and was confined for a few weeks in Fortress Monroe. In 1864 Gov. Pratt was a delegate to the Chicago national Democratic convention, and in 1866 to the Union convention in Philadelphia. Gov. Pratt was married to Adelaide, daughter of Gov. Joseph Kent. She, with several children, survived him. He bought the old colonial residence of Gov. Samuel Ogle, in Annapolis, which was afterward sold to Judge John Thompson Mason. Gov. Pratt died in Baltimore, Nov. 9, 1869. At a meeting of the bar, on Nov. 11th, Judge Mason offered a resolution pointing with pride "to the noble disregard of personal popularity which marked the official course of our lamented brother; when the executive of the state, he linked his name forever with the establishment of good faith." Gov. Pratt's remains were conveyed to Annapolis, attended by Gov. Bowie and his staff. The funeral was held at St. Ann's Church, and his burial was in the cemetery of that church. Gov. Pratt's presence and figure were distinguished, and as a speaker his arguments showed force and ability.

THOMAS, Philip F., thirty-first governor of Maryland (1847–50). (See Vol. V., p. 6.)

LOWE, Enoch Louis, thirty-second governor of Maryland (1850–53), was born at "The Hermitage," Frederick county, Md., a fine estate of 1,000 acres, owned by his family, about three miles from the town, on the Monocacy river, Aug. 10, 1820, son of Lieut. Bradley S. A. Lowe, a graduate of West Point, who served through the war of 1812, and also in the Florida war, and Adelaide Bellumeau de la Vincendiere. Lieut. Bradley Lowe was the son of Lloyd M. and Rebecca (Maccubbin) Lowe, and grandson of Michael and Ann (Magruder) Lowe, all of western Maryland. Enoch Louis Lowe was entered at St. John's School, Frederick, and from there went to a

Roman Catholic college near Dublin, and to the Roman Catholic College of Stonyhurst, Lancashire, England, where he remained until 1839. He was admitted to the bar in 1842. In 1845 he was elected to the house of delegates and became at once an able and eloquent champion of Democracy in western Maryland. In 1850, though very young, he was elected governor. It was during the discussion of the new constitution urged by Gov. Philip Francis Thomas, that Gov. Lowe suggested amendments to the election laws; a revision of the criminal code in regard to the inequality of punishments, pardons and remissions of fines; urged a modification of the tax on civil commissions; urged an ascertainment of the number of, and salaries of, deputy clerks; and an entirely new system of issuing licenses. He announced with profound pleasure the completion of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. It had at last reached the Ohio river, but the rival canal company, owing to spring freshets, had been greatly damaged; he urged the reduction of forty per cent. in taxes, and the continuance of the sinking fund; he suggested private execution of criminals. During Gov. Lowe's term two national conventions met in Baltimore—one nominated Franklin Pierce, the other Millard Fillmore, from the defeat of whom grew the Know-nothing party. In 1845 Gov. Lowe delivered at Mount St. Mary's College, near Emmittsburg, Md., a discourse upon the "Landing of the Pilgrims." In 1857 Gov. Lowe was offered, but declined, the position of minister extraordinary and plenipotentiary to China. He was a Democratic elector in 1860, and spoke for and voted for John Cabel Breckinridge. He was also present when Gov. T. Holliday Hicks assented to the burning of the bridges surrounding Baltimore to prevent the passage of northern troops through the city. In 1861 Gov. Lowe went south and remained during the civil war. In 1866 he removed to Brooklyn and practiced law. Gov. Lowe was married May 29, 1844, to Esther Winder, daughter of Col. James and Anna Maria (Stuart) Polk, of Princess Anne. Her grandfather was Judge William Polk, of the court of appeals, a cousin of Pres. Polk. Mrs. Anna Maria (Stuart) Polk, was the daughter of Dr. Alexander Stuart, of Delaware. Gov. Lowe had eleven children. Two of his daughters were married in Baltimore to Edmund Austin Jenkins and his brother, Francis de Sales Jenkins. His sons are in New York, Chicago and California. Gov. Lowe was a genial, handsome and social gentleman. He died in Brooklyn, Aug. 23, 1892.

E Louis Lowe

LIGON, Thomas Watkins, statesman and thirty-third governor of Maryland (1854–58), was born in Prince Edward county, Va., in 1812, son of Thomas D. and ——— (Watkins) Ligon. His male ancestors, by both his father's and mother's lines, were engaged in the revolutionary war. Col. Thomas Watkins, his grandfather on the maternal side, was an officer under Gen. Washington, and in command of a troop of horse raised by his own exertions in Prince Edward county, and took an active part in the battle of Guilford, N. C. His father, an intelligent farmer, died young, leaving Thomas Watkins and James, his two sons, to the care of their mother. At an early age Thomas Watkins Ligon was sent to Hampden-Sidney College, where he was graduated. He completed his education at the University of Virginia, and then entered Yale Law School, where he remained eighteen months. After graduation he returned to Virginia, and upon admission to the bar, when twenty-three years of age, went to Baltimore to practice his profession. In 1840 he removed to the vicinity of Ellicott's mills. He was an enthusiastic Democrat, and in 1843 was elected a member of the legislature. He was elected a representative from Maryland to the 29th congress as a Democrat, and was re-elected to the 30th congress, serving from Dec. 1, 1845, to March 3, 1849. In 1853 he was elected governor, and under the new constitution, making elections quadrennial, held office until 1858. He was called upon, in 1857, to exercise authority vested in him for suppression of a railroad riot, and also to intervene for the rescue of the city of Baltimore when it was under the Know-nothing régime. Though not successful in protecting the elective franchise of the citizens, he yet took such a stand as to leave the impress of his sound principles on the records of his administration. His vigorous attack upon the Know-nothing party, which controlled the legislature, was begun in his first message, viz.: "All history warns us that a war of races, or sects, is the deadliest curse that can afflict a nation." A committee appointed by the legislature to consider and report upon the governor's attack, resulted in a majority report refusing to investigate the charges, and a minority report which sustained the governor. The governor's decisive action in the election riots of Baltimore, led to the reform movement, which secured a new police bill and a reform mayor. Retiring to his large estate in Howard, Gov. Ligon resumed farming, and took an active part in the advancement of all institutions of learning and religious improvement. He was president of the Patapsco Female Institute, and also connected with several charitable institutions up to the time of his death. Gov. Ligon was twice married. His first wife was Sallie, daughter of Charles Worthington and Mary Tolly (Worthington) Dorsey. Her grandfather, Caleb Dorsey, was the eldest son of Thomas Beale Dorsey, youngest son of Caleb and Elinor (Warfield) Dorsey, of "Stockley." Her mother, grandmother and great-grandmother, were Worthingtons, descendants of Capt. John. Gov. Ligon's second wife was Mary Tolly Dorsey, sister of his first wife. The latter with a son and two daughters survived him. He died at his residence near Ellicott city, Jan. 12, 1881.

HICKS, Thomas Holliday, thirty-fourth governor of Maryland (1858–62), was born about four miles from East New Market, Dorchester co., Md., Sept. 2, 1798. He was a son of Henry C. and Mary (Sewell) Hicks; the latter, a relative of Gen. Sewell, of the American army; both were members of the Methodist church. They had eleven children. Thomas Holliday Hicks attended school near home. In 1824 he was elected sheriff. Purchasing a farm on the Choptank, from there he was sent to the legislature. In 1833 he removed to Vienna, and became a merchant, running a line of boats to Baltimore. In 1836 he was elected a member of the state electoral college, which then had the election of the state senate, governor and his council. The election was a deadlock, owing to the refusal of nineteen Van Buren electors to enter the college without a promise by the remaining twenty-one

Tho. H. Hicks

Whig electors to give them eight members of the new senate. The refusal of the Whig electors to bind themselves by such a promise, brought on considerable excitement, which lasted two months. While at Annapolis Mr. Hicks was elected a member of the legislature which voted for the reforms demanded by the nineteen Van Buren electors, viz.: to make the senate and governor elective. In 1837 he was a member of the governor's council. In 1838 Gov. Veazey appointed him register of wills for Dorchester county, and he so continued by reappointment until 1851, when the office was made elective. In 1857 Mr. Hicks was nominated and elected governor by the American party from January, 1858, for four years. There he won reputation in a period more momentous than any previously experienced. It was the time of "plug-uglies" and other rowdy organizations which had grown up with the new party he represented. Gov. Hicks determined to put them down, and he refused to pardon those who had been convicted of murder. His position throughout the excitement of 1860 and 1861 was a trying one. He was with the city authorities in asking the government after the conflict in the streets of Baltimore, to allow no more troops to pass through the city, and gave his consent to the burning of the bridges. Gov. Hicks tried to be conservative, and to hold the southern states together, but was severely criticised by leading citizens of the state in convention assembled, for refusing to call the legislature together to decide the course Maryland should take. He still held correspondence with other southern states, and was anxious that Maryland should not be made the battle-ground of a conflict which, as a Southerner and slave holder, he did not indorse. He called the legislature in special session at Annapolis, Friday, April 26, 1861, but "for safety" a change was made, and Frederick was named as the place of assembling, on the 24th, "to take such measures as in their wisdom they may deem fit to maintain peace." The legislature, composed of representatives of the Democratic conservatives of the city, chosen by special election to fill the vacancies created by the expulsion of the illegally elected Know-nothings, by a vote of fifty-three to twelve declared against secession. Gov. Hicks having failed to influence a change in the Federal government's determination to place Maryland under military rule, the legislature was, after several sessions and adjournments, in September, 1861, broken up by arrests, and its members confined in several forts as prisoners. During that same year a Maryland Union convention, ignoring party lines, assembled in Baltimore. It was composed of the leading citizens of the state, and it organized the Union party in Maryland that was to exist during the war. It authorized a state convention for Aug. 15th, at which Augustus W. Bradford was nominated for governor. This was followed on Sept. 10th by a state peace convention, which nominated Gen. Benjamin Chew Howard, son of Gov. John Eager Howard. Gov. Bradford was elected, and ten days thereafter Gov. Hicks convened the legislature in special session "to consider and determine the steps necessary to be taken to enable the state of Maryland to take her place with the other loyal states in defence of the constitution and the union." His message was a brief review of the circumstances attending the position of Maryland since the commencement of the war. On Jan. 8, 1862, Gov. Bradford was inaugurated. At the close of his term Gov. Bradford appointed Mr. Hicks U. S. senator to fill the unexpired term of James Alfred Pierce, and his selection was ratified at the next annual election. He had now become a thorough Republican and a member of the Union League. Although a slaveholder, he had voted for the constitution of 1864. Gov. Hicks was married three times. His first wife was Ann Thompson, of Dorchester; his second, Sarah Raleigh, of Dorchester; his third, Mrs. Mary Wilcox, widow of his cousin, Henry Wilcox. B. Chapin Hicks, of Baltimore, is his only living son. Gov. Hicks sprained a leg in 1863, and erysipelas having set in necessitated amputation, from the effects of which he died in Washington, D. C., Feb. 13, 1865. A large and expressive portrait of him now hangs in the state house, Annapolis.

BRADFORD, Augustus Williamson, thirty-fifth governor of Maryland (1862–66), was born at Belair, Harford co., Jan. 9, 1806, son of Samuel and Jane (Bond) Bradford, both of English parentage, dating back to a period before the revolution. He received a good English education, and after his course at the Belair Academy became a surveyor. He afterward took a course at St. Mary's College, being graduated in 1824; then studied law with Otho Scott, and was admitted to the bar in 1827. In 1831 he removed to Baltimore, where he became a prominent member of the Whig party. He was an elector on the Clay ticket of 1844, but took no prominent part in political discussions until 1860. In 1845 he was the clerk of Baltimore county, under the appointment of Gov. Pratt. Upon retiring from that office the court officials bore testimony of his efficiency. In 1861 he was appointed by Gov. Hicks one of the peace commissioners who assembled in Washington. Upon the first ballot of the gubernatorial convention of 1861 Mr. Bradford was nominated for governor. His majority, aided by the soldiers, who were allowed to come home to vote, was 31,000. His inaugural address was full of denunciations of secession, and to the utmost degree in favor of the Union. His legislature, though it reflected his opinions, by resolutions viewed with disapproval certain indications at the seat of government, with evidences too well displayed, of an intention to interfere with slavery, declaring: "This war is prosecuted by the nation with but one object, that, namely, the restoration of the Union just as it was when the rebellion broke out." A vote of confidence in Pres. Lincoln and a declaration of Maryland's readiness to fulfill all of her constitutional obligations as a loyal state, were passed. The special legislative act of 1862 was the "treason bill," which forbade, on penalty of death, the levying of "war against this state," or "giving aid or comfort within this state or elsewhere" to persons so engaged. It also appropriated $7,000 "for the relief of the families of those belonging to the 6th regiment of Massachusetts who were killed or disabled by wounds received in the riot of the 19th of April in Baltimore." Lieut.-Col. Morris, of Gov. Bradford's staff, was, upon the dedication of the Ladd and Whitney monument in Massachusetts, 1865, the Maryland representative who presented to Gov. Andrew a U. S. flag of silk wrought by ladies of Baltimore. On its staff was a carved eagle holding in its talons thunderbolts, and in its beak an olive branch. The staff also bore a silver plate bearing an engraving of the arms of Maryland and Massachusetts, and the words: "Maryland to Massachusetts, April 19, 1865. May the union and friendship of the future obliterate the anguish of the past." That sentiment was still further developed in Baltimore city when the historic Massachusetts regiment passed through to join in the Spanish war in 1898. Amid the plaudits of the entire city the 6th Massachusetts regiment acknowledged that the above sentiment had shut out all future criticism upon the citizens of Baltimore. The history of Gov. Bradford's administration is the history of the civil war. Abundantly able and willing to aid the government in all necessary obligations, he resented military interference with the elections, but presided at a large war meeting at which the president was instructed to order an oath of allegiance to be administered. A resolution was passed which Gen. Wool declared would send "20,000 men to swell the army of Jeff. Davis." The invasion of Maryland by Gen. Lee's army in 1862 caused Gov. Bradford to issue a proclamation calling upon the citizens to enroll themselves in military organizations, which would not be required to join the Federal army without their consent. This proclamation was promptly answered by volunteers and organizations. In 1863, upon a second invasion of Maryland, Gov. Bradford called for 10,000 volunteers. On June 17 he determined to arm and equip all volunteers as they were received, in companies, without waiting for regimental organizations; and many aged men, not subject to military draft, offered their services for home defense, and were accepted by the governor, who complimented their spirit. On June 21, 1863, Gov. Bradford, not receiving the desired volunteers before called for, issued another appeal which was answered by the formation of three regiments. After the battle of Gettysburg and the defeat of Gen. Lee's army, Gov. Bradford appointed by proclamation a day of prayer for deliverance and the hope of a speedy peace. In November, 1863, Gov. Bradford wrote to Pres. Lincoln upon the rumors that troops were to be sent to the polls on the day of election with orders to carry out certain restrictions upon voters, and protested against such interference, claiming that the state was loyal, and prayed the president would issue orders to prevent any such intrusion. The president's reply was not favorable The governor then, on Nov. 2, 1863, issued a proclamation in opposition to the military orders of Gen. Schenck, and declaring that whatever power the state possessed should be exerted to support the proper officers in their duties. Thereupon Pres. Lincoln revoked a portion of the military orders, which was still unsatisfactory to Gov. Bradford, and his proclamation was issued, but before it could be printed Gen. Schenck issued orders to all the papers, commanding them not to publish the governor's proclamation until further orders. After issuing a counter proclamation, the two were issued too late for circulation throughout the state. The result of that election is summed up in these words by Gov. Bradford in his message to the legislature, which was largely in favor of the abolition of slavery: "I have caused copies of the certificates of judges of elections to be transmitted to you. They present a humiliating record, such as I never expected to be called upon to read, still less in a loyal state like this. A part of the army was on that day engaged in stifling the freedom of election in a faithful state, intimidating its sworn officers and obstructing the usual channels of communication between them and their executive." At the January session of the legislature Gov. Bradford reviewed the question of Federal interference with slaves of Maryland by carrying them off at night, and his efforts to have such proceedings discontinued. He had complained to Pres. Lincoln and had understood that no authority had been given for such proceedings. At a session of the legislature of 1864, the question of negro emancipation was discussed, and one of his first acts was the calling of a state convention with a view of abolishing slavery, said convention to meet in Annapolis, April, 1864. The members were required to take an iron-clad oath to support the state and United States and its constitution. The law further declared that if any armed force of the United States should appear in any election district, the governor would be empowered to call a new election. After voting themselves $100 each for extra expenses, the legislature adjourned March 10, 1864. Gov. Bradford had now to contend with a new military officer, Gen. Lewis Wallace, who wrote that persons disloyal to the government were candidates for the constitutional convention. To this the governor replied at length, explaining that the law just passed enabled the judges to question the voters; and to aid the judges, he drew up a series of questions to be asked at that election. The result was that many were turned away without a vote, and a constitutional convention was ordered, which adopted the constitution of 1864, abolishing slavery and disfranchising all who sympathized with the "rebellion." It further provided that soldiers in the field could cast their votes before judges specially appointed. After a legal fight against the provisions of that constitution it was defeated by the people of the state by over 2,000 votes, but the soldiers' vote of 2,633 votes in favor, gave the slight majority of 375 votes. By this act emancipation, involving the loss of millions of property and the disfranchisement of the owners of that property, was accomplished. In the midst of this transition the Confederate forces, having pushed on to Frederick, and won at Monocacy, were threatening Baltimore. Gov. Bradford, by proclamation, again called all the men that could be raised to the defense of the city. His own house, furniture and valuable library were burnt, perhaps in retaliation for the destruction of Gov. Letcher's residence in Virginia. Gov. Bradford attended the convention of loyal governors at Altoona. After his term of office, Pres. Johnson, in 1867, appointed him surveyor of the port of Baltimore, which he held until 1869, when Pres. Grant removed him. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Judge Kell, of Baltimore, and of the third judicial district. They had seven children. Augustus W. Bradford, Jr., and Thomas Kell Bradford are in business in Baltimore. Gov. Bradford died in Baltimore, Md., March 1, 1881.

SWANN, Thomas, thirty-sixth governor of Maryland (1865–69), was born in Alexandria, Va., in 1806, son of Thomas Swann and Jane Byrd Page, daughter of Mann Page and Mary Mason, descendants of Col. George Mason, 3d. Thomas Swann, Sr., was a prominent lawyer, of Washington, and under Pres. Monroe was U. S. attorney for the District of Columbia. Thomas Swann, Jr., was educated at the University of Virginia, and became a law student under his father. He was appointed by Pres. Jackson secretary of the U. S. commission to Naples. Mr. Swann removed from Wash-

Tho: Swann

ington to Baltimore in 1845; became director in the Baltimore and Ohio railroad; and in two years was elected its president, succeeding Louis McLane. He remained president until the completion of the road to the Ohio river, in 1853, and received the thanks of the directors for his able administration. He then became president of the Northwestern railroad from Baltimore to Parkersburg. In 1856 he was elected mayor of Baltimore city, and again in 1858. He introduced the fire department, the police and fire alarm telegraph, the water from Jones Falls, the street car system, and opened Druid Hill park. The imposition of what is known as the "park tax" on street railways as compensation for their franchises, which has enabled the city to maintain its parks without cost to the taxpayers, is among the measures that will cause his name to be remembered in Baltimore. He was the representative head of the Know-nothing party, and, during his administration, held considerable correspondence with Gov. Ligon upon the relative powers of the governor and mayor. In 1861 he took strong ground against secession, and was in favor of maintaining the Union. In 1863 he was elected president of the First National Bank. In 1864 he was elected by the Union party governor of Maryland, and in January, 1865, succeeded Gov. Bradford. Gov. Swann supported Pres. Lincoln, and was with Pres. Johnson in his reconstruction measures; then renouncing Republicanism, he joined the Democratic party and so remained to the end of his term. In 1866 Gov. Swann, with other distinguished Republicans, deeming war measures no longer needed, joined a large body of Maryland Democrats in an effort to remove the disfranchisements of the constitution of 1864. When the police commissioners of Baltimore refused to allow a single Democrat to be placed as a judge of election, Gov. Swann removed them and appointed other Union commissioners. These, under a bench warrant issued by Judge Bond, were arrested and thrown into prison, but under habeas corpus were brought before Judge Bartol, who decided that they were legally appointed. The attending excitement and resistance of the old board induced Gov. Swann to call on Pres. Johnson for military aid. Gen. Grant was sent to Baltimore to investigate, but decided against military interference. The appointment of conservative registers by Gov. Swann enabled the Democrats at the next election, without a single Democratic judge of election, to triumph in securing a legislature which immediately set to work to overthrow the constitution of 1864 and adopt that of 1867. Early in that session, for his valuable service rendered during the preliminaries of the recent election, Gov. Swann was elected U. S. senator as successor to Hon. John A. J. Cresswell. After consultation with leading Marylanders, Gov. Swann sent a message to the assembly announcing his determination not to accept the position of U. S. senator, which message was indorsed by the legislature. A convention bill was passed and indorsed by the people, notwithstanding the appeals to congress for aid in upholding the war measures of 1864. Gov. Swann was indorsed by the Democratic city convention "for having unmasked the fallacy of the radical faction in this state; for the zealous support of the president's policy, and for the spirit of impartial justice he has manifested in regard to the execution of the registry law." In his message to the legislature of 1867, he reviewed, at length, his action in removing the police commissioners, and in moderate and conciliatory terms dealt with many important practical questions, favoring a convention of the people to revise the constitution, and admitted the right of the legislature to give the citizens of Baltimore an immediate opportunity of establishing a municipal government that really represented them. Among the first bills of that session was one introduced by Hon. Philip Francis Thomas, of Talbot, "to restore to full citizenship and the right to vote and hold office, all persons who may be deprived thereof by the fourth section of the first article of the constitution." Upon the adoption of the constitution of 1867, Gov. Oden Bowie, who had acted as chairman of the Democratic conservative party during its fight for recognition, was nominated and elected as Gov. Swann's successor; but as the new constitution had lengthened the term of office to four years, Swann remained in the chair until January, 1869. In 1868, after an exciting campaign, in which the Republicans made a special effort to defeat him, Gov. Swann was elected a representative of the fourth election district in congress. He was returned in 1872, in 1874 and in 1876, becoming chairman of the committee on foreign relations, in which he held a prominent position upon all the leading questions of that exciting period. In 1834 Mr. Swann was married to Elizabeth Gilmor Sherlock, granddaughter of Robert Gilmor. Their daughter, Louise, became Mrs. Ferdinand C. Latrobe. Gov. Swann was married again June 20, 1878, to a daughter of Gen. Aaron Ward, of Sing Sing, N. Y., who distinguished himself in the Mexican war. As Josephine Ward she was a belle in society, and having married John R. Thompson, who afterwards became U. S. senator from New Jersey, she was one of the most popular leaders of Washington society. Gov. Swann died near Leesburg, Loudoun co., Va., July 24, 1883.

BOWIE, Oden, thirty-seventh governor of Maryland (1869–72). (See Vol. III., p. 260.)

Wm Pinkney Whyte

WHYTE, William Pinkney, thirty-eighth governor of Maryland (1872–74), was born in Baltimore, Aug. 9, 1824, son of Joseph White, who was born in Ireland, and Isabella Pinkney, born in Annapolis, and grandson of Dr. John Campbell White and Elizabeth, his wife. His mother's paternal progenitor was William Pinkney, who was married to Ann Maria Rodgers. William Pinkney Whyte was educated at Baltimore College and by private tutors, and studied law at Harvard University. He was a member of the legislature of Maryland in 1847–48; comptroller of the treasury in 1854–55, and a delegate to the national convention of 1863. In 1851 he was nominated by the Democrats for congress, but was defeated by T. Yates Walsh, Whig candidate, by a very small majority. Again, in 1857, he was a Democratic candidate for congress against J. Morrison Harris, and contested the seat, but was defeated in the house by a small majority. He refused to claim any pay as a contestant, although the report of the committee on elections was against the sitting member. In 1858 he was appointed U. S. senator, to fill the unexpired term of Reverdy Johnson; in

1871 he was elected governor of Maryland, which position, upon being elected U. S. senator, he resigned in 1874. He served as senator until 1881, during which service he was appointed by congress upon the commission to select a site for the naval observatory in 1878; and was also upon the commission to frame a code of laws for the government of the District of Columbia, which code was accepted by Pres. Harrison. He was, in 1882 and in 1883, mayor of Baltimore. In 1888 he was elected attorney-general of the state, and in 1889 was one of ten delegates to an American conference with representatives of Hayti, San Domingo and Brazil, to secure the enlargement of commercial interests. Gov. Whyte, though in his seventy-fifth year, is (1899) actively engaged in a large legal practice, and upon urgent occasions still employs his pen and voice in the cause of good government. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him in 1874 by the University of Maryland. He was married, in Baltimore, Dec. 7, 1847, to Louisa D., daughter of Levi Hollingsworth, a prominent merchant. She died, leaving three sons. Gov. Whyte was again married, April 22, 1892, to Mary (McDonald) Thomas, daughter of William McDonald and widow of Raleigh Thomas.

GROOME, James Black, thirty-ninth governor of Maryland (1874–76), was born at Elkton, Cecil co., Md., April 4, 1838, son of Col. John Charles Groome, attorney-at-law, of Elkton, and Elizabeth Riddle Black, a lady of rare culture and daughter of James Rice Black, of New Castle, Del., district judge of the superior court of that state. Col. John Charles Groome, nominated as an opposing candidate for governor in the Know-nothing campaign which elected Thomas Holliday Hicks, was a son of John Groome, of Kent county, Md., who was the grandson of Samuel Groome, a distinguished citizen and church warden of St. Paul's parish, in 1726. James Black Groome went first to Tennent School, Hartsville, Pa., to prepare for Princeton College, but on account of an affection of his eyes had to relinquish a college course. He studied law with his father, and was admitted to the bar in 1861. He immediately became a favorite on account of his social and personal attractions. In 1867 he was elected a member of the reform convention for reporting a new constitution for the state. His first speech was upon usury laws. In 1871 he was elected a delegate to the legislature of Maryland, and at the session received a number of votes for U. S. senator, withdrawing his name in favor of an eastern shore candidate. At the close of that session he had made a reputation as a leading man. He was opposed to the nomination of Horace Greeley for president, but accepted a place in the electoral college. In 1873 he was again elected to the house of delegates, and was chosen chairman of ways and means. Upon Gov. Whyte's resignation to accept a seat in the U. S. senate, Mr. Groome became a candidate for the governorship, and received sixty votes out of seventy-two, though opposed by many of the leading men of Maryland. Except in the case of Enoch L. Lowe, the state had never before had so young a chief magistrate. He was inaugurated March 4, 1874. The contest over the election of attorney-general fell to Gov. Groome for a solution; viz., the contest of Severn Teackle Wallis, which was decided in favor of Attorney-Gen. Gwinn. During his term the executive mansion was the scene of truly representative Maryland hospitality. At the last session of the legislature, in 1878, Gov. Groome was elected U. S. senator from March 4, 1879. His competitors were again many of the foremost men of Maryland; but at the age of forty-one years he was honored. He was made collector of the port of Baltimore during Pres. Cleveland's first term, Feb. 17, 1886. Upon retiring from that office, he continued to reside in Baltimore, at 2 East Preston street. In an obituary notice a Baltimore newspaper said: "Cecil county loses her most famed son, the state of Maryland an eminent citizen, society a useful member, his associates a true and loyal friend, his family an honored and loving husband, a fond father and a dutiful son. The annals of the county record no instance where honors were more generously bestowed and more unsought, and public opinion concords in the verdict that in no instance were these marks of distinction and respect more genuinely merited. In his public career he was a success. But it was in his social intercourse that he was most remarkable. While inheriting the qualifications to adorn society, he possessed to a wonderful degree that rare faculty of being able to affiliate with dignity and ease with all grades and classes of society. The humblest citizen, under any and all circumstances, was as cordially recognized and received by him as was the most distinguished statesman, and it was this peculiar trait of character that brought him so closely in touch with the masses and won for him their respect and support." On Feb. 29, 1876, immediately after his term as governor had expired, he was married to Alice Leigh, daughter of Col. Horace Leeds Edmondson, of Talbot county. Gov. Groome had one daughter, Maria Edmondson, who now resides with her mother, the wife of P. F. Young, of Philadelphia, a cousin of Gov. Groome. His sisters are: Mrs. Maria G. Knight, wife of Hon. William M. Knight, only son of William and Rebecca (Ringgold) Knight, who was a delegate and senator from Cecil during Gov. Groome's term; Mrs. Elizabeth Constable, wife of Albert Constable, of Cecil county; and Mrs. J. J. Black, wife of Dr. John J. Black, of New Castle, Del. Gov. Groome had been a sufferer from ill-health during his most active career, which caused his death in the prime of early manhood, on Oct. 4, 1893. His remains were buried in the Presbyterian cemetery of Elkton.

James B. Groome

CARROLL, John Lee, fortieth governor of Maryland (1876–80), was born at "Homewood," the Carroll estate, upon Charles street, Baltimore county, now the Country School for Boys, Sept. 30, 1830. He is the second son of Col. Charles and Mary Digges (Lee) Carroll. His mother was the granddaughter of Thomas Sim Lee, governor of Maryland in 1779–82. He is a descendant in the fourth generation of Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, his grandfather being the only son of the statesman. When John Lee Carroll was three years of age his father came into possession of "Doughoragan Manor," and removed thither. The son was sent to Mount St. Mary's at ten years; to Emmitsburg Seminary, and thence to Georgetown College, and finally to St. Mary's, in Baltimore. Intending to make law his profession, he entered Harvard Law School in 1849. Returning to Baltimore, he entered the office of Brown & Brown, and was admitted to the bar in 1852, after which he went to Europe and spent a year in traveling. In 1855 he was nominated for the legislature of Maryland, in opposition to the Know-nothings, but was defeated. In the fall he went to New York, and met Anita, daughter of Royal Phelps, a merchant, whose wife was a Spanish lady of South American birth. Mr. Carroll was married to her, April 24, 1856. In 1858 he removed to New York city, intending to practice law, but in 1861 returned to Maryland to care for his father, whose health was declining. His father died in 1862, leaving him sole executor of his estate. In 1866 he purchased the inheritance of his brother, Charles, the homestead, and has since made it his home. In 1867 he was nominated and elected to the state senate; was re-elected in 1872, and again in 1874, when he became president of the senate. In 1873 his wife died, and in 1874 he went to Europe to place his daughters in the Convent of the Sacred Heart in Paris and his sons in the Jesuits' College. He returned in 1875, and in July was nominated for governor. On Jan. 12, 1876, he was inaugurated. With his staff and the militia of Maryland, under the command of Brig.-Gen. James R. Herbert, Gov. Carroll represented Maryland at the Centennial exposition in Philadelphia, and there received marked attention as the great-grandson of the Maryland patriot "who signed his post-office address to the Declaration of Independence." In 1877 occurred the great railroad strike upon the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and Gov. Carroll called out the militia to proceed at once to Cumberland. In carrying out that order, the 6th regiment was attacked by a mob in sympathy with the strikers. Camden station was set on fire when the U. S. troops were sent from Washington; but in the meantime Gov. Carroll, aided by the police force of Baltimore, had quelled the riot in Maryland. Gov. Carroll tendered his thanks to the police board for the efficient service, in which two-thirds of the force were on their feet for forty-eight hours without rest. This disturbance was the birth of the "Workingman's party." Since retiring from official life Gov. Carroll has spent much time in Europe, visiting his country estate at Doughoragan in summer and spending his winters in Washington. In several important political crises he has been solicited to become a candidate for congress, but has declined. In 1890 he was elected general president of the National Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and has four times been re-elected to that office. He is a member of several of the clubs of New York, Baltimore and Washington. By his first wife he had four daughters and five sons. In April, 1877, he was married, for the second time, to Mary Carter, daughter of Judge Lucas Thompson, of Staunton, Va., by whom he has one child, a son.

HAMILTON, William Tiffany, forty-first governor of Maryland (1880–84), was born at Hagerstown, Sept. 8, 1820, son of Henry and Anna Mary M. (Hess) Hamilton. His father was a native of Boonsboro, Md., and a brother of Rev. William Hamilton, of the Methodist Episcopal church. His mother died when he was six years old, and his father about two years later. He was brought up by an uncle, who was of the old Jefferson school of politics, and was educated chiefly at Hagerstown Academy and Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pa. He entered the law office of Hon. John Thompson Mason at Hagerstown, and in 1843 was admitted to the bar. In 1846 he was elected to the house of delegates, but was defeated in 1847; in 1848 was upon the Cass electoral ticket; in 1849 was elected to congress, where he advocated and voted for the Clay compromise bill; in 1851 was re-elected to congress, and in 1853 received a larger majority than ever before. He supported Pres. Pierce, and was chosen chairman of the committee upon the District of Columbia; was instrumental in bringing water into the city of Washington from "the great falls"; in 1855 was again a candidate for congress, but was defeated by the candidate of the Know-nothing party. He then formed a partnership with Richard H. Alvey, afterwards judge of the court of appeals. In 1861 he was urged to become a candidate for the governorship of Maryland, but declined. In 1868 he was elected U. S. senator, succeeding Wm. Pinkney Whyte, in which position he took a leading part. In 1875, at the expiration of his term, he became a candidate for governor, but was defeated by John Lee Carroll; but in 1879 was the unanimous choice of the convention, and was elected by a majority of 22,000 over James A. Gary. His inauguration was an ovation. His administration was a reform in many former usages. He advocated the abolishment of many offices, including the insurance department and the fishery force, which he considered a signal failure. The land office, he considered, had survived its usefulness, and he advised abolishing it and giving its records to the court of appeals. The expenditure in public printing, he thought, was too large, and the legislative expenses ought to be reduced. He advised that all taxes be fairly imposed, and suggested, as an economy in collecting them, the employment of only one collector for each county. Hon. Francis Thomas, as an independent candidate for congress, met Mr. Hamilton in joint discussion, but was defeated. Gov. Hamilton's practice frequently brought him before the court of appeals. No man in Maryland was more favorably known and respected for high courage and thorough honesty. In all places of trust, and at all times, he was the unyielding advocate of what he thought was right, and the fight he made against the corruption of machine politics was magnificent. He was known as the "farmer governor," and during his term took much interest in the work of the Agricultural College. He owned considerable real estate in the neighborhood of Hagerstown, and took great pride in keeping up with agricultural progress. He was a most substantial citizen of his native town and the promoter of many of its improvements. He secured for it a new charter, improved streets, electric lights, new water-works and the hotel bearing his name. He was at the time of his death president of the Hagerstown Bank, the Washington County Water Co., the board of street commissioners, the Hagerstown board of trade, the Rose Hill Cemetery Co., the Maryland Farmers' Association, and a director in the Hagerstown Steam Engine and Machine Co. and in the Mutual Insurance Co. Indeed, every enterprise tending to the development of the town and county received the support of his influence and means. Gov. Hamilton was married, Sept. 8, 1850, to Clara, daughter of Col. Richard Jenness, of Portsmouth, N. H. Their children are: Wm. T. Hamilton, Jr., Richard Jenness Hamilton, Misses Clara and Leonore Hamilton, Mrs. Eames and Mrs. Josephine Maxim, wife of Hiram Percy Maxim, son of the inventor of the Maxim gun. Gov. Hamilton died at Hagerstown, Md., Oct. 26, 1888, and was buried in Rose Hill cemetery.

William T Hamilton

McLANE, Robert Milligan, forty-second governor of Maryland (1884–85), was born in Wilmington, Del., June 23, 1815, the eldest son of Louis and Catharine Mary (Milligan) McLane. His father, after twenty years' distinguished service as representative in congress, senator, minister to Great Britain, secretary of the treasury and secretary of

R M McLane

state, retired in 1837, and settled in Maryland as president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Col. Allan McLane, of Delaware, grandfather of Hon. Robert McLane, was an officer of distinction in the revolution and a friend of Washington. The mother of Hon. Robert McLane, was the daughter of Robert and Sally (Jones) Milligan, of Cecil, and was a connection of the Baldwins and Larkins and the families of Judges Samuel and Jeremiah Townley Chase. Young Robert McLane was educated partly at home, at St. Mary's College, partly in Paris, studying there while his father was in England. There he enjoyed the friendship of Lafayette. On his return to the United States he was appointed a cadet in the Military Academy at West Point, at which institution he was graduated in 1837, being then appointed second lieutenant in the U. S. army, and proceeded immediately to Florida. He served in the Seminole war, in the 1st regiment of artillery, until he was transferred to the topographical engineer corps, in which corps he served until the autumn of 1843. As an officer of this corps, he visited Europe, under order of the government, to examine the dikes in Holland and the Pontine marshes in Italy. In the latter part of 1843 he resigned from the army, and was admitted to the bar in Baltimore, Md., where he practiced law and took an active part in the politics of his state and nation. In 1845 he was selected by the Democratic party in Baltimore city as one of their candidates to the state legislature, and was elected. In 1847 he was selected by the Democratic party in the same city as a candidate for congress; was elected, and was re-elected in 1849, thus completing two terms of congressional service. During this period he practiced his profession assiduously, and was very successful both in his professional and congressional life. In the latter he was recognized as a Democrat of the Jackson school, and was one of the most trusted friends of the Democratic administration, the president, Mr. Polk, having confided to him a mission of a very delicate nature to Gen. Taylor, then commanding the army on the Rio Grande frontier. The president at that time was very generally reproached for making war on Mexico without the authority of congress, whereas Mr. McLane insisted that congress, and not the president, had made the war by annexing Texas and establishing custom-houses and ports of entry and delivery on the Rio Grande, the defense of which required an army, and made necessary the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. The despatches of Gen. Taylor were referred to by Mr. McLane, and fully confirmed this view. On the termination of his congressional service, Mr. McLane was employed, in conjunction with Robert J. Walker, to defend the rights of certain claimants to the great quicksilver mines in New Almaden, Cal., then operated by the banking firm of Barron & Co., in the city of Mexico. This engagement took him to California, and caused him for a time to abandon his political career. His professional engagements in California were greatly increased, and he remained there more than a year, when he returned to Baltimore, and served as a delegate in the national Democratic convention that nominated Franklin Pierce for the presidency in 1852. Mr. McLane was appointed by this convention chairman of the national Democratic committee, which held its sessions in the city of Washington, and conducted the political campaign which resulted in the election of Pierce. In the summer of 1853 Mr. McLane was appointed U. S. commissioner (with the power of a minister plenipotentiary) to China; he was accredited at the same time to Siam, Cochin-China and Japan, and Com. Perry was instructed to detach a ship of war to meet him at Hong Kong. He proceeded via what is known as the overland route to Hong Kong, and there found awaiting him the steam frigate Susquehanna. Later in the summer the imperial commissioners were visited at the mouth of the Pei-ho and at Amoy and other places, also by the rebel chief Tai-Ping-Wang, who, at the head of 100,000 rebels, was at the old capital of Nankin. Mr. McLane, on his return to the United States, continued his profession, which took him once more to California and Europe as counsel for one of the earliest pioneers in the construction of the Pacific railways, under the munificent grants of congress. He took an active part in organizing the Democratic national convention of 1856, to which he was a delegate. The candidate of this convention was James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, who was elected, and he appointed McLane U. S. minister to Mexico. He signed the treaty between the United States and Mexico for the protection of the lives and property of U. S. citizens, but the troubles at home convinced him of its uselessness. In 1877 he was elected state senator, and in 1878 was elected to congress, in which he took foremost rank as a leader in debate. He was a delegate to the St. Louis convention, by which Samuel J. Tilden was nominated for president. Subsequently, in 1885, under the Democratic administration of Mr. Cleveland, he was appointed minister to France, having been elected prior thereto a member of congress, in which body he again served two terms. He closed his political career in Maryland by his election to the state senate of Maryland, and subsequently as governor of the state, just one year prior to his appointment as minister to France. During the last years of his life he resided in Paris, returning to America every year except 1887. Gov. McLane was married, in 1841, to a daughter of David Urquhart, a merchant of New Orleans. He died in Paris, France, April 16, 1898. and his remains were interred in Greenmount cemetery, Baltimore.

LLOYD, Henry, forty-third governor of Maryland (1885–88), was born at "Hambrooke," near Cambridge, Dorchester co., Md., Feb. 21, 1852. He is a descendant of the commander of the Patuxent, and the two Edward Lloyds, of 1709 and 1809, through Daniel, youngest son of Gov. Edward Lloyd, of 1809. His mother was "Kitty," daughter of John Campbell Henry, and granddaughter of Gov. John Henry. Henry Lloyd was educated at Cambridge Academy. He studied law while teaching school. In 1881 he was elected state senator, and in 1884, though the youngest member of that body, was chosen president of the senate. In the following year, upon the resignation of Gov. Robert McLane, who had been nominated by Mr. Cleveland minister to France, Henry Lloyd, by virtue of his office, became governor, and was subsequently elected for the term ending in 1887. Gov. Lloyd is a Mason, having served as master four times, and in 1885 and 1886 was senior grand warden. He is a vestryman of many years' service in Christ Protestant Episcopal Church of Cambridge, Md. In July, 1892, he was appointed by Gov. Frank Brown to the bench as associate judge of the first judicial circuit of Maryland. In 1893 he was nominated and elected by the people to that office for the full term of fifteen years, and is now filling the same; he is also president of the Dorchester National Bank. In 1886 he was married to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of William T. and Virginia A. Stapleforts, descendants of old and prominent families of Dorchester county, Md.

JACKSON, Elihu Emory, forty-fourth governor of Maryland (1888-92), was born in Somerset county, Nov. 3, 1836, son of Hugh and Sally (McBride) Jackson, grandson of John and great-grandson of Elihu Emory Jackson, of Somerset. His father was a prosperous farmer, and had at one time been judge of the orphans' court. Elihu was brought up on the farm, and, being the eldest of seven children, was his father's chief helper. He obtained a good education, however, at a country school, which he afterward supplemented by private study. When he became of age he started in business for himself, opening a country store at Delmar in 1859. In 1863 he removed to Salisbury, where he took into the firm his father and his brother, William H. Jackson, his three other brothers also becoming associated with him when they came of age. The business of the company consists in the manufacture of yellow pine lumber. In 1877 they erected a large planing mill in Baltimore, and two years later another in Washington. They have a constant supply of lumber from forest lands in Virginia, and own 80,000 acres of timber lands in Alabama. William H. is the chief member of the lumber firm at Salisbury. Elihu E. Jackson was in the legislature for several sessions, and in the senate of Maryland. In 1887 he was elected governor, to succeed Henry Lloyd. During his administration the compulsory feature of tobacco inspection was abolished; an attempt was made to lease the canal to the Western Maryland railroad. In 1889 the canal was completely wrecked by freshets, and the state could do nothing for it. Assistance from private resources having failed, the Baltimore and Ohio railroad foreclosed its mortgage. A dispute over the legal ownership of Hogg island was instituted by Virginia. Tobacco inspection had decreased so much in revenue as to become a tax upon the state, and Gov. Jackson recommended a reduction in the number of warehouses. In 1890 Hon. Ephraim King Wilson was elected U. S. senator, and in that year the court decreed the sale of the canal. Gov. Jackson was president of the Salisbury Bank, and is now president of the Seaford National Bank of Delaware. His brother, Wilbur F. Jackson, is president of the Continental National Bank of Baltimore. Gov. Jackson was married to Nannie, daughter of Dr. William H. Rider, of Somerset county. They have three sons and two daughters.

Elihu E. Jackson

BROWN, Frank, forty-fifth governor of Maryland (1892-96), was born at Brown's inheritance, Carroll co., Md., Aug. 8, 1846, son of Stephen T. Cockey and Susan A. (Bennett) Brown. His mother was a daughter of Wesley Bennett, of Carroll. The first ancestor in this country, on the paternal side, Abel Brown, emigrated from Dumfries, Scotland, about 1730, and settled near Annapolis, Md., but removed to Carroll county, where he bought a large tract of land, that now forms a part of the splendid estate, "Springfield." The property descended to Elias Brown, Sr., great-grandfather of Frank Brown, who greatly improved it. He was a public-spirited man and a zealous patriot, whose four sons all bore arms in the revolutionary war. Stephen T. C. Brown, born on the ancestral estate in 1820, was regarded as the representative man of the county. He was a member of the state legislature, one of the original subscribers to the Maryland Agricultural College, an active member of the Agricultural and Mechanical Association, and treasurer, trustee and ruling elder of the Springfield Presbyterian Church. He died in 1876, and "Springfield," with its 25,000 acres, was inherited by his son, who greatly improved it, although for many years it had been considered the model farm of Maryland. As early as 1817 Devon cattle were imported, and most of the Devon herds in the United States have descended from this original stock, or from later importations to the same farm. Much attention was given to the breeding of horses, especially from stock imported from Normandy. Frank Brown was educated in private schools at Carroll, Howard and Baltimore, and then began business life at Carroll, with the firm of B. Sinclair & Co. In 1873-78 he represented Carroll in the state legislature. During the campaign of 1885 he was treasurer of the Democratic state central committee, and in 1886 was appointed postmaster of Baltimore by Pres. Cleveland. He greatly improved the usefulness of the post-office by establishing sub-stations and making other improvements. The Maryland exposition, held in Baltimore in 1889, was planned and managed by him, at a personal outlay of many thousands of dollars. In 1891 he was the Democratic candidate for governor, was elected by a large majority, and was inaugurated Jan. 13, 1892. During his term he appointed eight judges of the courts of Maryland; called out the militia to protect the mining interests of Frostburg during the strike, and went with the 4th and 85th regiments to Frostburg. Gov. Brown has been president of the State Agricultural Association since 1881; has been a director of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad; for several years was president of the Baltimore Traction Co., and is now president of a new loan and improvement company, having for its object the encouragement of immigration to the waste and undeveloped sections of the state. He is also connected with several trust companies and banks of Baltimore. He is a popular member of several clubs and social organizations. Gov. Brown was married, in 18 , to Mary (Ridgely) Preston, widow of Horatio Preston, of Boston, Mass., and daughter of David Ridgely, of Baltimore, who died in 1895.

Frank Brown

LOWNDES, Lloyd, forty-sixth governor of Maryland (1896-1900), was born in Cumberland, Feb. 21, 1845, son of Lloyd and Maria Elizabeth (Moore) Lowndes, and grandson of Com. Charles Lowndes, of the U. S. navy. Com. Lowndes, whose wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Gov. Edward Lloyd, was son of Christopher and Elizabeth (Tasker) Lowndes, and grandson of Richard Lowndes, of Bostock House, Cheshire, England. Lloyd Lowndes, Sr., was a native of Georgetown, D. C., but, with his younger brother, Richard, removed to Cumberland, where he engaged in business. In 1831 he again removed to Clarksburg, where he established a branch house, under the name of Lowndes & Co., and aided in developing that section of the state. Mr. Lowndes interested himself in farming and lumbering, in addition to carrying on his regular business, and left a large fortune to his sons. Lloyd Lowndes, when sixteen years of age, entered Washington College, at Washington, Pa., but removed to Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., where he was graduated in 1865. He attended the law school of the University of Pennsylvania, and being graduated in 1867, settled in Cumberland. In 1872 he was elected to congress from a largely Democratic district, his rapidly acquired popularity being amply demonstrated by his victory of 1,700 votes over his opponent, Hon. John Ritchie, of Frederick county, who two years before had carried the district by over 1,500 majority. Although the youngest member of that body, he was placed on some of the most important committees. His vote against the civil rights bill defeated him at the next election, for he lived in a district where there was a large negro constituency directly affected by the bill. In 1879 he was a delegate-at-large to the Republican national convention at Chicago. In that same year he was urged to become a candidate for the governorship, and in 1891 strong pressure was brought to bear upon him; but his personal business engagements prevented. In 1895 he was nominated, after a struggle, in the state convention, and was elected, being the first Republican governor the state had had in thirty years. His inauguration was the occasion of a great military display and much enthusiasm. Gov. Lowndes made his canvass upon reforms, notably a new election law, and the legislature of 1896 enacted a very excellent one. He urged an immigration law, and under it many of the waste fields of the state have found settlers, who are developing them; he has further developed the commercial interests of Maryland by the organization of a bureau for the study of the mineral resources of the state. The legislative session of 1898 enacted a new charter for Baltimore city, which went into operation in May, 1899. Upon the election of a successor to Hon. Arthur P. Gorman in the U. S. senate, Gov. Lowndes withdrew his name from the list of candidates, in order that there should be no charge that he had used his office to promote his own advancement. Answering the call of the general government, Gov. Lowndes called out the 4th and 5th regiments of militia and reorganized the 1st, which were held in military preparation at Camp Wilmer for volunteers in the Spanish war. The government selected the 1st and 5th regiments, which were ordered to the front. At the conclusion of the war, at the governor's request, the 5th regiment was mustered out. During his administration the board of public works unanimously determined to sell the state's interest in the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and also in the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. Since 1873 he has been president of the Second National Bank of Cumberland. He is also president of the Frostburg Gaslight Co., president of the Union Mining Co., and president of the Potomac Coal Co. He is a director in the Cumberland and Elk Lick Coal Co., and vice-president in the Black, Sheridan Wilson Co., in the New York Mining Co., in the Millville Milling Co., in the Barton and George's Creek Valley Coal Co., in the Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Maryland, and a number of other corporations. He was formerly president of the Bar Association of Allegany county, and was a member of the World's Columbian exposition commission. He has been for many years a member of Emmanuel Protestant Episcopal Church of Cumberland, is one of the vestrymen, and has frequently been a delegate to the diocesan conventions. Besides his large financial, coal and milling interests, he has one of the most fertile farms in the county, where he raises choice breeds of cattle. He is closely identified with the agricultural interests of his section, and particularly with the efforts which have been made for the establishment and maintenance of a system of good roads.

Lloyd Lowndes.

NEWCOMER, Benjamin Franklin, railroad president, was born in Washington county, Md., April 28, 1827, son of John and Catherine Newcomer. His father was for many years a prominent citizen of the state, being sheriff and commissioner of Washington county, state senator and delegate to the constitutional convention in 1850. The original American representatives of the family were Swiss emigrants, who settled in Lancaster county, Pa., in 1720. Mr. Newcomer was educated in the private schools of Washington county, Md., and began preparation for the profession of civil engineer in Hagerstown Academy. In 1842 he was employed with the firm of Newcomer & Stonebraker, wholesale dealers in flour and grain, in Baltimore, and in 1845 he bought his father's interest. During the next seventeen years he saw the house increase to such immense proportions that it absorbed one-tenth of the trade in its line in the city, and was rated one of the most prosperous mercantile concerns of Maryland. The firm was finally dissolved in 1862, and the business was thenceforth conducted by Newcomer & Co. Mr. Newcomer became a director of the Northern Central Railway Co., serving as chairman of its finance committee until 1875, when he resigned, but was re-elected in 1878. He became prominent in the management of the Atlantic Coast Line, with which he is still connected. He was appointed a financial commissioner of the city of Baltimore in 1867, with Hon. William T. Walters as colleague, and served on the board during the next two years. He was one of the founders of the Baltimore Institute for the Education of the Blind, and for a number of years was a trustee of Johns Hopkins University. He was president of the Safe Deposit and Trust Co., of Baltimore; a trustee of the Baltimore Savings Bank, and a director of the Northern and Central, and of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroads. In January, 1895, he was chosen to succeed ex-Gov. Oden Bowie as president of the Baltimore and Potomac, and in that capacity repeated this brilliant record in the world of finance. Mr. Newcomer enjoys wide popularity in the social world, and although in business transactions firm and determined, possesses the happy faculty of never offending, either by word or act. In 1848 he was married to Amelia, daughter of John H. Ehlen, of Baltimore. They have had four children.

BATES, Katharine Lee, author and educator, was born at Falmouth, Mass. Aug. 12, 1859, daughter of William and Diantha (Lee) Bates. Her father was a Congregational minister, the son of Rev. Joshua Bates, D.D., the erudite president of Middlebury College, Vermont. She was educated at the primary and grammar schools of Falmouth, where her eagerness to learn made her an apt pupil. In her thirteenth year she accompanied her mother to Wellesley Hills, Mass., and entered the high school of Wellesley, taking a diploma there in 1874. The family subsequently making their home at Newtonville, Miss Bates studied in the high school of that place as well, and from there entered Wellesley College, when her literary work began. She was class poet, and also received two prizes for poems; the first a Latin boat-song and the other some English verses. Her stories and sketches written during this period were published in the Springfield "Republican" as well as in local publications. One of her poems was printed during her junior year in the "Atlantic Monthly." After her graduation, in 1880, she taught mathematics, classics and English in the Natick high school for one year, and from 1881 until 1885 taught classics in Dana Hall Preparatory School, in Wellesley. In the latter year she was appointed instructor in English literature at Wellesley College, and two years later became associate professor. In 1889 she went to Europe and spent fifteen months in foreign study, after which she returned to Wellesley

College to fill the chair of professor of English literature. Throughout this busy career Miss Bates has necessarily made her literary work subordinate to her other employment, but has never entirely resisted her natural impulse to write. She has been a frequent contributor of verse and prose to the "Century," "Independent," "New England Magazine," "Youth's Companion," "Wide Awake" and other magazines. In 1889 she won a prize of $30 for a quatrain contributed to the "Magazine of Poetry," and in the same year was awarded a $700 prize for a juvenile story entitled "Rose and Thorn," which, in the next year, was followed by a second book of the same description, "Hermit Island." In 1887 and 1890 respectively the Wellesley alumni published privately, for the benefit of a college fund, "The College Beautiful and Other Poems" and "Sunshine and Other Verses for Children"; the poem from which the second volume takes its title having also been awarded a prize in a competition. Her other independent works are: "The English Religious Drama," a series of college lectures (1893) and "American Literature" (1897). Besides these writings, Miss Bates has prepared a number of works in connection with her educational labors. She edited Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner" (1888); "A Ballad Book,". (1890); "The Merchant of Venice" (1894); "A Midsummer Night's Dream" (1895); and "As You Like It," (1896), and compiled "A Wedding Day Book" (1880). She has earned a reputation as one of the most scholarly of American woman writers.

FRANCIS, Convers, educator and clergyman, was born at West Cambridge, Mass., Nov. 9, 1795, son of Convers and Susanna (Rand) Francis. He was educated at the old Medford Academy, then under the preceptorship of John Hosmer, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1815. His theological studies were made at the Cambridge Divinity School, and, after supplying various pulpits, he was, on June 23, 1819, ordained pastor of the Unitarian church at Watertown. This relation he maintained until his resignation, on Aug. 21, 1842, to accept the Parkman professorship of pulpit eloquence and pastoral care at Harvard, where he remained to the end of his life. Throughout his career Prof. Francis was noted as a careful student and wide reader in many branches of knowledge. As has been well said, his preëminent interest was truth, no matter whence derived, so the source be authoritative. Although firmly convinced of the correctness of his own conclusions, he was generously tolerant of the opinions of others, and especially sensible to all expressions and sentiments of beauty and power. His publications consisted mainly of essays and discourses, articles in the "Christian Examiner," "Unitarian Advocate," "American Monthly Review" and other magazines of the day, and several biographies. The most important are: "Errors of Education" (1828); "An Historical Sketch of Watertown" (1828); "Life of Rev. John Eliot, the Apostle to the Indians" (1836), and "Life of Sebastian Rale, Missionary to the Indians" (1845), both in Sparks' "American Biography" series; and "Memoir of Rev. John Allyn, D.D., of Duxbury" (1836); "Memoir of Dr. Gamaliel Bradford" (1846), and "Memoir of Judge Davis" (1849), in the "Proceedings" of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He was an overseer of Harvard College for twelve years (1831–43); delivered the Dudleian lecture at Cambridge, in May, 1833, and was awarded the honorary degree of D.D. in 1837. Dr. Francis was married, May 15, 1822, to Abby Bradford, daughter of Rev. John Allyn, D.D., of Duxbury. A memoir of Dr. Francis, by Rev. William Newell, was published by the Massachusetts Historical Society. He died at Cambridge, Mass., April 7, 1863.

N. S. Shaler

SHALER, Nathaniel Southgate, geologist and educator, was born near Newport, Ky., Feb. 22, 1841. His father, Nathaniel Burger Shaler, was a graduate of Harvard College (1827), and of the Harvard Medical School (1829), and for many years a prominent physician of Kentucky. Educated in the schools of his native state, Nathaniel S. Shaler, in 1859, entered the Lawrence Scientific School at Cambridge, Mass., where, beside his regular course of study, he received private instruction in geology from Prof. Louis Agassiz. Being graduated B.S. in 1862, he returned to Kentucky, and there joined the Federal army as captain of a volunteer artillery company, which earned reputation for gallantry, under the name of Shaler's battery. In 1864 he was appointed assistant professor of paleontology in Harvard University, and during 1865–72 was in charge of the regular instruction in geology in the Lawrence Scientific School; meantime, in 1869, having been made full professor of paleontology. In 1866, and again in 1872, he spent several months in Europe, pursuing original lines of investigation in his specialty, and in 1872 was appointed by the governor of Kentucky director of the state geological survey, with which he was largely occupied during the next seven years. In 1884 he received appointment as geologist for the Atlantic coast division of the U. S. geological survey. Besides the report on this work to the federal government, he has made a report of his own on a survey of Mount Desert island; also reports on salt water marshes, etc., fresh water swamps, soils and harbors, etc. The reports of his government survey are to be found in the "U. S. Geological Surveys." In 1891 he became dean of the Lawrence Scientific School. Prof. Shaler has served on a number of public commissions at different times for the commonwealth of Massachusetts, on topographical surveys, the improvement of high-ways, for eradicating the gypsy moth, agriculture, etc. He has been a voluminous contributor to magazines and scientific journals, and has published, among others, the following works: "Antiquity of Caverns and Cavern Life of the Ohio Valley" (1876); "List of Brachiopods from the Island of Anticosti" (1865); "Question Guide to the Environs of Boston for Beginners in Geology" (Part I., 1875); "Geological Survey of Kentucky" (6 vols., 1876–82); "Memoirs of the Geological Survey of Kentucky" (1876); "Recent Changes of Level on the Coast of Maine" (1874); "Thoughts on the Nature of Intellectual Property and Its Importance to the State" (1878); "Illustrations of the Earth's Surface: Glaciers," with Prof. William M. Davis (1881); "On the Fossil Brachiopods of the Ohio Valley" (1883); "First Book in Geology" (1884); "Kentucky" (American Commonwealth series, 1885); "The Story of Our Continent" (1892); "Sea and Land" (1894); "Domesticated Animals" (1895); "Nature and Man in America" (1895); "Aspects of the Earth" (1896); "The Interpretation of Nature" (1893), and "The United States of America; a Study of the American Commonwealth" (1893). In his "Interpretations of Nature" Prof. Shaler makes an able application of the theory of the reality of spiritual causes to explain the evolutionary process. He is a member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; a member and curator of the Boston Society of Natural History; and a member of the Geological Society of America, of which he was president in 1895.

H.W. Thomas.

THOMAS, Hiram Washington, clergyman, was born in Hampshire county, W. Va., April 29, 1832, son of Joseph and Margaret (McDonald) Thomas. He is of German and Welsh descent on his father's side, and of Scotch and English on his mother's. He was brought up on his father's farm, and at the age of sixteen he walked 100 miles to Hardy county, Va., and entered a village academy for a winter's schooling, working nights and mornings to pay his tuition. He next became a private pupil of Rev. Dr. McKesson, one of his father's neighbors, under whom he studied for two years, preparatory to entering an academy at Cooperstown, Pa. Subsequently he entered the seminary at Berlin, Pa., and at the age of eighteen began to preach, though he had not completed his education. In 1856 he removed to Washington county, Ia., where his father had settled the year previous. He now returned to farm work for one year, but preached every Sunday, and continued his studies. While living in Pennsylvania he had joined the Pittsburgh conference of the Evangelical Association, but in 1856 transferred his ecclesiastical relations to the Methodist Episcopal church, Iowa conference, He soon left the farm to begin the arduous life of an itinerant preacher, and for several years supported his family on an annual income of $300. His principal charges in Iowa were at Marshall, Fort Madison, where he also served for two years as chaplain of the state penitentiary, Mount Pleasant and Burlington. From 1869 until 1875 he was successively pastor of the Park Avenue and First churches of Chicago; for the next two years was pastor of the First Church at Aurora, Ill., and then was transferred to the Centenary Church at Chicago. During all these years he had been growing in favor as an earnest and eloquent preacher. His "liberality" first attracted general notice while he was pastor of the First Church, and his affiliations with men of "liberal" opinions outside of the denomination was not approved. He originated the Philosophical Society, which included atheists as well as believers, and was its second president; defended Prof. Swing; sometimes preached in Unitarian and Universalist churches, and organized the Round Table, an undenominational association of ministers. There was much dissatisfaction when he was transferred to Aurora, it being believed that a plan was on foot to narrow his field of influence; but he accepted the post, declining calls to large churches both in his own and in other denominations. There, as elsewhere, Dr. Thomas attracted large audiences, and he frequently lectured in lyceum courses in several states of the interior. In October, 1878, at a conference at Mt. Carrol, Ill., Dr. Thomas preached a sermon, in which he expressed his views boldly and criticized the narrowness of some of his detractors, which in 1879 resulted in a trial and expulsion from the ministry and the membership of the church. He appealed to the judicial conference which met at Terre Haute, Ind., Dec. 6, 1881, but that body refused to entertain the appeal, and his position as an independent minister was practically fixed on that date. Early in 1880 a number of gentlemen in Chicago met and pledged themselves to be responsible for the expenses of a service in the central part of the city, and called Dr. Thomas to the pulpit. He accepted the invitation to the People's Church, as it was called; was greeted by a large audience, and continued to preach there to increasing congregations until 1885; then for a few months in the Chicago Opera House, and since that time in McVicker's Theatre. Dr. Thomas is a simple, direct and impressive speaker, fair and truthful in all his propositions, thus winning both the hearts and sympathies of his hearers. He uses no manuscript, his wonderful memory bringing to his use at the right time, expressed in poetry or prose, as biting sarcasm or most tender appeal to the feelings, the phrase or turn of thought that will be most effective. The People's Church was incorporated in 1880, and the form of organization was enlarged in 1889. Its influence is exerted through several similar organizations of the same name located in different cities. For many years Dr. Thomas entertained the idea of forming a non-sectarian Christian organization, and his thought culminated in the Liberal Congress of Religion, organized, largely through his instrumentality, in December, 1894. Dr. Thomas was married at Dempseytown, Pa., March 19, 1855, to Emeline, daughter of Austin and Jerusha Merrick. Seven children were born to them, of whom but one survives, Dr. Homer M. Thomas, a prominent physician of Chicago.

de FOREST, Robert Weeks, lawyer, was born in New York city, April 25, 1848, son of Henry G. and Julia (Brasher) Weeks. His father was a prominent citizen of New York, a direct descendant of Jesse de Forest, a French Huguenot, who, emigrating from Leyden about 1623, was one of the earliest settlers of New York, and his mother was the eldest daughter of Robert D. Weeks, the first president of the New York stock exchange. Robert W. de Forest was educated in the schools of his native city and at Williston Seminary, Easthampton, Mass. He was graduated at Yale College in 1870, and received the degree of LL.B. from Columbia College in 1872, having been admitted to the New York bar in the previous year. After taking a brief course of study at the University of Bonn, Germany, he became a member of the law firm of Weeks, Forster & de Forest, with which his father had at one time been associated, and his uncle, John A. Weeks, was then senior partner. Later he formed a partnership with his younger brother, Henry W. de Forest, under the style of de Forest Brothers. He is general counsel of the Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey, with which company he has been associated since 1874. Although he never sought or held any political office, he has been active in philanthropic and educational movements. Since 1888 he has been president of the New York Charity Organization Society. He was one of the founders of the Provident Loan Society, the original organization in the United States for philanthropic pawnbrokery, and was its first president. He has been trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art since 1889. He was his father's successor as manager in the Presbyterian Hospital and in the American Bible Society. In business lines, he has been president of the Hackensack Water Co. since 1885, and he has been director and trustee of the Niagara Fire Insurance Co. and the Continental Trust Co. He is a member of the Century, University, Grolier, Seawanhaka Yacht, St. Andrews Golf, Jekyl Island and other clubs. Mr. de Forest was married, Nov. 12, 1872, to Emily, eldest daughter of John Taylor Johnston, of New York city.. They have four children.

Robert W. de Forest

H. W. Thomas.

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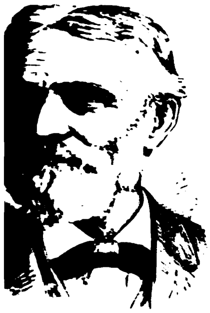
ALDRICH, Charles, editor and legislator, was born in Ellington, Chautauqua co., N. Y., Oct. 2, 1828, son of Stephen and Elizabeth Aldrich. Most of his life until he was eighteen years of age was spent on a farm and with the usual common schooling. He, however, had the benefit of one year in the Jamestown Academy. In 1846 he went into the office of the "Western Literary Messenger," published at Buffalo, to learn the printer's trade. Four years later he established a weekly paper at Randolph, and in 1851 started the "Olean Journal," which he published for nearly five years. In 1857 he settled in Webster City, Hamilton co., Ia., where he soon became prominently identified with the life and politics of the commonwealth. Here he established a newspaper, "The Freeman," an advocate of advanced liberalism in the heated ante-bellum controversies in the fifties. He became an enthusiastic Republican, and helped to win the state for that party. The "Freeman" was widely circulated, and long had a powerful influence. It still flourishes (1899) under the same name. On the breaking out of the civil war Mr. Aldrich entered the army as adjutant of the 32d Iowa infantry, where he remained about two years. In 1865 he was for a while editor of the Dubuque "Daily Times." The following year he purchased the Marshalltown "Times," of which he was for three years editor. Four times—in 1860, 1862, 1866, and in 1870—he was elected chief clerk of the Iowa house of representatives, and each time but the last by acclamation. Twice he was appointed on the commission to investigate the land titles of the settlers on government lands, who had been ousted from their homes by the decisions of the Federal courts. While Mr. Aldrich was representative of Hamilton county in the Iowa general assembly, during 1882–83, he introduced a bill to prevent railroads issuing passes to public officers, which measure aroused national and transatlantic interest. He was active and fearless in its advocacy, his speeches being widely quoted. His great work is the Iowa Historical Library and Memorial Hall. From the time when he was learning the printer's trade he has always been an enthusiastic and indefatigable collector of autograph letters, old documents, books, prints, records, etc. His collection soon began to attract local attention. Realizing the necessity of the careful preservation of what had grown to be of such great value to the public, in 1884 he offered the bulk of his collection to the state of Iowa, as a nucleus for a state collection. The gift was accepted, and displayed in the state library; but the legislature did nothing to increase it or to execute his plan for a great state collection. Mr. Aldrich, after four years, began to push the project himself, and in 1888 the general assembly was induced to appropriate $1,000. Two years later $3,000 were secured, and finally, in 1892, "an act to promote historical collections in the capitol of the state" was passed, and $7,500 appropriated annually for two years. After that time, it was fixed at $6,000 per annum, at which it remains. Three rooms in the capitol were also set apart for it, and Mr. Aldrich was appointed curator. Under his management, a great deal has been accomplished in collecting materials illustrative of the history and life of the people of Iowa. In 1896 the collections began to crowd the rooms, and now they are filled far beyond their capacity. He has begun a collection in natural history, especially pertaining to the fauna of Iowa. In 1897 and 1898 the general assembly made appropriations for the purchase of grounds and for the erection of a building, to be known as "The Historical Library and Memorial Hall," which will be ready for occupancy in 1900. Mr. Aldrich was married, July, 1851, to Matilda Olivia Williams, who died in 1892. Her ancestors, like her husband's, were New Englanders. There are no children.



ROWSON, Susanna, author, was born in Portsmouth, England, in 1762. Her father, Lieut. William Haswell, was an officer in the British navy, who, being shipwrecked on the New England coast, settled in Nantasket, Mass., when his only daughter was seven years of age. She was a precocious child, and early attracted attention by her extraordinary talents; but even then her character was marked by a waywardness and variability which are so often the unfortunate adjuncts of genius. At the outbreak of the revolutionary war, Lieut. Haswell remained true to the mother-land, and his American property being confiscated, he finally returned to England with his family in 1778. Her father's circumstances having become greatly reduced, Miss Haswell obtained a position as governess, and also sought to eke out her small resources by writing. Her first novel, "Victoria," was the means of obtaining for her an introduction to the Prince of Wales, from whom she begged a pension for her father. It was published in 1786, the year in which she was married to William Rowson. In 1792 both she and her husband appeared on the stage, and in the next year accompanied other actors to America, where they performed in a variety of plays, some of which were written by Mrs. Rowson. In May, 1797, she presented "Americans in England," a comedy written by herself, and this ended her life as an actress. For the next twenty-five years she taught in a ladies' academy in Newton, Mass., and subsequently in Boston; this last venture of hers being her most successful one. Throughout her career as actress and preceptress, she wrote constantly, producing besides novels, educational and dramatic works, a number of magazines and newspaper articles. She was a contributor to the "Boston Weekly Magazine," and at one time editor of the "Boston Journal." Besides the works mentioned above, she wrote: "Mary; or, the Test of Honor"; "A Trip to Parnassus," a critique on authors and performers; "Fille de Chambre"; "The Inquisitor; or, Invisible Rambler" (1788); "Mentoria"; "The Trials of the Human Heart" (1795); "Slaves in Algiers," an opera; "The Standard of Liberty," a poetical address to the armies of the U. S.; "Reuben and Rachel" (1798); miscellaneous poems and a number of other works. Her most successful work was a novel, entitled "Charlotte Temple" (1796), which enjoyed an immense popularity at the time of its appearance. Mrs. Rowson died in Boston, March 2, 1824.

MARSH, Othniel Charles, paleontologist, was born at Lockport, Niagara co., N. Y., Oct 29, 1831, son of Caleb and Mary (Peabody) Marsh, and nephew of George Peabody, the banker and philanthropist. He was fitted for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., where he was graduated with the valedictory in 1856, and then entered Yale, where he was graduated in 1860. He next entered the Sheffield Scientific School, where he spent two years, preparing himself for the higher studies in

OCMarsh

natural history. He paid particular attention to mineralogy, which he intended to make his life work, and to geology; but while on an exploring expedition in the coal regions of Nova Scotia he happened to find an important fossil reptile. His reconstruction and description of the *eosaurus acadianus*, as it was named, no less than the discovery, gave him positive rank among scientists, and he determined to make paleontology his specialty. In 1862–65 he studied at the universities of Berlin, Heidelberg and Breslau, devoting himself to geology, zoölogy and mineralogy, and spending his vacations in researches in different parts of Germany and among the Alps. In 1866 a chair of paleontology, the first of the kind ever established, was founded at Yale, and he was invited to fill it. In that same year he secured from his uncle, George Peabody, a gift of $150,000, to found the museum which bears the latter's name, intending to build up a department of paleontology that would be a school of original research as well as one of instruction. During the years immediately following his return from Europe he made a close study of the cretaceous and tertiary fauna of New Jersey; but it soon became apparent to him that the fossil remains in that state were of much less importance than those of the West. In 1868 he made his first trip to the Rocky mountains, where (in Utah), accompanied by a guide, he made researches which resulted in the discovery of the first bone of a dinosaurian found in America. In the summer of 1870 he headed the first scientific expedition ever organized for the study of the tertiary and cretaceous faunas of that section of the West. This expedition was followed by others, the expenses of those undertaken up to 1882 being defrayed by Prof. Marsh himself. His energy and perseverance were unbounded, and he crossed the Rocky mountains no less than twenty-seven times, extending his explorations into localities never before visited by white men, where investigations could be carried on only with a strong escort of U. S. troops, as a protection against hostile Indians. Having discovered on one of these expeditions that some of the tribes had been defrauded by government agents, he, in 1875, visited Washington in person to obtain redress, and, in spite of opposition from officials, was successful. In later years collecting parties were sent annually into the western field, under Prof. Marsh's direction, with the result that more than 1,000 species of extinct vertebrates were brought to light, many of them of great scientific value, representing orders wholly new, as well as others not before known in America. Descriptions of more than 300 were published by Prof. Marsh, chiefly in papers in the "American Journal of Science." Among them are a new sub-class of birds with teeth (*odontornithes*), including the genera *hesperornis* and *ichthyornis* from the cretaceous strata of Kansas; and the first known American pterodactyls, including a new order (*pteranodontia*), from the same strata; two new orders of large mammals from the eocene tertiary of the Rocky mountains: the *tillodontia*, related to the carnivores, ungulates and rodents, and the *dinocerata*, the latter of elephantine bulk, and bearing on their skulls two or more pairs of horn-cores; also, from the same formation, in Nebraska and Wyoming, *eohippus*, *orohippus* and *epihippus*, the earliest supposed ancestors of the horse, having three and four toes; also the first monkeys, bats and marsupials found in North America; from the miocene of Dakota and Nebraska, the *brontotheridæ*, a new family of great ungulates; from the later cretaceous, a new group of gigantic horned dinosaurs, the *ceratopsia*, and many rare mammalian remains; and from the jurassic and cretaceous of Wyoming, the first mammals of these formations found in America, and several new families of dinosaurs, probably the largest land animals yet discovered. One of these was sixty feet in length, while another had a series of large vertical plates along its back and four pairs of immense spines on the tail. The largest of dinosaurs known (*atlantosaurus*) was one of Prof. Marsh's most important discoveries. These remarkable collections were stored in New Haven, only a part of them being exhibited, owing to lack of space in the incomplete Peabody Museum. The vertebrate fossils were examined by Prof. Huxley in 1876, and were declared to be unsurpassed. Darwin, in 1878, when less than half the material had been acquired, expressed a strong desire to cross the Atlantic for the sole purpose of seeing the collection. Early in his career that great scientist had written Prof. Marsh: "Your work on these old birds and the many fossils and animals of North America has offered the best support to the theory of evolution that has appeared in the last twenty years." On Jan. 31, 1878, Prof. Marsh presented his collections to the university, this gift representing the outlay of more than $250,000 and upwards of thirty years of labor, during which period he served without a salary. The collections include six of special importance: vertebrate fossils, already described; fossil footprints, chiefly from the Connecticut valley; invertebrate fossils, partly collected by Prof. Marsh, including the largest collection of nearly entire trilobites yet discovered and one of the rarest series of silurian sponges known; skeletons of rare existing vertebrates from every part of the world, the gorillas being represented by thirteen specimens; American archæology and ethnology, especially Central American and Mexican antiquities; minerals, including an interesting series of Nova Scotian zeolites. Other collections of less value include fossil plants, casts of fossils and recent zoölogical material. In 1876 Prof. Marsh began the publication of a series of monographs, containing full illustrated descriptions of his discoveries. These include "Odontornithes" (1880); "Dinocerata" (1884); and a volume on the "Dinosaurs of North America" (1896), a group of extinct reptiles. These were issued by the U. S. Geological Survey, of which he was at one time paleontologist (1882–92). Among the positions of honor he held were these: president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, (1878); vice-president of the National Academy of Sciences (1878–83); president of the National Academy of Sciences, two terms, in 1883–96, honorary curator of vertebrate paleontology in the National Museum (1887); foreign member of the Geological Society of London (1898); recipient of the Bigsby medal from the Geological Society of London in 1877 and the Cuvier prize from the Institute of France in 1897, both awards for the highest scientific research. He was a member of the Geological Society of Germany, Royal Irish Academy, Royal Bavarian Academy of Science and the Royal academies of Denmark and Belgium. In 1897 he went to Russia, representing the U. S. geological survey at the international geological congress, held in St. Petersburg in the fall of that year, and before coming home visited all the important museums of Europe. His last trip across the ocean was in 1898, when he read two papers before the international congress of zoölogy at Cambridge, England, and two papers at the Bristol meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. The last scientific meeting he attended was that of the National Academy of Sciences, held at New Haven in November, 1898, and at that time he read four papers before the assembly. Besides the degrees received from Yale, the University of Heidelberg gave him the honorary degree of Ph.D. in 1886, and Harvard conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. in the same year. Prof. Marsh died, unmarried, at New Haven, March 18, 1899.

BAXTER, Charles, soldier, was born in New York city in 1818. His father was a soldier before him, and five uncles and great-uncles of his had served in the revolution. In 1845, when war was in prospect with England over the Oregon boundary, and this country was stirred to its center with the alliterative cry, "Fifty-four forty or fight," he helped to organize a brigade for service, and was made colonel of one of the regiments. He was elected to the assembly of New York soon afterwards, and when war began with Mexico resigned his seat at Albany in order to participate in that conflict. His own regiment not being called into service, he accepted the rank of lieutenant-colonel in another, the 1st regiment, New York volunteers, and participated in several notable battles with the Mexicans. At the taking of Vera Cruz, he led a detachment which routed a party of Mexicans; took part in the battles of Cerro Gordo and Contreras, and at Churubusco, when his colonel, Burnett, fell soon after the engagement began, he had command of the regiment. At Chapultepec Baxter again led the regiment. During an assault on the castle, Sept. 13, 1847, he received two wounds from muskets, from which he died. His regimental flag was the first that floated over the captured Mexican fortress. As he lay dying, Baxter sent a message to his father in these words: "Say to him that the New York regiment was there, and that I fell where I should have fallen—at the head of it." Col. Baxter's remains, with those of several other New York city men who fell in Mexico, were afterwards brought to New York, and public funeral ceremonies were held over them from the steps of the city hall. An audience estimated at 20,000 assembled in the park; all the clergymen in the city were present, and John Van Buren, son of the president of the United States and a noted orator of that day, delivered an oration. The bodies were then taken to Greenwood, where the city had purchased a plot, and were buried. Steps were taken to erect an appropriate monument over them, but nothing beyond a foundation-stone has ever been set up. The "Mexican plot" in Greenwood is a place familiar to all frequenters of the cemetery, and has become remembered especially for the neglect into which it has fallen. Another unmerited misfortune has overtaken the memory of Col. Baxter. The city of New York, desiring to do him further honor, changed the name of one of its streets, then called Orange, running from Grand to Chatham square, a residential neighborhood in those days peopled by the upper middle class. The name was changed to Baxter street, but the thoroughfare long since has become a home of squalor, ignoble poverty and crime. An honorable name has thus become associated with dishonor.

MOISE, Edwin Warren, jurist, was born in Charleston, S. C., Feb. 2, 1811, son of Hyam and Cecilia (Wolfe) Moise. His father was of French descent, and a native of Santo Domingo; his mother a native of Charleston, and famed for her beauty. The early life of Edwin Moise was spent in Charleston and vicinity and at Columbia. To please his mother, he studied medicine and began practice; but his preference was for the law, and on removing to New Orleans, he took up that profession. He was elected to the Louisiana state legislature, and was chosen speaker of the house. He was appointed district attorney of the United States, but resigned during Pres. Buchanan's administration, and soon after was appointed attorney-general of Louisiana. On the outbreak of the civil war, he was appointed judge of the supreme court of the state by Pres. Davis, and remained in office until the conflict ended. During that period his home in the city was closed, and his family experienced many vicissitudes, their exile continuing until the spring of 1866. Judge Moise was twice married: first, to Priscilla Lopez, of Charleston, who bore him two daughters—Cecilia (now Mrs. Woodwire) and Sallie; second, to Louise de St. Hubert, of an old creole family. By the second marriage he has five children—Henry, Theodore Sidney, Warren Hubert, Corinne and Alline. Judge Moise died, in New Orleans, La., June 29, 1868.

DAVENPORT, Edgar Loomis, actor, was born in Boston, Mass., Nov. 15, 1816. He received an excellent education, and made his début as an actor at Providence, R. I., in 1836, as Wellborn in "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," the elder Booth enacting Sir Giles Overreach. This latter character became at a subsequent period one of Mr. Davenport's most masterly impersonations. For ten years following his entrance upon the stage Mr. Davenport was a valued member of the stock companies playing at the different Boston theatres. He early won recognition as an actor of extraordinary talent, and made rapid advancement. In 1847 he accompanied Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt to England, and was the principal support of that accomplished actress during her engagements abroad. While in England Mr. Davenport supported William Charles Macready for two seasons, gaining much by the careful study of the English tragedian's methods; and he also won great popularity as William in "Black Eyed Susan," in which character he filled an extended engagement at the Haymarket Theatre in London. Following his return to America, Mr. Davenport was for many years a successful star, being seen in all the Shakespearean rôles and in a round of other characters remarkable for their range and diversity. In 1859 he was the manager of the Howard Athenæum in Boston, and ten years later he managed the Chestnut Street Theatre in Philadelphia. Toward the close of his professional career Mr. Davenport appeared principally as Brutus and David Bruce, filling extended engagements in these characters at Booth's Theatre in New York city, and in the other leading cities of the country. His place in the annals of the American stage is a conspicuous and honorable one. Polished, refined and scholarly, and always a hard and conscientious worker, no actor of his day possessed greater versatility. He showed excellence in all that he essayed, and in some characters he was superb. He was the greatest Brutus of his time, and as Sir Giles Overreach he was long without serious rivals. His private life was blameless. While in England, in 1850, he was married to Fanny Vining, a member of a family long prominent on the English stage, and the cousin of Mrs. John Hoey and Lester Wallack. Mrs. Davenport appeared with her husband until his death, and afterwards was frequently seen upon the stage. Nearly all of the ten children who were born to them have achieved prominence in the theatrical

E. L. Davenport.

world. The career of their first child, Fanny, receives attention elsewhere. The second child, Blanche, is an opera singer of note. Miss Lillie Davenport died some years ago.. Miss May Davenport gave evidence of decided talent as an actress in her childhood, but left the stage when she became the wife of William Seymour, stage manager of the Boston Museum. The eldest son, Edgar, is a member of the stock company playing at the Boston Museum and a young actor of promise. The youngest son, Henry, is a successful impersonator of juvenile characters. Mr. Davenport died at Canton, Pa., where, when not professionally engaged, he had resided for several years, Sept. 1, 1877.

R. B. Anderson

ANDERSON, Rasmus Bjorn, author and diplomat, was born in the township of Albion, Dane co., Wis., Jan. 12, 1846, son of Bjorn and Abel Cathrine (von Krogh) Anderson. His father, a Quaker, came from Norway in 1836, at the head of a large company of Norwegian emigrants, and with his wife and family settled in Albion, where they arrived in 1840, after having spent some time in Rochester, N. Y., and in La Salle county, Ill. His mother, a Norwegian lady of high birth, came of a line long famous in the military annals of the kingdom. Rasmus attended the common schools, and some years after the death of his father, in 1850, he received private instruction from a Norwegian Lutheran clergyman. Afterwards he spent several years at a Norwegian college in Decorah, Ia. In 1866 he became teacher of Greek and modern languages in Albion Academy, near his home, and in 1869 was appointed instructor in languages in the University of Wisconsin, where, in 1875, he was elected to the chair of Scandinavian languages and literature, especially created for him. He visited Norway in 1872, in company with the famous Norwegian violinist, Ole Bull, to extend his acqaintance with the literature and scholars of Scandinavia. He began early to write for the press, and has always been a frequent contributor to American and Norwegian periodicals, and to various cyclopedias. His interest in the American common school system has been great, and he has made himself widely known by conducting an active controversy in defense of it with the Lutheran clergy in the Northwest. In 1883 Prof. Anderson resigned his chair in the university, to enter the insurance business, in which he has been highly successful; and in 1885 he was appointed minister resident and consul general to Denmark, where he remained until the fall of 1889. His career as a diplomat was eminently successful—so much so that a petition, signed by all the prominent literary men of Scandinavia was sent to Pres. Harrison asking his retention. Prof. Anderson has achieved considerable reputation as a lecturer, having frequently been invited to speak before learned societies in this country and abroad. In 1878 he delivered a course of four lectures on Norse literature at the Peabody Institute, Baltimore. His first published work was "Julegave" (1872), a selection of Norse stories. He has also written "Den norske Maalsag" (1874); "America not Discovered by Columbus" (1874); "Norse Mythology" (1875), the first systematic presentation of the subject in English; "Viking Tales of the North" (1877), and the "Younger Edda" (1880). In 1884 he published a translation of Dr. F. W. Horn's "History of the Literature of the Scandinavian North, from the earliest period to the present time." His introduction to the American edition of Kristofer Jansen's "Spell-bound Fiddler" (1879) contains an interesting sketch of Ole Bull. He has superintended the publication of the authorized edition of Björnstjerne Björnson's novels (7 vols., 1881-82). In 1886 he published a translation of Dr. George Brandes' "Eminent Authors of the Nineteenth Century: Literary Portraits." In 1887 he wrote the chapter on "Ancient Scandinavian Religion" in an English symposium entitled, "Non-Biblical Systems of Religion." In 1889 he published a translation of the Swedish scholar, Viktor Rydberg's, "Teutonic Mythology," and in the same year he edited a new edition of Samuel Laing's "Sea Kings of Norway," under the title of "Heimskringla; or, the Sagas of the Norse Kings." During the last few years Mr. Anderson has written for the new edition of "Chambers' Cyclopedia," for the revised edition of "Johnson's Universal Cyclopedia" and was one of the editors of the "Standard Dictionary." In 1895 he published a large octavo volume entitled, "The First Chapter of Norwegian Immigration, with its Causes and Results," a work of nearly 700 pages; also an illustrated work, "Norge i Billeder." Since October, 1898, Prof. Anderson has been the publisher and editor, at Madison, Wis., of "Amerika," a widely circulated paper in the Norwegian language.

TENCH, Thomas, president of the proprietary council and acting-governor of Maryland (1701-03), was fifth in line of royal governors, and succeeded Nathaniel Blackistone. He was from Anne Arundel county, and was connected with Miss Tench, who was married to the Very Rev. John Francis, dean of Lismore and rector of St. Mary's Church, Dublin, in 1722. Their son, Tench Francis, was attorney-general for Lord Baltimore in Kent county (1724). His daughter, Anna, married James Tilghman, and their son was Tench Tilghman. Hon. Thomas Tench, in 1696, was one of the committee of incorporation for the town of Annapolis, and located the first governor's house, for Gov. Nicholson, granting him a lot for planting a vineyard and summer-house. The house was a frame one, curiously modeled in architectural design, and stood in a circle which extended to the state house. In 1689 Thomas Tench was one of "the quorum." In 1692 Lionel Copley asked the council to raise further supplies for the support of the government, and hoped Maryland would not be behind the other colonies in keeping up a respectable fund in support of the governor and council. Thomas Tench was upon a committee to deliver the messages from the upper to the lower house. Acts passed by the council in 1692 were to provide for a record of births, marriages and burials; to prevent importation of convicted felons; to prohibit trade with the Indians without license; to establish grand juries and provincial courts; for the punishment of criminals; for the publication of laws; for the election of sheriffs, the limitation of officers' fees and the collation of a code of laws for the province. From 1684 until 1689 Thomas Tench served as one of the justices of Anne Arundel county. Early in the year 1701 Gov. Blackistone solicited Queen Anne to allow him to return to England on account of impaired health; the permission was granted in June, and Thomas Tench, president of the council, acted as governor until Feb. 12, 1703, old style, when John Seymour came over as the successor. At that time the chief excitement was the dread of Popery, and an act was passed establishing the Church of England, thus disfranchising Roman

Catholics. An ecclesiastical legislature was called at Annapolis to consider the law and interpret it. This was the first of the kind in America, and, notwithstanding strong opposition by Quakers and Roman Catholics, the council confirmed the law. This act made the minister's salary payable in tobacco, fixing a tax of forty pounds per poll, out of which 1,000 pounds was to sustain a parish clerk. In April, 1707, Thomas Tench entered the house of delegates with a bill of attainder against Richard Clarke, who, with others, had been indicted for destroying public property at Annapolis. He also bore a message from the governor's council demanding Clarke's trial.

WILSON, John, printer, was born in Glasgow, Scotland, April 16, 1802. His parents were laboring people, unable to give him even a common school education, and at the age of twelve he was apprenticed to a printer, in which position he gave faithful service for seven years. At the age of nineteen he became foreman of the printing-office. Three years later he was invited to Belfast, Ireland, where he remained twelve years, working and progressing in his trade. After this for ten years he filled a responsible position in the office of the Manchester "Guardian," a leading English paper. During all these years he not only took great pride in doing the best possible work in printing, but he studied to fit himself for editorial work. In 1846 he sailed with his family for Boston, and, with limited means, the following year opened a small printing-office of his own. His faithfulness and knowledge of printing soon attracted not only public notice but friends, and in time he became the foremost printer in a community distinguished for its literary taste and learning. The house for the first year was known by his name; but afterward his son, John, became a partner, and ever since the firm name has been John Wilson & Son, although the father died in 1868. In 1865 the firm removed to Cambridge, Mass., where they greatly enlarged their facilities for work. The establishment had then about 150 employees, eleven Adams presses and one Cottrell & Babcock stop-cylinder press; they now have upwards of 300 employees, and more than fifty power presses. A large proportion of their work has been upon law books. They printed the "United States Digest" and "United States Laws"; also, Bancroft's "History of the United States," published by Little, Brown & Co., of Boston. They do a great deal of fine work for Harvard College, and for publishing houses in Boston and New York. The elder John Wilson was not only a noted printer, but an author. Being a devout Unitarian, he devoted much of his limited spare time to the study of theology. Three valuable denominational works are: "Scripture Proofs of Unitarianism," "The Concessions of Trinitarians" and "Unitarian Principles Confirmed by Trinitarian Testimony." He is widely known, however, by another work: "Treatise on English Punctuation" (1850; abridged ed. "Elements of Punctuation" 1856), a standard authority among printers and publishers. In 1866 Harvard College conferred upon him the degree of M.A., an unprecedented honor for a printer, excepting the case of Franklin. He died at Cambridge, Mass., Aug. 3, 1868.

DUCEY, Thomas James, clergyman, was born at Lismore, county Waterford, Ireland, Feb. 4, 1843, son of James Ducey a landed proprietor, and Margaret Walsh. When he was five years of age his parents came to the United States, settling in New York city; not many years later his parents died, when the boy was adopted by James T. Brady, the eminent lawyer. After studying at St. Francis Xavier College, New York city, he entered a law office, but soon left it, being more attracted toward the priesthood. Although strongly opposed by his foster father and other friends, who thought him better fitted for the legal profession, he refused to abandon his purpose, and proceeded to Troy, N. Y., to enter St. Joseph's Theological Seminary. On Dec. 19, 1868, he was ordained priest by Archbishop Williams, and was appointed to the parish of the nativity in Second avenue. There he remained for three years, and during that period found time to pay frequent visits to the Tombs to give spiritual consolation to its inmates. He was assistant to Dr. Burtsell, at the Church of the Epiphany, in Second avenue, from September, 1872, until May, 1873, and then until the end of 1879, labored in association with Father, now Bishop, Spalding, at St. Michael's in Ninth avenue. In 1880 Cardinal McCloskey appointed him to a new parish; and there, chiefly with money contributed by him, the Church of St. Leo was erected, on Twenty-eighth street, near Fifth avenue. The corner-stone of the edifice was laid Aug. 15, 1880; the first mass was said in the chapel on Christmas day of that year, and on May 1, 1881, the church was dedicated by Cardinal McCloskey. On this church, and the charities connected with it, Father Ducey has expended the bulk of the fortune he inherited. He has been conspicuous for his participation in public affairs. He aided in opposing the Tweed ring, and was one of the founders of the People's Municipal League, and of the Social Reform Club, which was organized at his house. In the investigation, by the Lexow committee, of the corruption of the police department, Father Ducey took a deep interest, attending the meetings of the committee despite the protest of Archbishop Corrigan and defending his course in a series of letters, remarkable for their independent tone, as well as for their powerful arguments. He is as brilliant a theologian as writer, hence reporters flock to his house for his opinions, when clerical subjects are publicly discussed. Father Ducey is highly esteemed as a pulpit orator, and is greatly admired. In his preaching he dwells with masterly learning upon the urgent public and social questions of the day. In 1898 he initiated bi-weekly afternoon services for the unemployed to encourage and engender Christian hope, as well as to relieve their material wants. On these occasions Father Ducey preaches to very large gatherings of unfortunates. This is an innovation in Catholic practice, and one very much admired and commended. Archbishop Ireland, highly appreciating the undertaking, says: "It is a truly apostolic work." Father Ducey has, on many occasions, acted the good Samaritan to European literary and artistic geniuses, who come here expecting to reap fabulous rewards, only to find disappointment and despair, many of whom, in all human probability, would occupy suicides' graves but for the timely assistance of the good "Soggarth Aroon." In February, 1899, was completed St. Leo's Repose for the Dead; a building attached to St. Leo's Church, where the bodies of strangers who die in New York, of any creed or no creed, can be kept until their friends are communicated with, even though they should be in the most distant parts of Europe. The necessity for such a building is obvious; it is not surprising Father Ducey should be a leader in the good work—the first of its kind in the country. While many of his parishioners belong to the aristocratic circles of New York society, the larger number of those to whom he ministers are

Thomas J Ducey

poor and destitute; the class to whom he is particularly devoted. "This most independent of men and of priests," as he has been styled, has by his life and works demonstrated the wisdom of the step he took in giving up a profession in which he might easily have gained wealth and worldly honors, to follow the narrow path of ministering to the Crucified, through the poor and afflicted.

HAMMOND, William Gardiner, lawyer and educator, was born in Newport, R. I., May 3, 1829. He was of English descent: on his father's side, from a family that came to England about the time of the Norman conquest, and to America about 1710; his mother was a direct descendant of Henry Bull, of England, who, with seventeen others, founded Portsmouth, R. I. His father was a lawyer and a man of scholarly attainments, being especially devoted to the study of languages. He personally supervised the education of his son, who early showed great aptitude for intellectual pursuits, and inherited his father's love for languages. In his later years he read Latin, Greek, German and French as easily as English, and less readily Spanish, Italian, Anglo-Saxon and Hebrew. When seventeen years old, he entered the sophomore class at Amherst College, and was graduated in 1849 as salutatorian. He then studied law in Brooklyn, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar in New York city in 1851. After practising for several years, he spent three years in Europe, where he studied law at Heidelburg for a year. He returned to America, and in 1860 removed to Iowa, partly on account of his health. There, in 1866, he was married to Juliet, daughter of Dr. Wm. Lewis Roberts, a Presbyterian clergyman. He practised law, taught and wrote until 1878, when the board of regents of the Iowa State University established a law department in the university, and incorporated with it the Iowa Law School. Mr. Hammond was made chancellor of the university law department and university professor of law. "Chancellor Hammond fashioned a school and founded a cult which attracted students from the widest range and compelled attention from abroad." "He was a profound thinker, a most ready and entertaining writer, and as a talker either before the court, law class or as a lecturer upon the law, and especially its history and science, the most interesting." He ranked among the finest teachers of law in the country. "As a teacher he was singularly attractive; his profound and varied learning gained the honor and respect of his students, and his kindly, sympathetic nature their love and gratitude." In 1881 he resigned his position to become dean of the St. Louis Law School. In 1887 he was asked to take charge of the law department of the University of California. He was also asked to return to the Iowa school. He, however, remained in St. Louis until his death. While there, he was also one of the lecturers of the Iowa Law School, the Boston University Law School and the law school at Ann Arbor, his subject being the "Growth and Development of the Common Law," on which subject he was preëminently the authority in the United States. The most cherished plan of his later years was to put these lectures into book form, but he did not live long enough to complete this work. He left, however, numerous notes, which it is hoped will be eventually edited and published. Another line of work in which he was very deeply interested was in having the standard of legal education made much higher. He was for many years a prominent member of the American Bar Association, being chairman of the committee on legal education and admission to the bar, which office he held from 1887. The degree of A.M. was given to Mr. Hammond in 1852. In 1870 the degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Iowa University, and in 1877 by Amherst College. His works include: "A Digest of Iowa Reports" (1866); an edition (1875) of "Sandais' Institutes of Justinian," with an elaborate introduction on the nature of law in general and of the civil law, which was afterwards published separately, under the title of "System of Legal Classification of Hale and Blackstone in its Relation to the Civil Law"; an edition of "Lieber's Hermeneutics" (1890), and an edition of "Blackstone's Commentaries" (1890), containing elaborate notes. He also contributed liberally to numerous literary and scientific periodicals and to newspapers. In 1867 he was the originator of "The Western Jurist," and was its chief editor until 1870. From 1870–72 he was a member of a commission to revise and codify the statutes of the state of Iowa. Dr. Hammond died in St. Louis, Mo., April 12, 1894.

Wm G Hammond

COX, Walter Smith, jurist, was born in Georgetown, D. C., Oct. 25, 1826, son of Clement and Mary (Ringgold) Cox. He was graduated at Georgetown College in 1843, and then studied law with his father. He next attended the Harvard Law School, was graduated there in January, 1847, and was admitted to the bar in Washington on his twenty-first birthday. In January, 1848, he succeeded to his father's practice, and was lucratively and actively employed in his vocation, adding luster to his professional name, until March, 1879, when he was appointed to the bench of the supreme court of the District of Columbia by Pres. Hayes. In the meantime he had served as recorder of Georgetown, and had been president of the board of aldermen of his native city; later he was for several years auditor of the supreme court of the District of Columbia. The most conspicuous event in his career was the trial of Guiteau, the assassin of Pres. Garfield, in 1881, which lasted three months. Since 1874 he has been professor of law in Columbian University, and up to the time he went on the bench was president of the Arlington Fire Insurance Co. and a director in the Potomac Insurance Co. of Georgetown. Institutions of learning have not been niggardly in bestowing upon him scholastic honors, the degrees of B.A. and A.M. having been received by him from the Georgetown University, of B.L. from Harvard, and that of LL.D. from Columbian University. Judge Cox descends from a highly respectable family of English origin, whose residence in America antedates the revolutionary war; John Cox, great-great-grandfather of the judge, having reached the country some years before the beginning of the struggle for liberty alluded to. He was accompanied by his brother, Lawrence, an officer in the British army; but that gentleman returned to England when a disruption between the colonies and the mother country became inevitable, while John remained. One of his grandchildren, named after him, was reared in Baltimore, Md., but before 1800 removed to Georgetown, D. C., where for many years he carried on an extensive mercantile business, and became one of the most honored and popular citizens of the city. For twenty-four years he served as mayor, having been elected to no less than twelve consecutive terms. He was patriotic, and in 1814 took up arms in defense of the capital, and was a colonel of volunteer troops. Col. Cox was first married to Matilda Smith, and of this union was born Clement Cox, the father of Judge Cox. Judge Cox was married, in October, 1866, to Margaret, daughter of the late James Dunlop, formerly chief-justice of the circuit court of the District of Columbia. Mrs. Cox died in February, 1887, leaving two children; Mary and Walter.

DEARBORN, Henry Alexander Scamwell, lawyer, congressman and author, was born at Exeter, Rockingham co., N. H., March 3, 1783. He was a son of Gen. Henry Dearborn, distinguished for his services in the revolutionary army, and subsequently secretary of war, and was descended from Godfrey Dearborn, of Devon, England, one of the original settlers of Exeter, in 1639. He was one of the sixth generation of Dearborns in this country. His mother was Dorcas Osgood Marble, daughter of Col. John Osgood, of Andover, Mass., and widow of Isaac Marble; she was his father's second wife. One of his namesakes was Gen. Alexander Scamwell, in whose regiment his father had served as a major. In 1784 his parents removed to that part of Pittston now Gardiner, Me., where he remained until he left home for school. Gen. Henry Dearborn removed to Washington in 1801, and the son entered William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va., where he was graduated in 1803. He then began the study of law under William Wirt, who was practicing in Virginia at that time, and continued it under Judge Story, at Salem, Mass. He practiced at Salem for a short time, and then, in 1806, removed to Portsmouth, N. H., where he varied his professional life by superintending the defences of the place. In 1812 he succeeded his father as collector of the port of Boston, and as brigadier-general of militia commanded the defences of the harbor. In 1816 he was captain of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Co. He held his collectorship until 1829, when he was removed by Pres. Jackson, and then was elected to the state house of representatives. He was a member of the governor's council in 1830, and of the state senate in 1831. In 1820 he was a member of the state constitutional convention. He was sent to congress from the Norfolk district in 1831, and served from Dec. 5 until March 2, 1833. He was adjutant-general of Massachusetts in 1835–43, when he was dismissed from office for having lent the state arms, during the governor's absence, to the government of Rhode Island, the Dorr rebellion being in progress in that commonwealth. From 1847 until his death Gen. Dearborn was mayor of Roxbury. His interest in public improvements was a practical one. He was superintendent of the state survey for a canal from Boston to the Hudson river, and when this was rendered unnecessary by the construction of the Great Western railroad of Massachusetts, he gave encouragement to that, and advocated the tunnelling of Hoosac mountain. He was one of the originators of the plan for building Bunker Hill monument and for laying out Mount Auburn and Forest Hills cemeteries, and aided in raising funds with which to erect a monument to John Eliot; writing a life of the devoted missionary. Gen. Dearborn was passionately fond of horticulture, published a volume of papers dealing with that subject, and also was deeply interested in agriculture. He was a voluminous writer, but most of his works remain in manuscript, including a "Life of Jesus Christ" (2 vols.); "Life of Com. Bainbridge"; a voluminous collection of papers, containing the life and correspondence of his father; "Life of W. R. Lee, U. S. A."; a treatise on "Grecian Architecture"; and a diary in forty-five volumes. His published works include: "Commerce of the Black Sea," with charts (3 vols., 1819); "History of Navigation and Naval Architecture" (2 vols.); "Centennial Address on the Settlement of Roxbury"; "Defense of Gen. Dearborn Against the Attacks of Gen. Hull"; "Internal Improvements and Commerce of the West"; "Address Before the Berkshire Agricultural Society," and "Memories of Mount Auburn." He was an active member of the American Academy, and in 1831 received an honorary degree from Harvard. Gen. Dearborn was married, May 3, 1807, to Hannah Swet, daughter of Col. William R. Lee, of Marblehead, Mass. She bore him two sons, Henry George Raleigh and William, and a daughter, Julia Margaretta (Mrs. Clapp). Gen. Dearborn died at Portland, Me., July 29, 1851, and was buried in Forest Hills cemetery, Roxbury, Mass.

BANGS, John Kendrick, author, was born at Yonkers, N. Y., May 27, 1862, son of Francis N. and Amelia Frances (Bull) Bangs. His father was a lawyer, practicing in New York city, and president of the Bar Association; his grandfather, Nathan Bangs, was president of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in 1841–42, and was a prolific writer on religious and historical subjects. The original ancestor of the family was Edward Bangs, who emigrated to Massachusetts, in the ship Anne, in 1622. John Kendrick Bangs received his classical education at Columbia College, and while there acquired a little experience in literary work as an editor of the under-graduate publication, "Acta Columbiana." He was graduated, in 1883, with the degree of Ph.B., then spent a year in Columbia Law School, and in 1884 became associate-editor of "Life." In 1888 he joined the staff of "Harper's Monthly" as editor of the "Drawer"; in July, 1898, succeeded Laurence Hutton as a writer of "Literary Notes" in "Harper's Magazine." In January, 1899, he became editor of "Literature," published by Harper & Bros., New York. Mr. Bangs attributes his success in life to adaptability to circumstances and a cheerful disposition. In addition to being a literary man, he is a reader and lecturer; is also director of a gas company and president of the Halsted School at Yonkers. He was Democratic candidate for mayor of Yonkers in 1894; vice-president of the board of education of that city in 1896–97, and president of the Amackassin Club. He is a vestryman of St. Paul's (P. E.) Church, and a trustee of the Yonkers Public Library, and is a member of the Lotos and University clubs and the Century Association of New York city and the St. Botolph Club, Boston; also of the Ardsley and St. Andrew's golf clubs; and of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity. His principal works are: "Roger Camerden" (anonymous) (1887); "The Lorgnette," with S. W. Van Schaick (1887); "Katharine: A Travesty" (1887); "New Waggings of Old Tales," with Frank Dempster Sherman (1888); "Mephistopheles" (1888); "Tiddledywink Tales" (1891); "In Camp With a Tin Soldier" (1892); "Coffee and Repartee" (1893); "The Tiddledywink Poetry Book" (1893); "Half Hours with Jimmie Boy" (1893); "Toppleton's Client" (1893); "The Water Ghost" (1894); "Three Weeks in Politics" (1894); "Mr. Bonaparte of Corsica" (1895); "The Paradise Club" (1895); "The Idiot" (1895); "A House-Boat on the Styx" (1895); "A Rebellious Heroine" (1896); "The Bicyclers" (1896); "The Pursuit of the House-Boat" (1897); "The Mantel Piece Minstrels" (1897); "A Prophecy and a Plea" (1897); "Paste Jewels" (1897); "Ghosts I Have Met" (1898); "Peeps at People" (1898); "The Enchanted Type-Writer" (1899); "The Idiot at Home" (1899); "The Dreamers: A Club' (1899). Mr. Bangs was married, in New York city, March 3, 1886, to Agnes Lawson, daughter of Jabez B. and Sarah Elizabeth (Bull) Hyde. They have three children living.

ELKINS, William Lukens, financier, was born near Wheeling, W. Va., May 2, 1832, son of George and Susanna (Howell) Elkins. His father, born in Philadelphia in 1786, and baptized at Christ Church by Bishop White, served in the war of 1812, and was for many years engaged extensively in paper manufacture in Pennsylvania, Maryland and West Virginia. His paternal ancestor, Ralph Elkins, was a planter in York county, Va., as early as 1661; his maternal ancestor, Thomas Howell, a passenger with William Penn on the Welcome in 1682, settled in West New Jersey, and in 1683 and 1685 served in the provincial assembly. Among other early American ancestors of Mr. Elkins were: Col. John Reading, father of John Reading, the first native governor of the colony, and one of the council of proprietors of West New Jersey, member of the assembly in 1697 and 1702; justice of the supreme court; member of the governor's council, and lieutenant-colonel of a battalion of colonial troops; Rev. Thomas Dungan, a native of Ireland, who in 1683 removed from Rhode Island, where he had served in the assembly, and founded the first Baptist church in Pennsylvania; Rev. John Watts, pastor of the Pennypack Baptist Church, near Philadelphia (1688–1702), and William Freeborn, one of the eighteen signers of the historic compact of March 7, 1638, which marks the beginning of the colony of Rhode Island. William L. Elkins received his education in the schools of Philadelphia, and on reaching majority, engaged in business as a commission merchant with marked success. In 1862 his attention was attracted to the oil regions of Pennsylvania, and after a careful inspection of the field, he concluded that the supply of petroleum was practically inexhaustible, and disposing of his mercantile interests, invested all his capital in the industry. For nearly twenty years he labored ceaselessly in organizing companies, sinking wells and producing vast quantities of oil. He early perceived that refining oil, for illuminating purposes, could be made profitable if conducted on a scale which would warrant large purchases of the crude material and its manufacture under economical conditions, and to this end he established a plant in Philadelphia, which grew to such proportions that he was finally enabled to secure absolute control of the oil refining interests of that city. He conducted the refining industry in other places also, and at one time owned the Riverside Oil Refining Works on the Alleghany river. In 1875 he became a partner in the Standard Oil Co., but disposed of his interests in 1881. The work for which Mr. Elkins is most widely known, and that which has given his name prominence among the leading financial men of this country, is in the construction and development of street railways. In 1873 he invested largely in the street railways of Philadelphia, and being convinced that a consolidation of the numerous lines of the city would lead to better service to the public, at a reduced cost of operating, he bent his energies to bring about this result, until it was fully accomplished. His first success in this direction was in the organization of the Philadelphia Traction Co., which acquired possession of the greater part of the railway system of the city, and the work was completed in the formation of the Union Traction Co., which acquired the entire system—the largest, and probably the most efficient and best equipped in the world. His success in this field prompted Mr. Elkins to apply the same methods and system to other cities, with the result that he eventually became identified with and heavily interested in the street railways of New York, Chicago, Baltimore, Pittsburgh and other large centres of population. Among the companies of these cities which he helped to organize, and in which he is a director and extensive stockholder, are the Metropolitan Traction Co. of New York; the Baltimore Traction Co.; the North and West Side and United Traction companies of Chicago, and the Consolidated Traction Co. of Pittsburgh, and he is connected in the same way with the North Jersey and the Consolidated traction railways of New Jersey. He has been a director of the Pennsylvania railroad for twenty-one years; is also a director of the Philadelphia and Erie, Schuylkill Valley and Fort Pitt railroads, and is an officer in the Land Title and Trust Co.; the Pennsylvania Manufacturing, Heat, Light and Power Co.; the Edison Electric Light Co., and United Gas and Improvement Co., all of Philadelphia, and the United Coke and Gas companies of Boston and Pittsburgh. The United Gas and Improvement Co., which was practically organized by Mr. Elkins, is a giant concern, controlling over sixty plants for the manufacture of gas in different cities, its latest acquirement being the entire gas plant of Philadelphia, which it has leased from the municipal authorities. He is also a trustee of the famous Girard estate, managed in the interests of Philadelphia, chiefly for educational purposes, and is a director and active promotor of the Pennsylvania commercial museums and of the National export exposition of 1899. Mr. Elkins is one of the largest landed proprietors in Philadelphia, and in connection with his business associate, Mr. Peter A. B. Widener, has erected several thousand houses in that city, a work of development quite in line with the unique system of a home for every family in Philadelphia, which has made that city noted throughout the land as a "city of homes." He is deeply interested in the development of art in the United States, and has instituted a prize of $5,000 for the most meritorious painting exhibited by an American artist at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. His own gallery is one of the finest in Philadelphia, and contains some noted paintings of the old masters and many choice selections from the works of the leading artists of the present day. He takes a deep interest in public affairs, but has never sought or held public office, with the exception of the position of aide-de-camp with the rank of colonel on the staff of Govs. Hartranft and Stone, of Pennsylvania, and that of commissioner to represent Philadelphia at the Vienna international exposition in 1873. He is a member of the Historical, Genealogical and Colonial societies of Pennsylvania; the Union League, Art, and Country clubs of Philadelphia; the Maryland Club of Baltimore; Manhattan Club of New York city, and Chicago Club of Chicago. His town house, on Broad street, Philadelphia, is one of the largest and handsomest homes in the country. Mr. Elkins was married, Jan. 21, 1857, to Maria Louisa, daughter of James Broomall, of Delaware county, Pa., and has four children, George W. Elkins, William L. Elkins, Jr., Mrs. George Dunton Widener and Mrs. Sidney Frederick Tyler.

W L Elkins

HAYWOOD, Edmund Burke, physician, was born in Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 13, 1825, son of John and Eliza Eagles (Williams) Haywood. His father was treasurer of North Carolina (1787–1827), and first mayor of Raleigh, and in his honor the county of Haywood, formed in 1808, was named; his mother was a niece of Gov. Benjamin Williams. His great-grandfather, John Haywood (died, 1758), came from the parish of Bolton, Lancashire, and settled

W L Elkins

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at an early date in North Carolina. As an agent of Lord Granville, he was engaged in laying off and selling the estate of that nobleman in North Carolina; he was also treasurer of the northern counties (1752–58). William Haywood, son of John, was, in 1775, chairman of the committee of safety of Edgecombe county, and in 1776 a member of the provincial congress at Halifax; of the constitutional convention of 1776, and a councillor of state; he died in 1779. E. Burke Haywood was educated in the Raleigh Male Academy and at the University of North Carolina, although he did not complete the course there. He received the degree of M.D. from the University of Pennsylvania in 1849, and immediately entered on a successful professional career in Raleigh. At the outbreak of the civil war he joined the Raleigh light infantry, and was elected surgeon of the command. In May, 1861, he organized the first military hospital established in North Carolina, and soon after this was sent by Gov. Ellis to inspect the military hospitals on Morris island, S. C. On May 16, 1861, he was appointed surgeon of the North Carolina state troops, and on June 15th was made president of a board of surgeons to examine applicants for the position of surgeon. He was on duty in the Seabrook Hospital in Richmond during the seven days' battle, and remained in the service of the state until Dec. 4, 1862, when he was appointed surgeon in the provisional army of the Confederate states. He was placed in charge of the Pettigrew Hospital in Raleigh, and remained there until the close of the war. He was also president of the Raleigh medical board for granting furloughs and discharges from the Confederate army, and was acting medical director for the department of North Carolina. When the war ended he had a number of sick and wounded soldiers in the Pettigrew Hospital too feeble to move. These patients were tended with his usual care, and the last were not discharged until July 4, 1865. He then resumed his civil practice, which increased in importance and value, his reputation as a surgeon drawing many patients from a distance. In 1868 he became president of the North Carolina Medical Society, and two years later helped to organize the Raleigh Academy of Medicine. He filled many places of honor and trust in these societies; served as delegate to numerous national and international medical societies; was director from 1866 of the North Carolina Insane Asylum and president of the board (1875–89), and was instrumental in securing new buildings for the colored asylum in Goldsboro and in the establishment of the Western Asylum in Morganton. He received the degree of LL.D. from the University of North Carolina in 1889, being the first North Carolina physician to be thus honored. In 1850 he was married to Lucy A. Williams, of Raleigh, and had six sons and one daughter. He died in Raleigh, N. C., Jan. 18, 1894.

VAN ALSTYNE, Thomas J., jurist and congressman, was born at Richmondville, Schoharie co., N. Y., July 25, 1827, son of Dr. Thomas B. and Eliza (Gile) Van Alstyne. At the age of thirteen, while visiting his brother-in-law, a Baptist minister in Cayuga county, he conceived the purpose of acquiring an advanced education, and became a student in the academy at Moravia. After a year spent at Moravia, and a period at a select classical school, he entered Hartwick Seminary, where he completed his preparation for college. He matriculated at Hamilton College, where he was graduated in 1848, receiving the degree of A.B., and in 1851 that of A.M. In college his standing was good, and he excelled in mathematics. In addition to the regular college course, Mr. Van Alstyne took a private course in law, under the instruction of Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, who subsequently became eminent as an instructor in the law department of Columbia College of New York. In 1848 Mr. Van Alstyne entered the law office of Messrs. Harris & Van Vorst, of Albany. By diligent attention to the business of the office he was enabled, with his knowledge of the principles of law before acquired, to pass, before the close of the year, a satisfactory and successful examination for admission to practice in all the courts of the state. Mr. Van Alstyne remained with Harris & Van Vorst until 1850, continuing study and practice. He then opened an office, and practiced without a partner until 1853, when he associated with himself Matthew McMahon. The firm did a large and diversified business, Mr. McMahon being the confidential adviser of the prelates of the diocese of the church of which he was a member, and Mr. Van Alstyne managing the legal details of the business and the trials of the causes. In 1858 Mr. Van Alstyne formed a co-partnership with Winfield S. Hevenor, which has continued down to the present time, making the firm the oldest in continuance in Albany. The business of the firm of Van Alstyne & Hevenor was large from the first, embracing most of the branches of the law. They adopted as rules of action, never to give advice unfounded on actual or assured fact, or unwarranted in law; never to appeal from a just verdict upon the merits, though a reversal on account of error might be had, and might result in a new trial. In politics Mr. Van Alstyne has always been a Democrat. Prior to the civil war he was a Free-soiler on principle, but recognized the rights of the slave-holding states under the constitution and approved their maintenance under the law. War supervening, based upon the institution of slavery, he urged its vigorous prosecution, with the certain abolition of slavery as an incident. In 1871 Mr. Van Alstyne was elected to the office of county judge. On assuming the duties of his office he adopted strict rules for conducting the business of the court. The court calendar during the twelve years of his service was large, the number of cases tried before him nearly equaling the number of those tried at the Albany circuit, and were as varied and difficult in nature. Very few verdicts were reversed for mistrial, and very few decisions were set aside as being against the law. In 1882 Mr. Van Alstyne was elected as representative in the 48th congress, and was appointed a member of the committees of claims and expenditures of the department of justice. He was also on the special committee of three to investigate charges of improper conduct of the U. S. marshal for the southern district of Ohio at the congressional election of 1884. In the fall of 1897 Mr. Van Alstyne was elected mayor of the city of Albany, N. Y., and is discharging its duties at the present time with credit to himself and satifaction to the great body of the people. Mr. Van Alstyne is a member of Emanuel Baptist Church of Albany. He is also a member of several orders and societies. He has a well-selected library of over 6,000 volumes of miscellaneous books. Mr. Van Alstyne has been thrice married: first, in 1851, to Sarah, daughter of the late Ruel Clapp, of Albany. Of this marriage, one son survives, Thomas Butler Van Alstyne, lawyer and fruit-grower, residing in southern California. He was again married, in 1876, to Louisa, daughter of the late Samuel S. Peck, of Albany, and third, in 1886, to Laura Louisa, daughter of W. W. Wurdemann, Esq., of Washington, D. C. Of this latter marriage one son is living.

Thomas J. Van Alstyne

GREEN, William Mercer, first Protestant Episcopal bishop of the diocese of Mississippi, and fifty-first in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Wilmington, N. C., May 2, 1798, son of William and Mary (Bradley) Green. His father, a wealthy rice planter, died when William was a mere child, so that the early training of the boy devolved entirely upon his mother, who, coming of Quaker stock, was inclined to be a rigid disciplinarian. He was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1818, and decided to take up the study of theology. Three years later he was ordained deacon in Christ Church, Raleigh, N. C., by Bishop R. C. Moore, and ordained priest in St. James' Church, Wilmington, N. C., by the same bishop. He had been called to the rectorship of St. John's Church, Williamsborough, in 1821. Four years later he removed to Hillsborough, and there established St. Matthew's Church, of which he was rector for twelve years. In 1837 he accepted appointment as chaplain and professor of belles-lettres and rhetoric in the University of North Carolina. In 1849 Dr. Green was elected to be the first bishop of the diocese of Mississippi, and was formally consecrated in St. Andrew's Church, Jackson, Miss., Feb. 24, 1850. For thirty-three years he devoted himself heart and soul to the faithful discharge of the arduous duties of his office without requiring any help whatever; but after 1883 this venerable bishop, who had then nearly completed four score years and ten of a noble and saintly life, naturally began to feel the infirmities of old age, and, therefore, availed himself of the aid of an assistant. He was one of the most active founders of the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tenn., in 1860, and in 1867 he became its chancellor. Prominent among his publications are: "Memoir of the Right Reverend Bishop Ravenscroft of North Carolina" (1830) and a "Life of the Right Reverend Bishop Otey of Tennessee" (1886), besides two sermons on "Baptismal Regeneration" and "Apostolic Succession," and an oration on "The Influence of Christianity upon the Welfare of Nations" (Hillsborough, N. C., 1831). The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1845, and that of LL.D. by the University of North Carolina in 1880. Bishop Green was twice married: first, on Dec. 22, 1818, to Sarah Williams, daughter of Stephen and Mary (Williams) Sneed, who died April 11, 1832, leaving five children; and second, Dec. 16, 1835, to Charlotte Isabella, daughter of James and Mary (Hooper) Fleming, who bore him eight children. He died at Sewanee, Tenn., Feb. 13, 1887.

W. M. Green

THOMPSON, Hugh Miller, second Protestant Episcopal bishop of Mississippi, and 129th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in county Londonderry, Ireland, June 5, 1830. His parents removed to the United States in 1836, and being shipwrecked in the gulf of St. Lawrence, resided for a few years near Caldwell, N. J. In 1844 they settled at Cleveland, O. The future bishop had always been set apart by his parents for the ministry in the church of his ancestors, and after completing his academic and classical education in a private school, became at the age of nineteen a candidate for orders in the diocese of Wisconsin, pursuing his theological studies at Nashotah. He was ordained deacon in the chapel of Nashotah, June 6, 1852, by Bishop Kemper, and immediately put in charge of Grace Church, Madison. For one year of his diaconate he was in charge of the Church of the Nativity, Maysville, Ky.; then returned to Wisconsin, and took charge of St. John's Church, Portage, where he was ordained priest, Aug. 31, 1856. While rector at Portage he did mission work in Baraboo, Kilbourn city and other places. In 1858 he became rector of St. Matthew's, Kenosha; in 1859, of Grace Church, Galena, Ill., and in 1860 was called to the chair of history at Nashotah House. Here he remained ten years, and during this period was also rector of his former parish in Kenosha and associate rector of St. Paul's, Milwaukee. While in his charge at Kenosha he founded Kemper Hall, the diocesan female school. He also became editor-in-chief of the "American Churchman" of Chicago, which was finally merged in the "Churchman," then published in Hartford, Conn., and for some six months Dr. Thompson continued to write the leading articles. On resigning his professorship at Nashotah, he became rector of St. James' Church, Chicago, which was destroyed in the fire of 1871. He then accepted the rectorship of Christ Church, New York city, and the editorship of the "Church Journal," which he held for a while after he became rector of Trinity Church, New Orleans, in 1876. On Feb. 24, 1883, he was consecrated in Trinity Church assistant bishop of Mississippi, and on the death of Bishop Green became diocesan. The degree of S.T.D. was conferred on him by Hobart College in 1863, and LL.D. by the University of Alabama and D.D. by the University of the South, both in 1884. Bishop Thompson attended the third Lambeth conference in 1888, and was actively engaged upon various committees, including that on socialism and others. In Westminster Abbey he pronounced the eulogy over the remains of his close friend and predecessor in Trinity Church, New Orleans, Bishop Harris, of Michigan. He also attended the same conference of 1897, serving on various committees, especially that on socialistic questions. By request of the English bishops, conveyed through the archbishop of Canterbury, he preached the jubilee sermon of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in St. Paul's Cathedral, London. He also preached the Whitsunday sermon before the University of Oxford, in St. Mary's and in Westminster Abbey, for the funds of the diocese of Rochester. Bishop Thompson published "Unity and its Restoration" (1860); "Sin and Its Penalty" (1862): "First Principles" (1868); "Absolution" (1872); "Copy," a volume of editorial papers (1872); "Is Romanism the Best Religion for the Republic?" (1873); "The World and the Logos," Bedell lecture (1855); "The World and the Kingdom," Paddock lecture (1888); "The World and the Man," Baldwin lecture (1890); "The World and the Wrestlers," Bohlen lectures (1895); "More Copy," a volume of essays (1897), and other works, pamphlets and single sermons. Bishop Thompson has been married twice: first, at Madison, Wis., in March, 1853, to Caroline, daughter of Simeon and Mary Berry, of Sandy Hill, N. Y.; second, on Oct. 25, 1859, to Anna Weatherburne, daughter of Henry Butler and Mary (Hatch) Hinsdale, of Kenosha, Wis. By the first marriage he has one son, Rev. Frank Thompson, chaplain U. S. N., and one daughter, Annie, wife of James Pearce, of Yonkers, N. Y.; by the second, one son, Hugh Graeme Thompson, of

Hugh Miller Thompson

Milbrook, Miss., and one daughter, Mary Weatherburne, widow of the Rev. Wm. Torry Howe.

CHAPMAN, Frank Michler, naturalist, was born at Englewood, N. J., June 12, 1864, son of Lebbeus and Mary (Parkhurst) Chapman. His father was a prominent New York lawyer and direct descendant of Robert Chapman, who sailed from England to Saybrook, Conn., in 1635. After finishing at a preparatory academy, Mr. Chapman entered the American Exchange National Bank, in New York city, where he remained for six years, rising to the highest position in his department. A love of nature, however, was inherent, and during this period his spare time was given to a continuation of the study of ornithology, which he had begun as a boy at the age of nine. In 1886 he yielded to the growing desire to devote his life to the study of natural history, and resigning his position, started on an expedition to collect and study the birds of Florida. Two years later he was offered the post of assistant curator of the department of ornithology and mammalogy in the American Museum of Natural History, in New York city, and in the interests of this institution he has since visited Texas, Mexico, Yucatan, most of the West Indian islands and Trinidad, collecting birds, mammals and reptiles, and publishing the results of his observations in the museum "Bulletin." In 1888 he was elected an active member of the American Ornithologists' Union, "the highest honor which an American ornithologist can attain," and in 1897 was elected president of the Linnæan Society of New York city. In 1893 he was appointed associate editor of the "Auk," the leading ornithological journal of this country, and in 1896 was invited by Columbia University, New York city, to deliver, in conjunction with Prof. Lloyd Morgan, of England, its third series of biological lectures. Mr. Chapman is a firm believer in the ennobling influences of nature, and in addition to numerous technical papers published in scientific journals, he has contributed popular articles to the magazines and delivered lectures on ornithology and naturalists' travels with a view to awakening an interest in natural history studies. His "Handbook of Birds of Eastern North America," published in 1895, was designed to simplify the study of birds. It reached its third edition the year of its publication, and was followed, in 1897, by "Birdlife. A Guide to the Study of Our Common Birds." In 1899 he established "Bird-Lore," a bi-monthly magazine of ornithology.

Frank M. Chapman

BLAIR, Samuel, clergyman, was born at the family homestead, at Fagg's Manor, Chester co., Pa., in 1741, son of Rev. Samuel Blair (1712–51), pastor of the Presbyterian church and principal of the classical school at that place. An uncle, Rev. John Blair, was professor of divinity and moral philosophy in the College of New Jersey, and also vice-president of the college. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey with honor in 1760, and remained as tutor for three years (1760-64). He was licensed to preach by the presbytery of Newcastle in 1764, and being an impressive speaker, as well as a careful writer, attained an immediate popularity. On Nov. 27, 1766, he accepted a call to become the colleague of Rev. Dr. Sewell, in the Old South Church, Boston. On his way to Boston he was shipwrecked, lost all his effects and barely escaped with his life. The exposure and the loss of his manuscript sermons injured his health and depressed his spirits. In 1767 he was chosen president of the College of New Jersey as successor to Rev. Samuel Finley, but promptly and generously declined the appointment in consequence of the willingness of Dr. John Witherspoon—then in Scotland—to accept the place, which he (Dr. Witherspoon) had at first rejected. He resigned the pastorate Oct. 10, 1769, partly because of ill health, partly because of differences of opinion between his congregation and himself respecting the "halfway covenant," and took up his residence at Germantown, now a part of Philadelphia. There he aided in founding the English Presbyterian Church, and preached gratuitously for a time. For two years he served as chaplain of congress and was several times a member of the Pennsylvania assembly. He was considered one of the most accomplished ministers in the Presbyterian church, being described as "a man of polished manners; of amiable and generous disposition; a superior scholar and well-read theologian." His published works, now very scarce, embrace: "An Oration on the Death of King George II." (1761); "Discourse on Psalmody" (1789); "Fast-Day Discourse" (1798), and "A Funeral Discourse Occasioned by the Death of Rev. John Blair Smith, D.D." (1799). The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1790. Dr. Blair was married, in 1769, to a daughter of Dr. William Shippen, Sr. He died in Germantown, Pa., Sept. 24, 1818.

HERRMANN, Alexander, prestidigitator, was born in Paris, France, Feb. 11, 1844, youngest son of Samuel and Anna (Meyer) Herrmann. His father had been a conjurer, but had abandoned that calling for the study of medicine, and it was his intention to have his son follow the same profession; but he manifested such a penchant for the stage that he was permitted to accompany his eldest brother, Carl, on various conjuring tours of the continent. Carl Herrmann (1816–87) was the most famous exponent of the art magique of his day. He engaged a competent tutor to travel with the company, and interested his brother, Alexander, whom he had appointed as his assistant, under the stage name of "Master Alexander." Six years were spent in this way, during which they visited Spain, France, Germany, Russia, Brazil and the surrounding countries. The parents now claimed Alexander, and placed him at the University of Vienna, where he remained until the age of sixteen. Then receiving a proposal from his brother to make a tour of the world, he ran away from home and studies. Their first appearance in America was at the Academy of Music, New York, Sept. 16, 1861. Their last joint engagement was in 1869. On the opening night in New York, Sept. 20th, Carl introduced Alexander to the audience as his brother and successor. After the brothers separated, Alexander Herrmann returned to Europe, where he achieved a brilliant success, subsequently visited South America, and returning to England, played a remarkable engagement of 1,000 performances at the Egyptian Hall, London. In 1874 he returned to the United States, and became a naturalized citizen in Boston in 1876

A Herrmann

He located his home on Long Island, N. Y., where he had a handsome villa. In 1873 he was married to Adelaide Acarsey by Mayor Wickham, of New York, and it is related that the groom produced a roll of greenbacks from his honor's sleeve to pay the wedding fee. His wife was an accomplished dancer, of great beauty, and always assisted him at his performances. Herrmann was a wonderfully expert sleight-of-hand performer, especially with cards and coins. He dearly loved a practical joke, and when off the stage was continually performing surprising feats, to the bewilderment of friends and strangers. A favorite trick of his was to be detected by a policeman in the act of clumsily picking a stranger's pocket, and on being arrested and taken to the station-house the missing articles would be found on the person of the astonished police officer, whose own belongings not unfrequently were discovered in the stranger's pocket. Besides being a conjurer, he was a clever pantomimist and comedian. For years he drew crowded houses and made large fortunes, but injudicious theatrical speculations in New York and Philadelphia, where he essayed the proprietorship and management of local theatres, made sad inroads upon his wealth. He was a raconteur of rare ability; a linguist, speaking French, German, Spanish, Russian, Portuguese, Dutch and English, and the prince of social entertainers. His presence was much sought after by clubs and fraternal organizations. Various chivalric orders were conferred upon him by European potentates. He contributed a number of articles to magazines on magic and sleight-of-hand. He died of heart failure in his private car, Dec. 17, 1896, while on the way from Rochester, N. Y., to Bradford, Pa.

Frank Moss

MOSS, Frank, lawyer and author, was born at Cold Spring, Putnam co., N. Y., March 16, 1860, son of John R. and Eliza (Wood) Moss. His father, a native of Manchester, England, and a talented musician, came to America in 1850, and achieved considerable reputation both in Newburgh, N. Y., and New York city. During the civil war he was a second lieutenant in the 9th New York volunteer infantry (Hawkins' zouaves); was taken prisoner; confined in Libby prison for six months, and finally exchanged. Mr. Moss' mother was a daughter of Joshua and Joanna (De Groot) Wood, of combined Dutch and English extraction. He received his education in the public schools of New York city, whither he had removed with his parents in 1867, and after a partial course in the College of the City of New York began the study of law in the office of Joseph Fettretch. While engaged in reading law he also pursued the literary and scientific course of the Chautauqua University. He was admitted to the bar in 1881, and two years later, upon Mr. Fettretch's removal, began practice in the office where his studies had been made. He earned a reputation for high proficiency in real estate and testamentary practice, and became an authority on excise and police law. He is a successful trial lawyer, and has served as executor and trustee of a number of large estates, notably those of Maltby G. Lane and John Bisco. Mr. Moss first came into public notice in 1887, when, on behalf of certain owners of property in Twenty-seventh street, he prosecuted the keepers of disorderly resorts, and brought to trial before the police board Capt. Alexander S. Williams, then in command of the "Tenderloin" precinct, for permitting the existence of the disorderly places in that then notorious neighborhood. This action was the beginning of a long and arduous fight for the cause of reform in municipal government, which had its fruit in the election of Mayor Strong in 1894. After the trial of Capt. Williams he was appointed counsel for the Society for the Prevention of Crime, and later became a director and a member of the executive committee of that notable organization, in which he has exerted a potent influence and a wise direction. In the conduct of numerous cases throughout the city he gained an experience in police corruption and oppression which peculiarly fitted him for the position of associate counsel to the Lexow investigating committee in 1894. In the investigation he mapped out much of the work, prepared and examined many of the witnesses, participated in the shaping of the investigation and drafted the committee's report. In the spring of 1897 Mayor Strong appointed him president of the board of police commissioners to succeed Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, resigned. The great difficulty of the position was recognized generally. The board was inharmonious, and some of the highest offices in the force had remained unfilled for over two years. He maintained a courteous and dignified, although uncompromising, stand in entire independence of the contending interests which had arisen in the board, and soon saw restored an efficient administration of the affairs of the police department, turning over to the new city administration in 1898 a completely reorganized and a thoroughly efficient force. Outside his efforts for good government, Mr. Moss has not figured conspicuously in politics, although he is, and always has been, a firm Republican and an ardent patriot, and has frequently addressed the public on the issues of good government and good citizenship. In 1898, in the disagreement between a majority of the board of trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, of New York city, and its resident manager, George D. S. Trask, Mr. Moss was retained to represent the trustees in a searching investigation, in which several thousand pages of testimony was taken. His successful prosecution of the case resulted in Trask's enforced resignation and a reorganization of the management. Another notable case was the defence of the boy murderer, Jacob Beresheim, who killed his employer under peculiar circumstances, of medico-legal interest, in which the boy was saved by a disagreement of the jury. Early in 1899, when an investigation committee of the New York legislature on official corruption in New York city was convened, Mr. Moss was chosen its counsel, and still further distinguished himself as a lawyer and an upholder of municipal good government. Mr. Moss is a director of the Society for the Prevention of Crime; a trustee of the City Vigilance League; a member of the Republican Club; the Harlem Republican Club; of the Medico-Legal Society; of the Methodist Social Union; of the Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal church; of the Law Institute; the City Bar Association, and the Twilight Club. He is superintendent of the Sunday-school of Trinity Methodist Church, and professor of medical jurisprudence in the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Taylor University, Indiana, in 1896. In 1898 Mr. Moss published his first extensive literary work, "The American Metropolis" (3 vols.), a history of New York city from the earliest times. It treats in a skillful and scholarly manner of the social and historical features of New York's growth from small beginnings to the second largest city in the world, and of the governmental institutions from the earliest times, not forgetting a critical review of the rise of Tammany and its memorable defeat in 1894. It is decidedly novel, and is one of the most valuable

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John R. Thomas

and thorough histories of New York that have appeared in many years. Mr. Moss was married, Jan. 24, 1883, to Eva Estelle, daughter of Eli F. Bruce, of New York city, and has one daughter and one son.

F. M. Hicks

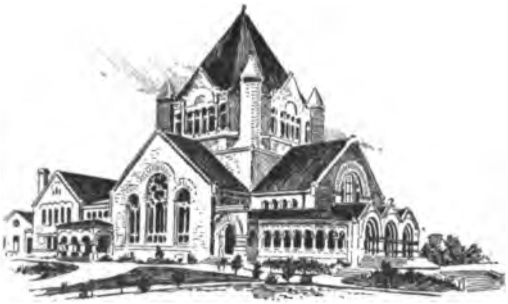
HICKS, Francis Marion, financier, was born in Alabama in 1826, and was educated in the public schools of his native place. He removed to Mississippi and then to Texas when a young man, and in 1870 settled in Shreveport, La. Here he became a member of the firm of Thurmond & Hicks. In 1872 the firm name was changed to Hicks & Howell, so continuing until 1888, when it became F. M. & S. B. Hicks. The Hicks Co. Limited was organized in 1892, and Mr. Hicks became president. He was in early days a Whig, but for many years has identified himself with the Democratic party. He was a member of the board of directors of the Shreveport Charity Hospital for some years, which was the only public position he ever held. He was said to be one of the keenest financiers in Louisiana during his active business life. He is a strict member of the Presbyterian church, always having taken an active and prominent part in the church affairs. He was married at Paulding, Miss., in 1851, to Ann, daughter of James McDugald. They have eight children.

THOMAS, John Rochester, architect, was born at Rochester, N. Y., June 18, 1848, son of John Williams and Elizabeth (Rodda) Thomas. He was educated in the schools of his native city, but his father's failure in business, in 1862, obliged him to discontinue study and seek employment. At the end of the year he decided to become an architect, and entered the office of Merwin Austin, of Rochester; subsequently pursuing a university course under the direction of Dr. Anderson, president of the University of Rochester. After spending some time studying the architecture of European countries, in 1868 he entered professional practice in Rochester. In 1874 Gov. Dix, under a special law, appointed him architect and sole commissioner for the erection of the state reformatory at Elmira, this being the first instance in New York where this method of fixing individual responsibility had been tried. He was retained in office by Gov. Tilden, and as a result about $1,000,000 were saved the state and a reformatory prison erected which has since been considered a model the world over. Other notable buildings erected from Mr. Thomas' designs between 1870 and 1880 are: Sibley Hall of Rochester University; the buildings of the Rochester Theological Seminary, and the natural history building of the University of Virginia. In 1882 he removed to New York city, where he has since resided. During his thirty years of active professional life he has designed more public and semi-public buildings than any other architect in this country. In the combined armories of the 71st regiment and 2d battery (1893) he accomplished a feat never before attempted and never since repeated—the construction of two drill rooms, one above the other, free from all columns, and 150 by 200 feet in area. In rebuilding the New York stock exchange, in 1886, in order to dispense with columns in the large board room, Mr. Thomas used an iron plate girder 102 feet long, against the judgment of other experts, but his position in the matter has been confirmed by time. It was in this stock exchange work that the first iron caisson construction work was used in connection with building foundations. In the Hays building on Maiden lane he first used the cantilever girder construction for distributing the load on the foundations, a system now very much in vogue. Mr. Thomas was architect for the Willard Asylum at Seneca lake, one of the largest in the country (1872); the armory of the 8th regiment, N. G. N. Y. (1889); the New Jersey State Reformatory at Rahway (1899), and the Eastern New York Reformatory, near Ellenville (1899). More than 150 churches have been erected from his designs. Some of his city churches, notably the Second Reformed Church, in Lenox avenue, and the Calvary Baptist Church in West Fifty-seventh street, New York city, are highly picturesque. In February, 1896, the municipal building commission of New York city, out of 133 designs submitted to them from all over the world for a new city hall, involving an outlay of $25,000,000, awarded the first prize to Mr. Thomas, which included his employment as architect for the building. The terms of this competition were made purposely attractive in order that the best architectural talent should enter the lists, and were prepared by a selected body of experts, composed of the late Richard M. Hunt, William R. Ware, of Columbia College, and Edward H. Kendall. The state legislature subsequently forbade the city authorities to remove the old city hall, thus preventing the erection of the contemplated building, and this action led to the proposal for the erection of a new hall of records on an adjoining site, which is now being carried out from Mr. Thomas' designs at a cost of $5,000,000, and is intended in its construction and art details to be equal to the best that can be produced in this age. In November, 1883, he read a paper on "Church Architecture" before a conference of clergymen in Boston; and this was followed, in 1893, by a "History of Prison Architecture," read before the National Prison Association at their annual congress at Pittsburgh, which has been universally adopted as the standard. His latest paper is an article on proposed legislation restricting the height of buildings in New York city, read before the New York chamber of commerce in 1896. Mr. Thomas is a member of the chamber of commerce; the New York Yacht Club; the Architectural League; the Sculpture Society; the National Arts Club; the Manhattan Club, and the executive committee of the New York Prison Association. As an architectural artist, his work is characterized by originality, moderation and dignity. Judged by the artistic quality of his work and by his achievements in accomplishing repeatedly what others have declared impossible, he well deserves the title of America's leading architect. Probably his most popular work is the very picturesque 8th regiment and squadron "A" armory, in red brick and red terra cotta, which is distinctly one of the ornaments of New York, and cannot be regarded but with approbation and pleasure. Seen from the intended point of view, the granite armory of the 71st regiment piles up with equal effectiveness, though it is scarcely so fortunate in its site. In 1877 he was married to Julia Hortense, daughter of James Lewis and Harriet (Page) Munson and a descendant of the Allen and Baldwin families of New England. He has four daughters and one son.

Hall of Records

Le BRUN, Napoléon Eugene Henry Charles, architect, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 2, 1821, son of Charles François Eugène and Adélaïde Louise De Monmignon (Madelaine) Le Brun, both natives of Paris. He is of noble descent, his grandparents on his father's side being Louise Alexandrine De Mauduit and Sir Charles Pierre Eugène Le Brun, and on his mother's side Marie de Monmignon and Léonard Madelaine. The latter left Paris in December, 1792, at the commencement of the French revolution, arriving at New York city in December of the same year. In the following spring they went to Philadelphia, intending to settle in that part of Louisiana now Alabama, where M. Madelaine had purchased a large tract of land, but before leaving Philadelphia M. Madelaine died of yellow fever, Oct. 7, 1793. Mme. Madelaine survived him until March 6, 1817, leaving two daughters, both married. Mr. Le Brun's granduncle, Thomas Antoine, Chevalier De Mauduit-Plessis, first came to America at his own expense with Lafayette, and served in the Continental army in the double capacity of engineer and lieutenant-colonel of artillery. He had charge under Col. Greene of arranging and defending Fort Mercer, at Red Bank, N. J., near Philadelphia, when it was attacked by Count Dunop and 2,500 Hessians, on Oct. 22, 1777. At this engagement the Hessians were defeated with great loss, and the count was taken prisoner by De Mauduit. He was also with Lafayette at the battle of Brandywine, Sept. 11, 1777. He spent the winter at Valley Forge, and was at the battle of Monmouth, June 17, 1778. When De Mauduit asked leave to return to France, the Continental congress, on Nov. 5, 1778, passed resolutions expressing its "high sense of his zeal, bravery and good conduct," and granted his request. He subsequently returned to America with the French allies under Count de Rochambeau, and commanded the artillery at the siege of Yorktown, in 1781. Later on he went to San Domingo in command of a division of the French army, and was there assassinated by the revolutionists at Port au Prince, March 4, 1791. Mr. Le Brun's father, whose direct ancestors for several successive generations had been members of the old parliament of Paris, came originally to the United States on a secret diplomatic mission during the administration of Pres. Jefferson. In 1808 he returned to this country, and in 1815 was married at Philadelphia, to Mlle. Adélaïde Louise de Monmignon Madelaine. He died Sept. 6, 1844, and his wife on Feb. 24, 1850, and both are buried at North Laurel Hill, Philadelphia. He was a distinguished linguist, and an author in several languages, his principal work being the translation of Pope's "Essay on Man" into French prose, greatly extolled for its beauty of diction. He also made a French translation of "The Anti-Anglomano" of Don Pedro Estala, and a Spanish translation of Barère's "La Libertad de los Mares." He was also the author of "The Benefaction of a Philosopher," "The Cry of Humanity Against Tyranny," and several other political and literary works; published an arrangement of Fénelon's "Télémachus" for schools, which has gone through more than one hundred editions, and is still in popular use. Finding that his son, Napoléon, evinced even at an early age a decided aptitude for art and construction, he decided to educate him as an architect, and placed him in 1836 under the direction of the celebrated Thomas U. Walter, LL.D., F.A.I.A., to pursue his studies. In 1842 Napoléon Le Brun began his professional career, and before two decades had elapsed, a number of prominent public and private edifices in his native city and state had been designed by him and erected under his supervision. The most noted of these are the Seventh, or Tabernacle Presbyterian Church in Broad street (1842), the Cathedral of Sts. Peter and Paul, the American Academy of Music, Girard Estate buildings and several county buildings and prisons. Mr. Le Brun was married, Dec. 20, 1845, to Louise Adèle, youngest daughter of Paul Lajus, a merchant of Philadelphia, and has had three sons; Pierre Paul Lajus, Charles De Mauduit and Michel Moraçin, and two daughters, Adèle and Anne Louise. The eldest and youngest sons having inherited their father's talent in a remarkable degree, have pursued their professional career as his partners since 1880. The second son died on his seventh birthday, Feb. 22, 1858, and the second daughter, a beautiful girl, died in her nineteenth year, Sept. 17, 1888. At the close of the civil war Mr. Le Brun removed with his family to New York city, where, in connection with his sons, he has erected many private dwellings, as well as public buildings of note. Among these are: the Masonic Temple, several large and beautiful churches, the New York Foundling Asylum, the Metropolitan Life Insurance building, on Madison square, the Home Life Insurance building, the hall of the board of education, and other municipal buildings. He is a fellow of the American Institute of Architects; served during eight years as a member of its board of trustees; was president of the New York chapter during two successive terms, and was its representative on the board of examiners of the New York department of buildings for eighteen years. He has been frequently consulted as an expert and adviser in many important enterprises throughout the country, and is president of the Willard Architectural Commission, charged with the duty of forming the noteworthy collection of architectural models and casts in the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art selected by his eldest son, in several European trips made for the express purpose. Of domestic tastes, Mr. Le Brun has been singularly happy in his home relations, and has made strong personal friends. His wife, a woman of rarely beautiful character, died on March 24, 1895, shortly before the long-anticipated celebration of their golden wedding.

STURGIS, Russell, architect and author, was born in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 16, 1836, son of Russell Sturgis and Margaret Dawes (Appleton) Sturgis. He pursued the study of architecture in an architect's office in New York, and for a year and a half in Europe. He practiced his art from 1865 to 1880, during which time he designed many important buildings, including Battell Chapel, Farnam Hall, Durfee Hall and Lawrence Hall of Yale College; the Homeopathic Medical College and Flower Hospital, New York; the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank at Albany; and churches, business buildings, college buildings and residences in New York, Albany, Aurora, Tarrytown and Watertown, N. Y.; New Haven, Farmington and Litchfield, Conn.; Minneapolis and Louisville. In 1878 Mr. Sturgis spent some months in France, and on his return to America was appointed to the chair of architecture and the arts of design in the College of the City of New York. In 1880 he retired from his professorship and from business, on account of weak health, and went to Europe. He resided abroad about five years, during which period he renewed his early studies, and spent much time in the important architectural centres and cities rich in collections of fine art. Since the beginning of 1885 he has devoted himself to writing and to the interests of numerous societies of art and archæology. He is a fellow of the American Institute of Architects; life member of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society; honorary fellow of the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences; fellow in perpetuity and member of the corporation of the Metropolitan Museum of Art; fellow of the National Academy of Design; honorary member of the National Society of Mural Painters. He is an active member of the New York chapter of the American Institute of Architects, of the Architectural League, the Grolier Club and the Municipal Art Society; also of the University, the Century and the Players' clubs, all of New York; the Archæological Institute of America and the National Sculpture Society; the Japan Society, and the Society for the Promotion of Hellenic Studies, of London. He has been president of the Fine Arts Federation of New York since its establishment in 1895. At the reorganization of the American Institute of Architects, in 1868, when from a New York society it became an organization with chapters in the principal cities, he was secretary of the institute, while the elder Upjohn was president, and R. G. Hatfield treasurer. From the organization of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, in 1870, he was an active member of the executive committee for several years. He was president of the Architectural League of New York for four terms, from 1888 to 1892. Mr. Sturgis has written much for periodicals, and has delivered many public lectures as well as addresses before the numerous societies with which he is affiliated; his subjects being, in every instance, connected with the fine arts, and especially architecture and the kindred arts of decorative design. He was editor for decorative art and mediæval archæology of the "Century Dictionary"; editor for the fine arts of "Webster's International Dictionary," published in 1890, and editor for architecture and fine art of "Johnson's Universal Cyclopædia," edition of 1893–95. In 1868 was published his "Manual of the Jarves Collection of Early Italian Pictures," with biographical and critical notes. In October, 1896, this was followed by "European Architecture: A Historical Study," and in 1897 by an "Annotated Bibliography of Fine Art"; the first of the series of "annotated lists" of the American Library Association. Since January, 1897, he has edited the "Field of Art," a department of "Scribner's Magazine." In June, 1897, a "Dictionary of Architecture," of which Mr. Sturgis is editor, was announced in New York and London, to appear in about two years. Mr. Sturgis was married, in 1864, to Sarah, daughter of Danford N. Barney, of New York. He has received the honorary degrees of M.A. from Yale College and Ph.D. from the College of the City of New York.



Christ Church
Pittsburg, Pa.

KRAMER, George Washington, architect, was born in Ashland, O., July 9, 1847, son of Daniel and Susannah (Baughman) Kramer. His family is of German-Swiss extraction, the earliest American ancestor having been George Kraemer, who settled in eastern Pennsylvania early in the eighteenth century. Although the line of descent has not been definitely traced, several of the name have attained local celebrity. His grandfather, Peter Kraemer, of Harrisburg, Pa., was a soldier in the war of 1812, and at one time sheriff of Dauphin county; his father early removed from Pennsylvania to Ashland county, O., where he engaged in contracting and farming. Mr. Kramer's maternal grandfather, Henry Baughman, a native of Virginia, and of Swiss-German descent, early settled in Trumbull county, O., where he was married to Catherine, daughter of Casper Cline, who, with his four brothers, had come to America among the Hessian mercenaries, and joined the Americans at the earliest opportunity. George W. Kramer was educated in the public schools of his native town until his sixteenth year, when he discontinued school and began work and architectural study. With a view to obtaining a thorough practical knowledge of his profession, he engaged in business as a contractor during 1868–73. Then, opening an office in Ashland, O., he practiced architecture on his own account until 1879, when he formed an association with Jacob Snyder, a widely known designer of churches, under the style of J. Snyder & Co., which continued until 1885. From that date until 1894 he was in partnership with F. O. Weary, under the style of Kramer & Weary. This firm was dissolved upon his removal to New York city, where he is still (1899) in active professional practice. Besides notable public buildings in many states, Mr. Kramer and his associates have designed all the new buildings of Oberlin College, as well as the original buildings of Ohio Agricultural College and the college buildings at Akron, Ashland, Marietta, Mount Union, Meadville, Fostoria and other educational centres. He has also designed high and district schools and municipal buildings in many cities of Ohio and adjoining states; several of the most prominent court-houses and jails throughout the state; numerous hotels, business buildings, dwellings and factories, among which may be named the immense factories of the Dueber-Hampden watch works, the Buckeye, and others at Akron, Canton, Massillon and elsewhere. Mr. Kramer's reputation, however, lies principally in his ecclesiological achievements. An early interest in this class of work led to his association with Mr. Snyder, who, in connection with the late Hon. Lewis Miller, of Akron, O. (one of the founders and president of the Chautauqua Association), had just begun to develop the original plans of the modern church. A contemporary writer, referring to this notable departure, says: "It marked an era and an advance in church and ecclesiastical architecture such as has not been made for centuries." This system originated largely in the demand for the accommodation of the modern Sunday-school then being developed by Mr. Miller, Bishop Vincent and others. In connection with later developments of the "combination church" and the "diagonal" or "pulpit-in-the-corner" plan, originating with Mr. Kramer, this system became known throughout Christendom as the "Akron" plans or ideas, which constitute the fundamental principles of all modern ecclesiological practice. In the course of his practice, Mr. Kramer has been the architect of over 500 churches, and consulting or associate architect for as many more in nearly every state in the Union, and also in foreign lands, for all denominations and of all grades of expense. Among the most prominent may be mentioned Christ Church, Pittsburg, the finest Methodist church in the world; Union Methodist Church, Manhattan; and the Baptist Temple, Brooklyn. In the international competition held in connection with the Columbian exposition of 1893, Mr. Kramer's plans for a model Sunday-school building were awarded first place. As an expert on heating and ventilating and a constructional and sanitary engineer, Mr. Kramer is nearly as well known. He is acknowledged as the first to successfully introduce a system of mechanical ventilation in connection with warm-air furnaces, and other successful innovations and improvements in the heating and ventilating of public buildings, and has also devised new systems of constructing and securing prisons, as well as the complete sanitary arrangements therewith. These were commended by the Ohio state board as "the best in existence," and are largely the basic principles of modern construction. Mr. Kramer has published one book, "The What, How and Why of Church Building" (1897), a standard and the only work on the modern church, and has published papers and addresses on technical, scientific and architectural subjects in periodicals or read them before conventions. He was married, in 1870, to Harriet Estelle, daughter of Timothy Blackman, of Kendallville, Ind. She is a descendant of Maj. Elijah Blackman, of the revolutionary army, her eldest American ancestor being John Blackman, who came to Massachusetts between 1640 and 1650, and married the first white girl born in the colony. On the maternal side, the first ancestor was John Taylor, who came to Salem, Mass., with Gov. Winthrop, in 1630, and was lost, with many noted people, in the wreck of the famous "phantom ship." Mr. and Mrs. Kramer have two daughters, Ella Estella, wife of Rev. Levi Marshall, of Hannibal, Mo., and Lora Odessa, and one son, George Lee Kramer.

STEAD, Robert, architect, was born in New York city, Jan. 27, 1856, son of Edward Briggs and Matilda Lavinia (Hoagthrop) Stead, the former a native of New York city, the latter of Baltimore, Md. His great-grandfather, Rev. Henry Stead, was born in England, in 1774, and came to the United States in 1802, with his wife and two sons. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal church, and at one time was presiding elder of the New York conference; died at Greenwich, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1854. His son, Robert, grandfather of Mr. Stead, was a prominent merchant in New York city. Edward Briggs Stead was a captain in the 2d New York regiment, afterwards 83d, during the civil war. Robert Stead received his education in the public schools of New York city and the College of the City of New York, where he was graduated in 1871. After leaving college he entered the office of William Appleton Potter, to study architecture, remaining until he accepted a position as draughtsman in the supervising architect's office of the treasury department at Washington, where he remained nine years, at the end of that period beginning independent practice. Among the buildings erected by him in Washington are the chapel and mission house of Epiphany Church, office buildings, residences and the rectory of St. James's Church. He is treasurer of the Public Art League of the United States, has been director of the American Institute of Architects, and has been president, secretary and treasurer of the Washington chapter of the institute. He is chairman of the house and library committee of the American Institute of Architects. He is a member of the house committee of the Cosmos and Chevy-Chase clubs, and is fond of golf, tennis, hunting and other outdoor sports. He is an amateur photographer of more than average ability, and derives great pleasure from this pursuit. Mr. Stead has traveled abroad several times, visiting all the countries on the continent east of Russia. He is a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church. He was married, in Washington, April 5, 1882, to Mary, daughter of William Q. and Elizabeth A. Force, granddaughter of Peter Force, the historian, and great-granddaughter of William Force, of New Jersey, a soldier in the revolutionary war. They have five children, four sons and a daughter.

Robert Stead

VAUX, Calvert, architect, was born in London, England, Dec. 20, 1824, son of Dr. Calvert Bowyer and Emily (Brickwood) Vaux. He was educated at the Merchant Tailors' School in London, and then became an articled pupil of Lewis N. Cottingham, architect, of London. Mr. Vaux came to America, in 1850, as assistant to Andrew J. Downing, the American landscape gardener, who was at that time occupied with the Smithsonian grounds at Washington, by appointment of the government. At the close of the year he became Mr. Downing's architectural partner, their joint office being at Newburg, on the Hudson. This partnership continued until Mr. Downing's death, after which Mr. Vaux carried on the business in Newburg for some years, and published his book, "Villas and Cottages." In 1857 he moved to New York city, being engaged as architect for the Bank of New York, and until his death remained a resident of that city. In partnership with Frederick Law Olmsted, under the firm-name of Olmsted, Vaux & Co., Mr. Vaux and Mr. Olmsted made plans for Central park, Riverside park and Morningside park, New York city; Prospect park, Brooklyn; parks at Chicago, Ill.; Bridgeport, Conn.; the New York state reservation at Niagara. He also made plans for many country-places for prominent men, among the number being W. B. Ogden, in New York city; Samuel J. Tilden, Yonkers; G. G. Haven, Lenox. Mr. Vaux was one of the architects for the first buildings for the Museum of Art in Central park, and the Museum of Natural History in Manhattan square, New York city. He also made the plans for eleven buildings for the Children's Aid Society in New York. His latest works were plans for down-town city parks in New York, made in conjunction with Samuel Parsons, Jr. Mr. Vaux held, at the time of his death, the following public positions: landscape architect to the commissioners of the state reservation at Niagara; landscape architect to the department of public parks, New York city; member of consolidation inquiry commission of the Greater New York. He was a member of the National Sculpture Association, Municipal Art Society, Century Club, and a fellow of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. Mr. Vaux had the genuine creative faculty which gave the stamp of originality to all his work, and a severity which preserved it from anything like eccentricity or extravagance; and while thus fully equipped on the artistic side, he had a fertility of resource and an unflagging industry which enabled him to grapple successfully with all the complicated practical problems of his profession. In 1854 Mr. Vaux was married to Mary Swan, daughter of James S. McEntee, of Rondout, N. Y. Two sons and two daughters—C. Bowyer Vaux, Downing Vaux, Mrs.

H. H. Donaldson and Mrs. J. Lincoln Hendrickson—survive him. Downing Vaux is a landscape architect in New York city, who studied two years in the office of his father. He was graduated at the Columbia College School of Mines in the class of 1878. He has made the plans for parks at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Kingston, N. Y.; Nutley, N. J.; St. John, Canada, and other places, and has delivered lectures on landscape architecture at the Troy Polytechnic and at the New York University. In private life, Mr. Vaux was a man of singular modesty, gentleness and sincerity, and, while his learning and accomplishments gave him an assured position in the republic of letters and of art, his kindly and unselfish disposition endeared him to every one with whom he was closely associated. As a city official, he was a model of intelligent zeal and sturdy integrity, and no man in public life was ever more loyal to his duty or to his art. More than once, when some construction affecting the design of the parks was undertaken against his advice, he promptly resigned; but in every instance he was quickly reinstated, in obedience to a vigorous demand of the people of the city, who felt assured that while his counsel prevailed their pleasure-grounds were safe. To Calvert Vaux more than to any other man New York city owes a debt of gratitude for the fact that Central Park, in spite of attacks on every side, has been held secure against harmful invasion, and has been developed strictly on the lines of its original conception. Mr. Vaux was accidentally drowned near New York, Nov. 19, 1895.

WALTER, Thomas Ustick, architect, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 4, 1804, son of Joseph S. and Deborah Walter, and was named after Rev. Thomas Ustick, pastor of the First Baptist Church in his native city, which his parents attended. He received a thorough education in English branches, and at the age of fifteen entered the office of William Strickland, a pupil of Benjamin W. Latrobe, and architect of the mint and other buildings in Philadelphia. He acquired a general knowledge of the profession of architecture, and then resumed his general studies, pursuing them for seven years, and gaining a practical knowledge of the several branches of mechanical construction. He took an elaborate course in mathematics, a science for which he had a predilection, and also studied landscape painting in water-colors under William Mason, a celebrated teacher. Mr. Walter re-entered Mr. Strickland's office in 1828, and spent two years in the specific study of architecture, beginning professional practice in 1830. His first important work was the Philadelphia county prison (Moyamensing), designed in 1831, and constructed under his supervision in that year. In 1833 he submitted a design for the Girard College for Orphans, which was adopted, and this fact greatly increased his patronage after the structure was finished. In 1838 he was sent to Europe by the board of directors to examine "the practical workings of the various devices and appointments for health, convenience and comfort in the principal seats of learning in Great Britain and the continent." He presented an elaborate report to the directors, which became their guide in finishing and fitting up the college. The next important work was a design for a break-water at La Guayra, Venezuela. Among his works of private practice were St. George's hall, the Preston Retreat, the Philadelphia Savings Bank, the Debtors' Apartment, several churches in Philadelphia, the Chester County Bank and the Biddle and Cowperthwaite villas on the Delaware river. Many of the buildings designed by him were in the pure classic style, and he became known as the most strenuous advocate of this style of architecture. A design for the extension of the national capitol was approved, and in 1848 Pres. Fillmore appointed him to superintend the construction of the same. This was the most important labor of his life, and it has been said that of all the American architects of that date he was the best fitted to undertake the work. "The boldness of his composition evinces his skill as a designer and his confidence in himself. . . . Much as we pride ourselves upon the advances made in architectural design, we have nothing to show more nobly simple and well studied than this." Fergusson, the historian of architecture, has said: "There are few buildings erected in modern times which possess to a greater extent than the capitol at Washington appropriateness of purpose combined with the dignity necessary for the senate house of a great nation. It has not the variety and richness of detail of our Parliament House, but it is a far statelier building. . . . It wants but very little to enable it to obtain to very high rank amongst the buildings of its class in other parts of the world." Mr. Walter held the position for fourteen years, and during that period he planned and executed the iron dome of the capitol, the east and west wings of the patent office, the extension of the general post-office, the government Hospital for the Insane, the repairs of the congressional library and the new treasury building. He also designed the marine barracks at Brooklyn, N. Y., and Pensacola, Fla. After his return to Philadelphia he did little professional work; but for a short time before his death he was connected with John McArthur, Jr., designer and architect of the new city hall. In 1829 Mr. Walter was elected a member of the Franklin Institute of Pennsylvania; subsequently became one of its board of managers, and in 1846 chairman of the board. In 1836, and from time to time after that, he delivered lectures on architecture before that society; and in the "Journal" of the institute, a periodical to which he frequently contributed, his name appearing as professor of architecture, although no professorship had been established. He was one of the founders (1837) of the American Institute of Architects, and as secretary signed the circular calling a meeting to organize the same. On the resuscitation of the organization, in 1857, he was elected a fellow, and in 1876 was elected president, succeeding Richard Upjohn. This office he held continuously until his death. He also became a member of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia. In 1860 he delivered a course of lectures on architecture at Columbian University, Washington, D. C.; also in Philadelphia and vicinity. The honorary degree of M.A. was conferred upon him by Madison University, N. Y., in 1849; that of Ph.D. by the University of Lewisburg, Pa., in 1853; and that of LL.D. by Harvard University in 1857. He was active in religious work wherever he lived; was for many years clerk of the Spruce Street Baptist Church, Philadelphia, and superintendent of its Sunday-school; in Washington, at the E Street Baptist Church, had a large Bible class of young men; and, on returning to Philadelphia, was deacon in the Second Church of Germantown, and later in the Memorial Baptist Church. He was a man of commanding presence, dignified manners and great modesty. He was twice married: first, to a daughter of Robert Hancock, and again, to a daughter of Dr. Gardiner, both of Philadelphia, Pa. He had twelve children. Mr. Walter died in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 30, 1887.

Tho. U. Walter

SULLY, Thomas, architect, was born at Mississippi City, Miss., Nov. 24, 1855, son of George Washington and Harriet Jane (Green) Sully. His father was a native of Norfolk, Va., and of English parentage, and his grandfather, Chester Sully, was a prominent landholder and speculator. His mother was a descendant of the famous Green family, so conspicuous in revolutionary times. His great-uncle, Thomas Sully, was a renowned artist, once having been given sittings for a portrait by Queen Victoria. Thomas Sully received a liberal education, and at the age of twenty began his architectural studies in the office of Laimour & Wheelock, Austin, Tex. He afterwards studied with H. R. Marshall and J. Morgan Slade, noted New York architects. In 1881 he opened an office in New Orleans, and from that time has met with remarkable success. He has had various partners, always, however, remaining the head of the firm as well as the moving spirit. Since the beginning of his professional career in New Orleans, he has designed and erected almost every structure of importance. Mr. Sully is one of the few architects of modern times who combines a thoroughly business mind with his artistic and technical training. His public buildings are the finest in the South, among which may be mentioned, the Hennen Building (office building), which was a great stimulant to the city's growth; the Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance building; the Morris building (another office building); the New Orleans National Bank; the Whitney National Bank; the Milliken Memorial Hospital; the New St. Charles Hotel, built at a cost of $1,000,000; the Tulane Medical College; the Cosmopolitan Hotel; the Crescent and Tulane theatres, and many other public buildings. He also built Lookout Inn at Lookout mountain, and the Vicksburg Hotel at Vicksburg, Miss. In addition to his professional work, he has handled large sums of money for men of wealth, in the way of building commercial and manufacturing structures, such as erecting and managing for four years the Caffrey Central Sugar Refinery, near Franklin, La., which involved $500,000. He is a director of several of the city's financial institutions, and has large business interests. He is an enthusiastic yachtsman, having designed and built several well-known yachts, and is one of the ex-commodores of the Southern Yacht Club. Mr. Sully was married, in 1884, to Mary Eugenia Rocchi, of an old Louisiana family. They have one daughter.

Thos. Sully

FREDERICK, George Aloysius, architect, was born in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 16, 1842, son of John M. and A. Margaret Frederick, of German descent. He was educated in the school of the Christian Brothers in Baltimore, and in 1858 entered, as a pupil, the office of Lind & Murdoch, leading architects of the period, and favorably known throughout that section of the country. Students in those days had not the advantage of the admirable architectural schools now so common, so he remained in this office for four years, gaining the experience which a large, varied and important class of work afforded. In 1862 (before he had reached his majority) he entered into public competition for a new city hall, projected for his native city. His designs were selected as the best, and the premium and the execution of the work were awarded to him. This important work, retarded considerably in its beginning by reason of the civil war and by other local causes, was not actively pushed until 1866, and was not completed until 1875. During all that period he was in charge as architect. The building was considered to be the finest and most complete municipal structure of the period in the United States, and had an additional celebrity as being the only public building of magnitude ever erected within the appropriation. The amount assigned was $2,500,000, but of this sum nearly $200,000 was turned back into the city treasury as unexpended balance by the commission and the architect in charge. For many years Mr. Frederick designed and had charge of the various architectural embellishments of Druid hill, Patterson, and other of the public parks of Baltimore. The Madison avenue and the Mount Royal avenue gateways of the former, the principal gateway of Patterson park and the Lookout tower of Federal hill park are to be specially noted; also numerous other structures, such as pavilions and fountains. Among the more important works in Baltimore that have been designed by and under Mr. Frederick are the U. S. Marine and the St. Joseph's hospitals, Baltimore City College, Whiteford Hall, St. Pius', St. James', St. Theresa's and Holy Cross Roman Catholic churches, Greisenheim (a home for aged Germans), First National Bank, the Abell block of warehouses, the Gottschalk, Donnell and "German Correspondent" buildings, Bible House, Chesapeake and Potomac telephone exchange, besides the residences on the Potomac and on Chesapeake bay of A. S. Abell, Capt. John W. Hall, Gen. J. L. Donaldson, Nicholas Popplein, George Bauerschmidt, John F. Wiessner, Dr. Hiram Woods, Jr.; the residences of Charles Baker, Aberdeen, Md.; George Baker, Havre de Grace; W. Headington, Walbrook, and numerous others. In Anne Arundel county, St. Mary's Hall and the renovated state house (both at Annapolis) and the Maryland house of correction testify to his skill and taste. Mr. Frederick has been actively identified with and an associate and fellow of the American Institute of Architects since 1869, and a director of the institute at frequent periods. He has at various times contributed essays and papers on professional subjects to the annual conventions of the institute, as also to magazines, newspapers and other periodicals. Mr. Frederick was married, at Baltimore, in 1865, to Mary E., daughter of John M. and Mary Ann (Everist) Carr. They have one child, a daughter.

JOHNSTON, Clarence Howard, architect, was born at Okaman, Minn., Aug. 26, 1859, son of Alexander Johnston, who was a prominent journalist of that state. The son's early education was obtained in the public and high schools of his native town. His diligence and application made it possible for him to carry on his studies and at the same time earn sufficient money to pay his expenses. It was his ambition to become an architect, and upon leaving school at the age of sixteen, he entered the office of A. M. Radcliff, of St. Paul, and studied under him for three years. In 1879 Mr. Johnston entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Boston, and took a special course in architecture with high honors. Returning to St. Paul, he found employment in the office of E. P. Bassford, a leading architect, where he remained one year, when he received a favorable offer from Herter Bros., of New York city, which he accepted. He remained in New York for two years, engaged on many of the finest residences erected at that time, and then re-

Clarence H. Johnston

turned to St. Paul. While with Herter Bros., he, in connection with a few others, organized the Architectural League, which has since become one of the leading organizations of the kind in America. In St. Paul he has met with remarkable success, many of its finest public buildings and private residences having been designed by him, and his work is to be seen in other great cities of the Northwest. In 1881 he made an architectural tour through Europe, Greece and Asia Minor. He is one of the organizers and charter members of the Minnesota chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and is a director in the American Institute of Architects. Mr. Johnston was married, in 1885, to Mary L., daughter of C. B. Thurston.

BURNHAM, Daniel Hudson, architect, was born at Henderson, Jefferson co., N. Y., Sept. 4, 1846, son of Edwin and Elizabeth Keith (Weeks) Burnham, and grandson of Nathan and Rebecca (Noble) Burnham. He descends from Thomas Burnham, who landed at Cape Cod in 1635, and settled at Ipswich, Mass., whence in 1742 John Burnham, great-great-grandfather of Daniel, removing to Connecticut, then to Vermont, finally settled at Middletown. Both he and his son John were soldiers in the revolutionary war and delegates to the convention at Windsor that formed the constitution of the state, one of them writing part of that document, father and son being lawyers. The mother of Daniel H. Burnham was a daughter of Rev. Holland Weeks, of Barrington, Mass., and on her mother's side was descended from Rev. Samuel Hopkins, the original of the chief character in Mrs. Stowe's "Minister's Wooing." Nathan Burnham, in 1811, removed his family to Henderson, N. Y., and there his son Edwin grew up, was married, and lived until 1855, when he became a resident of Chicago. Daniel H. Burnham attended Snow's New Church (Swedenborgian) Academy, the Dearborn and Jones public schools, and later the Chicago High School. In 1864–66 he attended the New Church School at Waltham, Mass., and during all these years studied drawing constantly, giving some time and thought to architecture during his last year at Waltham. He returned to Chicago at the age of twenty-one; spent a year in the office of Loring & Jenney, architects, and later went to Nevada, where he passed a year in a mining camp. In December, 1870, he entered the office of Gustav Laureau, in Chicago, and subsequently worked under John M. Van Osdel, H. B. Wheelock and Carter, Drake & Wight. In 1873 Mr. Burnham formed a partnership with John W. Root, who had been a fellow pupil, and this lasted for eighteen years, during which period they built structures in all parts of the United States, the aggregate value exceeding $40,000,000, and introduced the use of steel frames for large office buildings. In the autumn of 1890 Burnham & Root were made consulting architects of the World's Columbian exposition in Chicago, and a few weeks later Burnham was appointed chief of construction. Root, whose part in the preliminary plans was small, died early in January, 1891. In that month Mr. Burnham organized the corps of architects, and in association with Olmsted & Codman, as landscape architects, proceeded to transform the prairie land of 600 acres. Ground was broken in February; nearly 20,000 men were set to work, and in twenty-one months' time the exposition was opened to the world. The amount expended under Mr. Burnham was about $20,000,000, and while the exposition lasted he had in his organization about 6,000 men. In March, 1893, his services were formally recognized by nearly 400 leading men, representing many countries and states, who tendered him a banquet at Madison Square Garden, New York city, and presented him with a loving cup. Harvard and Yale conferred on him the degree of M.A. in 1893, and Northwestern University honored him with the degree of D.S. in 1894. Among the buildings planned and constructed by Burnham & Root are: the National Bank of Illinois; Chemical Bank; Montauk block; the Rialto; Rookery; Rand & McNally; Phœnix; Calumet and Counselman buildings; the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy general offices; Masonic Temple; Woman's Temple; Insurance Exchange, and the Calumet Club-house. Among those designed and constructed by Mr. Burnham alone are: the Illinois Trust and Savings Bank; Merchants' Savings and Trust Co.; the Fidelity, the Northern and many other buildings, besides important structures in all the great cities of the United States. Mr. Burnham has been president of the Illinois chapter of the American Institute of Architects, of the Western Association of Architects and of the American Institute of Architects. He has been, at one time or another, a member of the Chicago, Union League, University, Argo, Literary, Quadrangle and Athletic clubs, all of Chicago; the Union and Century clubs, New York city; the Glen View, Golf, Country and Boat clubs, of Evanston; the Ellicott Club, of Buffalo, and the Union Club, of Kansas City, Mo. He was married in Chicago, Jan. 20, 1876, to Margaret Sebring, only daughter of John B. and Ophelia (Graham) Sherman. Her father organized, and still controls, the great stock yards and transit business of the city. They have three sons and two daughters.

D. H. Burnham

THOMPSON, William Tappan, journalist, was born at Ravenna, O., Aug. 31, 1812, of Irish and American parentage. He was the first white child born on the Western Reserve. His early years were spent partly in his native place and partly in Philadelphia, Pa. Having lost his parents at an early age, he was obliged to support himself, and while still a boy sought employment on the Philadelphia "Chronicle." He did not remain long at any one calling, but engaged in whatever happened to turn up, and, meantime, his unusual cleverness and attractive manners made him a universal favorite. For a time he was secretary to Gov. Westcott, of Florida, with whom he studied law. He served as a volunteer in the Seminole war in 1835–36, and then engaged in journalistic work at Augusta and Macon, Ga., until 1838. Then removing to Madison, Ga., he conducted the "Miscellany," in which his well-known humorous work, "Major Jones' Courtship," first appeared, as a series of papers entitled "Major Jones' Letters." In 1850 he founded the "Morning News" at Savannah, Ga., and edited this journal until his death, only leaving it during the period of the civil war, when he served in the Confederate army. After the war he took part in the political activity of Georgia, serving as warden of the port of Savannah; delegate to the national Democratic convention of 1868, and member of the state constitutional convention of 1877. He was the author of a number of widely-read humorous works, entitled "Major Jones' Courtship," "Major Jones' Chronicles of Pineville," "Major Jones' Sketches of Travel," "The Live Indian: A Farce," and "John's Alive; or, the Bride of a Ghost, and other Sketches" (posthumous, 1883). He also dramatized successfully "The Vicar of Wakefield," and edited "Hotchkiss's Codification of the Statute Laws of Georgia" (1845). He died at Savannah, Ga., March 24, 1882.

BYRNE, John, physician, was born at Kilkeel, county Down, Ireland, Oct. 13, 1825, son of Stephen and Elizabeth Byrne. His father, who was a well-known merchant, gave him every available educational advantage at the Diocesan Seminary of Belfast, and subsequently with private tutors. At the age of sixteen he was matriculated at the Royal Belfast Institution, and later entered the General Hospital as a medical student. During the succeeding five years his medical studies were pursued in the universities of Dublin and Glasgow, and completed at Edinburgh, where he was graduated in 1846. His course of study all through was based on the curriculum of the British navy, for which he had prospects of an appointment. At that period a longer probation and many extra branches not included in the ordinary medical course were required of candidates for such a position. During the Irish famine in 1846–47, he received his first professional distinction in an appointment to full charge of one of the temporary fever hospitals. Here his extensive hospital practice enabled him to discharge his every duty with marked success until the close of the epidemic, when he received high commendations from the authorities. In 1848 he came to the United States, and, although soon after his arrival he received his longed-for appointment to the British navy, he decided to remain. He, therefore, settled in Brooklyn, N. Y., where he has since practised his profession. In 1853, with a view to enlarging his professional associations, he was graduated at the New York Medical College. In 1857–58, in conjunction with the late Dr. Daniel Ayres, Dr. Lewis Bauer, and a few generous lay friends, he obtained a charter for the Long Island College Hospital, which he had helped to organize. About this period, owing to improved methods of investigation regarding the diseases of women, he decided to devote himself to the study and practice of this specialty; and one of his earliest contributions to gynecological literature on pelvic hæmatocele, read before the New York Academy of Medicine in 1860, was reprinted in various medical journals, both in the United States and Europe. This was pronounced by the medical press to be "the best essay on the subject in the English, or, perhaps, in any language." Since then his original papers and clinical reports on subjects connected with his specialty have been numerous and of acknowledged merit. In 1868 he was appointed surgeon-in-chief to St. Mary's Hospital for Women, a position which he still occupies. In 1882, on the completion of the first wing of St. Mary's Hospital on St. Mark's avenue, he was intrusted with the duty of organizing its medical and surgical staff. In 1869 he undertook an exhaustive series of experiments in electro-physics, with the hope of being able to devise or construct a more perfect apparatus than it was then possible to procure for the generation of heat by the galvanic current; and in 1876 he forwarded to the centennial exhibition at Philadelphia his well-known electro-thermal battery for surgical operations. The remarkable power of this little apparatus was then demonstrated before a select assemblage of scientists, including the late Emperor Dom Pedro, Sir William Thompson and others, all of whom were lavish in their expressions of approval. Through its agency and by ingeniously devised instruments of his own construction, he is said to have operated more frequently and with greater success in a class of diseases otherwise incurable, viz., uterine cancer, than any other living surgeon. His remarkable statistics of nearly 400 operations for cancer, published in 1889, are now of world-wide note. By his manipulation of the electric cautery and its successful application in this important class of women's ailments, he has obtained the fullest recognition, not only here, but also abroad, where he is looked upon as *facile princeps* in this branch of uterine surgery. When visiting Paris in 1890, he operated in the Broca Hospital, by invitation of Prof. Pozzi, and again in 1896 he enjoyed the rare and exceptional compliment of being invited by the late Prof. Péan, Prof. Ségond, Dr. Aubeau and others to demonstrate his peculiar method of operating at the International and Salpetrière hospitals in the presence of large and enthusiastic audiences, comprising the leading surgeons of the French capital. In 1896 the College of St. Francis Xavier conferred on him the degree of LL.D. He is a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, of the American Medical Association, surgeon-in-chief to St. Mary's Maternity, chief of gynecological department and president of the faculty of St. Mary's Hospital, ex-president of the American Gynecological Society, ex-president of the New York Obstetrical Society, corresponding member of the Gynecological Society of Boston, ex-president of the Brooklyn Gynecological Society and member of the State and King's County Medical societies. Dr. Byrne still continues actively engaged in hospital, office and consultation practice.

J Byrne

BULL, Charles Stedman, physician, was born in New York city, April 21, 1846, son of Henry King and Eliza (Ludlow) Bull. He is descended from the famous Capt. Thomas Bull, of the British army, who came to this country in 1632, landing in Boston, and was one of the original settlers of Hartford, Conn. One of his descendants, Capt. Caleb Bull, the great-great-grandfather of Dr. Bull, was an officer in the Connecticut line in the war of the revolution, and an original member of the Society of the Cincinnati; while Frederick Bull, a son of Capt. Caleb, served as major during the same war. On the maternal side, Dr. Bull is descended from William Ludlow, of Hill Deverill, Wiltshire, England, who settled there about the middle of the fourteenth century. His lineal descendant was Jeremiah Ludlow, who came to this country in 1693, landing in New York, and subsequently settling in Essex county, N. J. His son, Obadiah Ludlow, the maternal great-grandfather of Dr. Bull, was an officer of New Jersey troops during the war of the revolution. The parliamentary general, Sir Edmund Ludlow, and the former Earl Ludlow, were also descended from the same William Ludlow, of Hill Deverill, Wiltshire. On the maternal side, also, Dr. Bull is descended from the Marquis de Séguin de Tallerange, a French Huguenot, who fled to this country after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and who settled, in 1690, at what is now known as Seguine Point, Staten Island. Dr. Bull was educated at the French school of Prof. Elie Charlier, and was graduated at Columbia College in 1864, and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1868. He was eighteen months in Bellevue Hospital, as house physician and surgeon. He then went abroad, and spent two years in Vienna, Heidelberg, Berlin, Utrecht, Paris and London, and was a pupil of Prof. von Arlt, Prof. von Graefe and Prof. Donders. On his return, in 1871, he became assistant surgeon to the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital; until 1873 was assistant surgeon to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and was visiting surgeon to Charity Hospital, 1875 to 1880. He became full surgeon to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary in 1876, and still holds the position. He was consulting ophthalmic surgeon to the Nursery and Child's Hospital from 1876 to 1888; became consulting ophthalmic surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital for Children in 1876, which position he still holds (1899). He was adjunct professor of ophthalmology at Bellevue Hospital Medical College from 1880 to 1888; was appointed professor of ophthalmology, medical department, University of New York, in 1888, and consulting ophthalmic surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital the same year. He is professor of ophthalmology in the Cornell University Medical College, and consulting ophthalmic surgeon to the Presbyterian Hospital. He has written "Choroiditis Following Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis" (1873); "Strychnia in Amaurosis and Amblyopia" (1873); "Retinal Hemorrhage in Diseases of the Brain, Heart and Kidneys" (1874); "Lesions of the Optic Nerve and Pupil in Diseases of the Spinal Cord" (1875); "Pathology and Therapeutics of Contused Wounds of the Eyeball" (1876); "Rare Syphilitic Neuroses of the Eye" (1877); "Influence of the Fifth Nerve in Iritis and Choroiditis" (1876); and "Symptomatology and Pathology of Intracranial Tumors" (1875). He is one of the authors of the "Translation of Stellwag's Treatise on Diseases of the Eye," editor of the third and fourth American editions of J. Soelberg Wells' "Treatise on Diseases of the Eye," and author of numerous original papers on diseases of the eye in American and foreign medical journals; is assistant collaborator of Foster's "Encyclopædia Medical Dictionary," for which he wrote all the part relating to the diseases of the eye and ear, and of the system of diseases of the eye of Norris and Oliver. In addition to hospital practice, he has a large private practice in his specialty. He is a member of the American Medical Association, New York Academy of Medicine, New York Pathological Society, New York County Medical Society, New York Ophthalmological Society, American Ophthalmological Society, New York State Medical Association, Huguenot Society of America, Society of Colonial Wars, Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and of the University and Century clubs. Dr. Bull was married, in 1882, to Mary Kingsbury, daughter of Hon. Frederick J. Kingsbury, of Waterbury, Conn.

PARKER, Willard, surgeon, was born at Hillsboro, Hillsboro co., N. H., Sept. 2, 1800, son of Jonathan and Hannah (Clark) Parker. The family, on his father's side, emigrated from England to Massachusetts in 1640, and settled at Chelmsford, Middlesex co., as farmers. Col. Moses Parker, a great-uncle of Willard Parker, distinguished himself in the French war, and taking the popular side when the revolution broke out, was made prisoner at Bunker Hill, and died in Boston, July 4, 1776. The maternal grandfather of Willard Parker, Capt. Peter Clark, fought under Stark at Bennington, and was at the surrender of Burgoyne. Dr. Parker's father, who was a farmer, returned to Chelmsford when his son was five years of age, and the latter being the oldest son, worked on the farm most of the time until he was nineteen years of age. He then took charge of a district school, in order to earn money to pay his way through college. He was graduated at Harvard in 1826, and then took charge of a school at Charlestown, Mass. Meantime he had attended the lectures of Dr. John C. Warren, professor of surgery at Harvard, whom he had aided in the anatomical department, and in the spring of 1827 he was appointed house-physician in the U. S. Marine Hospital at Chelsea, Mass. In the winter of 1828–29 he became the private pupil of Dr. Warren, and in the latter year served as house-surgeon in the Massachusetts General Hospital, being the first to hold that position. He received the degree of A.M. from Harvard in 1829, and the degree of M.D. in 1830 from the same institution. In 1829–30 he delivered a course of lectures on anatomy in the Vermont Medical School at Woodstock. In June, 1830, he was appointed to the chair of anatomy in the Berkshire Medical College, Pittsfield, Mass., continuing to lecture at Woodstock, and in 1832 became lecturer on surgery as well as anatomy at Pittsfield. In 1836 he accepted the chair of surgery in the medical college at Cincinnati, O.; but the climate was unfavorable to his health, and in 1839 he removed to New York, to take the chair of surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He held this chair until 1880, when he was appointed professor of clinical surgery in the same institution, and served for ten years, resigning when he was made professor emeritus. In 1840 he had some interesting cases taken from the city dispensaries to the college, then in Crosby street, where the anatomical theatre offered superior advantages for making diagnoses and performing operations before the whole class, and thus established the first college clinic in the United States. In 1845 the city almshouse was placed under a board of governors. In 1845 Dr. Parker was appointed on a committee to consider the status of the city almshouse and present a plea for its organization; and when, in 1847, the almshouse became Bellevue Hospital, he was appointed a visiting surgeon. In 1856 he received a similar appointment to the New York Hospital. In 1865 he succeeded Dr. Valentine Mott as president of the New York State Inebriate Asylum. Furthermore, he was consulting surgeon at Bellevue, Mount Sinai, St. Luke's, Roosevelt and New York hospitals, and was an honorary member of many American and foreign medical societies. He aided in organizing the New York Pathological Society, the Society for Widows and Orphans of Medical Men, the New York Academy of Medicine, of which he was president for many years, and the New York city board of health. He was active also in religious, charitable and educational work. He was one of the most eminent surgeons of his day, and among his contributions to the art of surgery were the operations of cystotomy, for the relief of chronic cystitis, and that for the cure of abscess of the appendix vermiformis. Among his monographs contributed to medical journals are: "Cystotomy" (1850); "Spontaneous Fractures" (1852); "Concussion of Nerves" (1856); "Ligature of the Subclavian Artery" (1864), and a lecture on "Cancer" (1873). Princeton College gave him the degree of LL.D. in 1870, and the Willard Parker Hospital for Contagious Diseases was erected and named in his honor. Dr. Parker was twice married; first, in 1839, to Caroline Allen of Massachusetts; second to Henrietta Bissell. He had one son and five daughters. Dr. Parker died in New York city, April 25, 1884.

Willard Parker

LUSK, William Thompson, physician and educator, was born at Norwich, Conn., May 23, 1838, son of Sylvester Graham and Elizabeth Freeman (Adams) Lusk. His father (1805–40) was a well-known merchant of Connecticut, and a member of the firm of Lusk, Lathrop & Co. After receiving the rudiments of a school education at Rev. Albert Spooner's school in Norwich, William T. Lusk attended Dr. Anthon's Grammar School, in New York city, and Russell's Military Academy, New Haven, Conn., and entered Yale College in the fall of 1855. Owing to an affection of the eyes he left college at the end of the freshman year, and after a year in business went abroad for treatment at the hands of Maunoir, of Geneva, Switzerland, one of the most celebrated oculists of his day. In 1858 he began the study of medicine in Heidelberg, and remaining there two years went for another year's work to Berlin. On his return to America in 1861, he enlisted in the 79th New York infantry, Highlanders, and immediately went to the front. He served on the staff of Gen. Isaac I. Stevens for a considerable time preceding that officer's death, Sept. 1, 1862. On Sept. 19, 1861, he was commissioned second lieutenant, and on Feb. 24, 1862, captain, resigning in February, 1863, at the request of Gov. Morgan, to take command of a regiment then recruiting in New York city. He, however, accepted instead, the appointment of adjutant-general, with the rank of captain, on the staff of Gen. Daniel Tyler, and served from June to September, 1863. Capt. Lusk several times received honorable mention for conspicuous gallantry on the field. At the battles of Antietam and James Island he performed the duties of aide at the constant risk of his life, and at the first battle of Bull Run he carried his captain, badly wounded, off the field, walking backward to avoid being shot in the back. Among other notable actions in which he participated were, Blackburn Ford, Port Royal, second Bull Run, Chantilly, South Mountain, and Fredericksburg. Several times he narrowly escaped severe wounds, yet despite that three-fourths of his regiment were killed, he was preserved unharmed. During the draft riots in New York city in 1863, Capt. Lusk commanded two companies of troops, and rendered valuable services in the pacification of the city. Resigning from the army Sept. 17, 1863, when his regiment was placed on the inactive list, he entered Bellevue Medical College, New York city, and was duly graduated, in the following year, valedictorian of his class. He then went abroad for further study, spending four months in Edinburgh under Sir James Y. Simpson; six months in Paris, four in Vienna, under Carl Braun, and two in Prague under Seifert. On his return to America he settled in Bridgeport, Conn., where he practiced medicine during 1865-66, in association with Dr. Robert Hubbard; then, removing to New York city, he formed a partnership with Dr. Fordyce Barker, which lasted for seven years. During 1869-71 he was professor of physiology and microscopic anatomy in the Long Island Hospital Medical College, and in the winter of 1870-71, at the request of Dr. O. W. Holmes, delivered a course of lectures on physiology, in the Harvard Medical School. It was expected that he would be called to a professorship there, but owing to an unforeseen delay in this action, he accepted the proffered chair of obstetrics and the diseases of women in Bellevue Hospital Medical College, as successor to Dr. George T. Elliot, deceased. Only a few hours after his acceptance, the invitation arrived from Harvard; thus he was destined to remain in New York, holding this chair until the time of his death. Dr. Lusk was visiting physician to the New York Nursery and Children's Hospital, and to the New York Charity Hospital (1870-71), and obstetric surgeon of Bellevue Hospital (1871-73). During the latter years he was also co-editor, with Dr. James B. Hunter, of the "New York Medical Journal." Among other professional appointments, he was at various times consulting physician to the Maternity Hospital and Foundling Asylum, visiting obstetrician to the Emergency Hospital; gynæcological surgeon to St. Vincent's Hospital, and consulting obstetrician to the Lying-in Hospital. He was an honorary fellow of the Edinburgh and London obstetrical societies; a corresponding fellow of the Paris and Leipsic obstetrical societies, and of the Paris Academy of Medicine. In 1874-75 he was a vice-president of the New York Obstetrical Society; in 1889, president of the New York State Medical Society; in 1890, honorary president of the obstetrical and gynæcological section of the tenth international medical congress in Berlin, and in 1894 president of the American Gynæcological Society. From 1889 until his death, he was president of the faculty of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College. Dr. Lusk was also a member of the military order of the Loyal Legion. As a surgeon and practitioner he was noted for rapidity and precision of diagnosis, and a skill in operating which was the perfection of science. He was the first surgeon in America to successfully perform the Cæsarian section, and although he repeated the operation many times, death resulted in a very small percentage of his cases. In 1872 he received the honorary degree of A.M. from Yale University, which also created him LL.D. in 1894. His published writings are very numerous, and widely recognized as authority in professional circles. His principal work is the "Science and Art of Midwifery" (5th edition 1897), which has been translated into French, Italian, Spanish, Arabic and other languages. He was also the author of: "Histological Doctrines of M. Robin"; "Uræmia a Common Cause of Death in Uterine Cancer"; "Irregular Uterine Action During Labor"; "Inquiry into the Pathology of Uterine Cancer"; "Clinical Report of the Lying-in Service at Bellevue Hospital for 1873"; "Origin of Diabetes, with Some New Experiments Regarding the Glycogenic Function of the Liver"; "Cephalotribes and Cephalotripsy"; "Genesis of an Epidemic of Puerperal Fever"; "Morphia in Childbirth"; "Nature, Causes and Prevention of Puerperal Fever"; "Necessity of Caution in the Employment of Chloroform During Labor," and "Description of a New Cephalotribe Weighing Less than Two Pounds." His paper on the "Nature, Causes and Prevention of Puerperal Fever," first read before the international medical congress at Philadelphia, in 1876, was one of the first to support the germ theory of disease, and attracted wide notice at the time. Dr. Lusk's charming personality, affability of manner and gentle, helpful character endeared him to all his associates, and made him an eminent success, both as practitioner and educator. He was twice married: first, May 4, 1864, to Mary Hartwell, daughter of Simeon B. Chittenden, of Brooklyn, N. Y. (she died Sept. 13, 1871, leaving two sons and two daughters); and, second, June 14, 1876, to Mrs. Matilda (Myer) Thorn of New York city, who died in 1892. Dr. Lusk died suddenly in New York city, June 12, 1897.

William T. Lusk

HAMMOND, William Alexander, surgeon-general, U. S. army, was born at Annapolis, Md., Aug. 28, 1828. His ancestor, Gen. John Hammond, of the British army, acquired large grants in Anne Arundel county, Md., from the crown and from Lord Baltimore; his mother was a niece of William Pinkney, U. S. senator and minister to England. His father, Dr. John W. Hammond removed, in 1835, to Harrisburg, Pa., where the son received an academic education. He began his medical studies early; took the degree of M.D., in 1848, at the University of the City of New York, and for another year attended the clinical classes of the Pennsylvania Hospital. Entering the army as an assistant surgeon, he served for three years in New Mexico, and, after a visit to Europe, at West Point, at Fort Meade in Florida, at Fort Riley in Kansas, as a medical director of the Sioux expedition, with the troops who built a road to Bridger's Pass in the Rocky mountains, and at Fort Mackinac in Michigan. During the eleven years of his army experience he gave much attention to physiology and physiological chemistry, and published numerous monographs, some of which were reprinted in England, and translated into French and German, gaining him much repute as an original worker in medicine; one of them, on "Albumen, Starch and Gum as Food," received the first prize of the American Medical Association. While on the frontier, he made large collections of the fauna of the newly-explored regions, and presented them to the Smithsonian Institution and the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences. On Oct. 31, 1860, he resigned from the army, and accepted the chair of anatomy and physiology in the University of Maryland. On the outbreak of hostilities, six months later, he returned to the army, "at the foot of the roll of assistant-surgeons"; was assigned to duty with Gen. Patterson, and organized hospitals at Hagerstown, Frederick and Baltimore. He was soon transferred to Gen. Rosecrans at Wheeling, who made him medical inspector of camps and hospitals. The reforms he initiated attracted the attention of the sanitary commission, whose officers, backed by Gen. McClellan, strenuously urged his appointment to the new post of surgeon-general. Receiving this, with the rank of brigadier, in April, 1862, he found the labors involved herculean. The affairs of the bureau were in arrears, and small provision had been made to meet the terrible emergency; the medical department was organized for an army of 15,000, and he had to make it equal to the requirements of 1,000,000. In two months his eight clerks had been increased to sixty, the machinery of the office had been extended and sub-bureaus created. How he rose to the occasion, brought order out of chaos, and rendered momentous services to the army and the country is part of the national history; less appreciated were the difficulties he met and the jealousies he inevitably aroused. To mention but two points: he organized and founded the Army Medical Museum, called by the senate military committee, long after, "an institution universally admitted to be one of the proudest scientific monuments of any age or country"; and he originated the ambulance corps, which was not adopted until after his displacement. Dr. Bellows, president of the sanitary commission, called him "the best friend the soldier has in this country," and asserted that the "sick and wounded owe a hundred times over more to the government and the medical department than to all the outside influences and benevolence of the country combined, including the sanitary commission." Within a few months after Dr. Hammond's appointment, hospitals had been erected, mostly after his designs, with accommodations for over 70,000. But he had to encounter hostility, especially from the secretary of war. After two years of eminent service, he was accused of irregularities in awarding contracts, tried by court-martial, and dismissed from office in August, 1864. He was subsequently vindicated, and received official assurance that "a great wrong had been done" him. Bearing this unjust stigma, but undismayed, he entered upon the practice of his profession in New York. For a time he was in pecuniary straits, and compelled to eke out an income with his pen. Besides suggesting and planning the "Medical and Surgical History of the Rebellion," he had already published "Physiological Memoirs" (1863); "A Treatise on Hygiene" (1863); "Venereal Diseases" (1864); edited "Military, Medical and Surgical Essays" (1864), and started at least one medical journal. He now wrote on "Wakefulness" (1865); "Insanity in Its Medico-Legal Relations" (1866), and a novel, "Robert Severne" (1867). A little later he translated Meyer's "Electricity" (1869), and issued a volume on "Sleep, and Its Derangements" (1869). Fixing his attention on the specialty in which he has become famous, he delivered, in 1866–67, in the College of Physicians and Surgeons the first course of lectures ever given in New York on "Diseases of the Mind and Nervous System." In 1867 a chair of this branch was created for him in the Bellevue Hospital Medical College; this he held until 1873, and then was transferred to a similar professorship in his alma mater, the University of the City of New York, where he lectured until 1882. His "Treatise" on his chosen topic (1871) reached a ninth edition at home in 1890, is much used as a text-book in England, and has been translated into French, Italian and Spanish. He established, and for some time edited, the "Quarterly Journal of Psychological Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence"; was one of the founders of the "New York Medical Journal," and in 1870 became a physician of the New York State Hospital. In 1878, desiring no return to army service, nor any arrears of pay, he sought, and in due time obtained, his long-delayed vindication. A bill authorizing the president to review the proceedings of the court-martial and render justice passed the house unanimously, and the senate, after speeches in its favor by the leaders of both parties, with a single dissenting voice. The secretary of war, at the president's direction, then made a thorough examination of the records, and reported that the sentence ought to be set aside. On Aug. 27, 1879, Dr. Hammond was restored to his position as surgeon-general and placed on the retired list. In 1882 he and some of his colleagues in the City University resigned their chairs, and founded the New York Post-Graduate Medical School, in which he assumed the professorship of his specialty. In addition to his labors as teacher and writer, he has for many years conducted an immense private practice. To his great professional and literary success, his unusual stature and physical strength have contributed, as well as his versatile talents and enormous industry. Among his later publications are many monographs and several volumes on spiritualism, nervous derangement and insanity. One of these, "Insanity in Its Medical Relations" (1883), has been translated into Italian. He has also found time to write several novels: "Lal" (1884); "Dr. Grattan" (1884); "Mr. Oldmixon" (1885); "A Strong-Minded Woman" (1886), etc., all of which have had an extensive sale. He now conducts the Hammond Sanitarium, a large establishment in Washington, founded in 1890. His daughter, well known as the Marquise Clara Lanza, and as an author and journalist, was married to an Italian nobleman—the Marquis Manfridi Lanza di Mercato Bianco. His son, Graeme M. Hammond, is a practicing physician in New York city.

William A. Hammond

HOWE, Andrew Jackson, surgeon, was born at Paxton, Worcester co., Mass., April 14, 1825, son of Samuel H. and Elizabeth (Moore) Howe. His first American ancestor was John Howe, one of the principal settlers of Sudbury, who was a petitioner for the grant of Marlboro in 1657. One of his descendants went to Paxton in the first part of the eighteenth century, and bought a considerable tract of land, building a house upon it in 1743, where four generations of the family have lived, and which at the present time is in a good state of preservation.

Samuel H. Howe removed, about 1829, from Paxton to a farm in the neighboring town of Leicester, where he continued to reside until his death. Andrew J. Howe received his early education in the public schools of Paxton and Leicester and at Leicester Academy, and, entering Harvard College, was graduated A.B. in 1853. Previously, he had studied medicine in the office of Dr. Calvin Newton, of Worcester, and attended a course of lectures at the medical college in that city. After leaving Harvard, he continued study at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; at the College of Physicians and Surgeons and the New York Medical College, in New York; and was graduated M.D. at the Worcester Institute in 1855, accepting the position of demonstrator of anatomy in the college, and being unanimously appointed by the trustees to the chair of anatomy. Dr. Howe was invited to take charge of the surgical practice of Dr. Walter Burnham, of Lowell, during the latter's term in the state senate, after which he opened an office in Worcester. He had hardly established himself in practice when, in 1856, he accepted an invitation to lecture on anatomy before the Cincinnati Eclectic College of Medicine. Some months later he became a member of its faculty, and in 1857 removed to Cincinnati. The surgeon of the college not being able to lecture on account of illness, Dr. Howe, in addition to his own duties, performed those of professor of surgery. The double office he held during the winter. Upon the merging of the College of Medicine into the Eclectic Medical Institute, in 1859, Dr. Howe was appointed to the chair of anatomy, and later was transferred to the chair of surgery—a position he held until his death. In 1873, he brought out a "Treatise on Fractures and Dislocations." He was the author of a "Manual of Eye Surgery" (1874); "Art and Science of Surgery" (1876); "Operative Gynæcology" (1890); and "Conversations on Animal Life," for young people (1897). He was a constant contributor to and assistant-editor of the "Eclectic Medical Journal," and contributed largely to other journals popular essays on semi-scientific and literary subjects. In the progress of the years his surgical writings and editorial sketches became a store-house of reports of operative surgery, of registered observations and notes and deductions carefully compared and reduced to laws of health and disease. A large proportion of the cuts in his books and papers were of his own design, and he also showed great ability in devising improved methods and appliances in surgical science. Apart from his profession, his greatest interest was comparative anatomy, in which he received a great impetus under the instruction of Prof. Agassiz, and he never neglected an opportunity to dissect and study the organic peculiarities of any of the animals dying at the Cincinnati Zoölogical Garden: once he dissected a whale. He published autopsies on all of them, and perhaps the most widely read and circulated was his "Autopsy of an Elephant." Frequently he would go to great expense in securing rare anatomical specimens and preparations, of which he made pencil sketches for future enlargement and reproduction in permanent form. Dr. Howe was an active member of the Cincinnati Natural History Society, contributing to its meetings many papers. His many preparations and diagrams were given to this society and to the Cincinnati Eclectic Medical College. He was a member of numerous state, county and city eclectic medical societies, and was president of the national eclectic medical convention at Topeka in 1883. He was a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Cincinnati Historical and Philosophical Society, the Cuvier Society and many other local societies. His generous sympathy with mankind found expression in kindly manners and genial and noble social intercourse. His scholarly attainments and ability as a speaker and demonstrator gave him eminence as a teacher, while his success in his chosen work and his superior skill as an operator placed him in the front rank of surgeons. Dr. Howe was married, in 1858, to Georgiana, daughter of George S. and Lucy (Harrington) Lakin. He died in Cincinnati, O., Jan. 16, 1892.

A. J. Howe

JAMESON, Patrick Henry, physician, was born in Monroe township, Jefferson co., Ind., April 18, 1824, son of Thomas and Sallie (Humphreys) Jameson, natives of Virginia. His father was a thrifty and intelligent farmer; his grandfather, Thomas Jameson, was a revolutionary soldier; and his great-grandfather, John Jameson, a native of Ireland, came to America when a child, and after living a short time near York, Pa., removed to Virginia. His maternal grandfather was William Humphreys, son of John Humphreys, son of Louis Duke Humphreys, who came from England about 1710 and settled in Virginia. While to some extent self-taught, Dr. Jameson acquired for the times a fairly good education. At the age of nineteen he went to Indianapolis, then a small town of less than 3,000 inhabitants, and there taught school for four years; meantime, beginning the study of medicine with the late Dr. John H. Sanders. He attended medical lectures at the University of Louisville and at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, where he was graduated M.D. in March, 1849. Soon afterwards he located in Indianapolis, and formed a partnership with his former preceptor, Dr. Sanders, who died the following year, leaving him a considerable practice. Although, owing to his youth and inexperience, for a time at least, his position seemed critical and trying, he sustained himself so well that during the second year he alone did more business than the firm had done for the first. He thus early came into a professional prominence which he maintained for over forty years. During the early years of his practice he encountered Asiatic cholera, a widespread epidemic of dysentery and a pernicious form of anemia, affecting women in the last months of pregnancy, which latter he was among the first to observe. In the treatment of these diseases he bore his part well, and during his subsequent long career did perhaps a larger business than any other physician of Indianapolis. Dr. Jameson is one of the few surviving charter members of the Indiana State Medical Society, organized in 1849. Among his published writings are numerous reports of the state benevolent institutions; memoirs of eminent physicians; an address on scientific medicine in its relations with quackery; and (1858) a report on veratrum viride in the treatment of typhoid and puerperal fevers. He has also frequently contributed to the daily press. He was elected by the legislature of Indiana a commissioner of the Indiana Hospital for the Insane in 1861, and was re-elected for a second term in 1865. In 1869 he was elected by the legislature president of the boards of benevolent institutions of the state, which severally had the management of the Hospital for the Insane, and the

P. H. Jameson

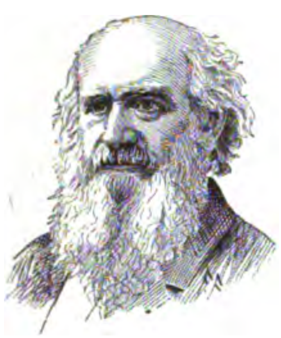
schools for the deaf and dumb and for the blind; and he was twice re-elected to this important office for terms of four years. During his eighteen years in office he did much to improve the Hospital for the Insane, and it was largely due to his efforts that its capacity was more than quadrupled and its management brought to a high standard of excellence. He served as military surgeon during the whole of the civil war, and continued until March, 1866; he organized, in 1861, the first post hospital at camp Morton; he also assisted in starting the general hospital; had charge of all unassigned troops in quarters at Indianapolis during the war, and established and conducted the post hospitals at camp Carrington and at Ekin barracks. He was ranking surgeon in charge of the Fort Donelson prisoners confined at camp Morton in 1862, and made an exceptionally satisfactory record. From 1861 to 1869 he was physician to the Indiana Institute for the Deaf and Dumb. In 1862 he was elected to the city council, of which he was a prominent member for six years, being in 1865 chairman of a committee to make a complete revision of the city ordinances; and from 1865 to 1869 he was chairman of the committee of finance. He found the city badly in debt, without credit, meeting its current liabilities with depreciated city orders at a heavy discount, and needing about $500,000 to help the families of soldiers and relieve the citizens from a draft. Nevertheless, its credit was speedily restored, and when, in 1869, he voluntarily retired from the council there was $260,000 in the treasury and but $100,000 of liabilities. In 1866 he drafted and procured the enactment of an ordinance for the establishment and maintenance of the Indianapolis City Hospital. By act of legislature in 1873 he became *ex-officio* a member of a provisional board for the erection of a hospital for insane women, being associated with the late Thomas A. Hendricks, then governor, and other state officers, and was appointed its treasurer and a member of the building committee. In 1876 he wrote a series of letters to the "Evening News" against extravagant expenditure and taxation in the city, clearly demonstrating the feasibility of a large saving, which led to a material reduction in the tax rates and to the formation of a citizens' committee, of which he was chairman, to procure suitable legislation, to limit the power of city councils and school boards and prevent excessive taxation or expenditure. This committee secured the passage of an act limiting the amount of debt for cities to two per cent. of their taxables *ad valorem*, and the annual rate of taxation to nine-tenths of one per cent. for city purposes, and one-fifth of one per cent. for the support of schools. It is still in force, and has been in part incorporated in the state constitution. On the discovery of natural gas near Indianapolis in 1887, an attempt was made to monopolize its sale, but Dr. Jameson, by his timely appeals through the press, did much toward the successful establishing of the Citizens' Gas Trust, which has since furnished abundant and cheap fuel. He has been for over thirty years a director of Butler College, and was the sole agent for the sale of its large realty holdings in Indianapolis and the erection of its buildings in Irvington. He was a prime mover in the recent organization of the University of Indianapolis, which has in all departments about 80 instructors and nearly 1,000 students. He was married, in 1850, to Maria, daughter of Ovid Butler, a prominent lawyer and the founder of Butler University. They have two daughters living, Mrs. John M. Judah and Mrs. Orville Peckham, of Chicago, and one son, Ovid Butler Jameson, a well-known attorney of Indianapolis.

POST, Wright, physician and surgeon, was born at North Hempstead, Queens co., N. Y., Feb. 19, 1766. He was educated at home by a private tutor, David Beatty, and at the age of fifteen, being advanced far beyond his years, began medical studies with the celebrated surgeon, Dr. Richard Bailey, then chief of staff of the New York Hospital. After four years of hard work, he went to London, to continue preparation under Dr. Sheldon, a celebrated teacher of anatomy and surgery, and, residing with him for the next two years, attended lectures and worked in the London hospitals. In 1787 he delivered his first course of lectures on anatomy, in spare rooms of the New York Hospital, where Dr. Bailey was teaching classes in surgery; but this beginning of a medical school was rudely interrupted by the "doctor's mob," which, excited by some scandalous report, broke into the building, and destroyed a valuable collection of anatomical and pathological specimens. In 1790 he was married to Dr. Bailey's daughter, and in the following year became his associate in practice. Dr. Bailey was then professor of anatomy and surgery in the Columbia Medical School, and, through his influence, Post was, in 1792, appointed to the newly founded chair of surgery; thus dividing the work into two departments. Meantime, Dr. Post had made a second visit to Europe, where he collected materials for a museum to aid him in his instruction, and for half a century this remained the largest anatomical cabinet in America. While abroad he also studied with the famous Dr. Cruikshank, of London. Says Dr. Valentine Mott, commenting on Post's proficiency as a surgeon: "Long before Sir Astley Cooper proved the safety of tying the carotid artery for aneurism, we have heard Dr. Post assert in his lectures that not only might one be tied for aneurism, but that both might be interrupted by ligature, and the patient recover. He operated twice on Sir Astley's plan, and saved both patients." Dr. Post performed the first operation in America for false aneurism of the femoral artery, and the second operation on record of tying the external iliac artery for inguinal aneurism, Dr. Dorsey, of Philadelphia, having performed the first: Post's was, however, by far the most difficult. Dr. Post's greatest performance was the first successful tying of the subclavian artery above the clavicle, on the scapular side of the scalene muscles, for a brachial aneurism situated so high as to make it expedient to tie this artery. This operation had been previously attempted by Cooper, Abernethy and Ramsden. Dr. Mott also claimed that Post was "entitled to credit for employing opiates in large doses in inflammatory disorders long before Dr. Armstrong published his treatise on fevers." In 1793 Dr. Bailey exchanged chairs with Dr. Post, who continued professor of anatomy until 1813, when, the school having been consolidated with the College of Physicians and Surgeons, he became professor of anatomy and physiology in the resultant Medical School of New York. Dr. Post received an honorary M.D. from the University of the State of New York in April, 1814. He published few papers of importance, and his title to fame lies almost entirely in his surgical achievements. From 1816 until his death he was a trustee of Columbia College. He was a charter member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of New York; a member of the New York Historical Society; for thirty-five years surgeon or consulting surgeon to the New York Hospital, and an active

Wright Post

officer of the New York County Medical Society. He became president of the College of Physicians and Surgeons on Dr. Bard's death, in 1821, and held the office until 1826. He died at his country home at Throgg's Neck, near New York, June 14, 1828.

POST, Alfred Charles, physician and surgeon, was born in New York city, Jan. 13, 1806, son of Joel and Elizabeth (Browne) Post. His earliest American ancestor was Richard Post, who went from England to Massachusetts, and subsequently settled on Long Island, and founded the town of Southampton. His father, a native of Long Island and a brother of the celebrated Dr. Wright Post, was an eminent merchant of the old firm of J. & J. Post, New York, and owned a fine country-seat at Fairmont, now incorporated in Riverside park, and embracing the site of Gen. Grant's tomb. Educated at Nelson's Grammar School, he completed his preparatory course at the age of twelve, and entering Columbia College two years later, was graduated in 1822. He began medical study in the office of his uncle, Dr. Wright Post, and later entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he was graduated M.D. in 1827. He then spent two years in Europe, completing his medical education by study and hospital work in Paris, Berlin and Edinburgh. In 1829 he began active professional practice in New York, and continued it to within a week of his death, devoting himself chiefly to surgery. During 1831-35 he was demonstrator of anatomy at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and in 1836 was made one of the attending surgeons of the New York Hospital, with which he was continuously connected for fifty years, holding the post of consulting surgeon at the time of his death. He was also connected with the medical staffs of St. Luke's and the Presbyterian hospitals for many years, and was consulting surgeon of the Women's Hospital. In 1847 he became professor of ophthalmic surgery at Castleton Medical College, Vermont, and next year assumed the chair of the principles and practice of surgery. He was one of the founders of the medical department of the University of the City of New York in 1851, and held the chair of surgery and pathological anatomy for many years, becoming president of the medical faculty in 1873, and emeritus professor of clinical surgery in 1875. As an instructor, he was very successful; his lectures and expositions, which were full, perspicuous and illustrated with a wealth of anecdote and apposite illustrations, were always prepared with great care, and read by him from manuscript. His aim was to impress the student mind indelibly with the principles of anatomical and surgical sciences, and few instructors have better trained the classes under their charge. Dr. Post was a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, its vice-president in 1861-66, and its president in 1867-68; was also president of the Pathological Society, and a member of the county and state medical societies of New York, the Boston Gynæcological Society, several professional organizations in Europe, and various benevolent and religious societies. In his practice he devoted especial attention to ophthalmic, aural, orthopædic and plastic surgery, unlike many surgeons, preferring to avoid a grave operation whenever possible, and also was quite successful in the surgical treatment of cicatrical contractions and deformities from burns and analagous injuries. For many years he conducted a weekly clinic at the University Medical College, and his marvelous ability to quickly and accurately perform the most delicate operations attracted large audiences of medical students, who listened attentively to his lucid comments and explanations. He was the first man in the United States to operate for stammering, and he also devised a new method of performing bi-lateral lithotomy. Possessing great mechanical ingenuity and inventive skill, he devised several valuable surgical instruments and appliances, notably one for performing his operations in lithotomy—a canula, sliding on a rod, and armed with knives on either side for dividing and making an entrance through the prostate. Dr. Post prepared complete and detailed reports of many of his more important operations, and contributed constantly to the translations of various societies and to such professional periodicals as "The New York Medical Journal," The Medical Record" and "The Archives of Clinical Surgery." Among his most brilliant articles are his "Club Foot," "Treatment of Stone in the Bladder," "Cicatrical Contractions," "Contractions of Palmar Fascia" and "Reports on Stricture of the Urethra." In 1840 he published his book, "Strabismus," with an "Appendix on Stammering," which is still referred to by surgical authorities. In 1872 he received the degree of LL.D. from the University of the City of New York. He held positions in a number of religious and charitable organizations, and was a life-long member of the Presbyterian church and an elder in the Church of the Covenant. He was also president of the New York Medical Missionary Association, and one of the directors of the Union Theological Seminary. In 1832 Dr. Post was married to Harriet, daughter of Cyrenius Beers, whom he survived nearly nine years. Of their eleven children, three sons and four daughters survived him. One of his sons, George E. Post, of the Presbyterian mission at Beyrout, Syria, became a distinguished surgeon. Dr. Post died in New York, Feb. 7, 1886.



Alfred C Post

DA COSTA, Jacob M., physician and author, was born in the island of St. Thomas, W. I., Feb. 7, 1833, son of John M. Da Costa. He was educated partly in America and partly in Europe; his preparation for a professional course having been made in the Gymnasium at Dresden, Germany, where he attained particular proficiency in modern languages and the classics. In 1852 he was graduated at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and then, going to Europe, spent one year at the University of Vienna and another in Paris, making a special study of pathology and internal medicine. He began the practice of medicine in Philadelphia in 1854, and at first devoted particular attention to diseases of the heart and lungs, a department to which he made many valuable contributions through his depth of research. In general medicine also he has always occupied a prominent position, as is evidenced by his many and long-continued connections with hospitals, public institutions and medical colleges. In 1859 he became visiting physician to the Philadelphia Hospital, so continuing for six years; in 1864 he was appointed lecturer on clinical medicine in Jefferson Medical College; in 1872 he succeeded Prof. Samuel Dickson as professor of the practice of medicine and of clinical medicine, resigning and becoming emeritus professor in 1891. During the civil war he was actively connected with military hospitals, chiefly with the one at Turner's Lane, near Philadelphia; was for a time attending physician of the Episcopal Hospital, and for over thirty years has been physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital. Dr. Da Costa is a member of numerous medical and other learned societies, both in America and abroad; notably of the Association of American Physicians, the American Philosophical Society, the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences of Boston, the New England Historico-Genealogical Society, the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences, and the Medical Society of London, England. He was president of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia (1884–85, 1895–98), and also president of the Association of American Physicians. He has been a constant contributor to "The American Journal of the Medical Sciences," "The Philadelphia Medical Times," "The Philadelphia Medical Journal," "The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal," and the "Reports of the Pennsylvania Hospital." His published writings include: "An Enquiry into the Pathological Anatomy of Acute Pneumonia" (1855); "The Physicians of the Last Century" (1857); "On Cancer of the Pancreas" (1858); "Medical Diagnosis, with Special Reference to Practical Medicine" (1864); "Inhalation in the Treatment of Diseases of the Respiratory Passages" (1867); "On Membranous Enteritis" (1871); "Internal Complications of Acute Erysipelas" (1877); "Biography of Harvey" (1879); "Nervous Symptoms of Lithæmia" (1881); and "The Albuminuria and Bright's Disease of Uric Acid and of Oxaluria" (1893). The last-named essay was instrumental in calling attention to a little-appreciated form of disease, which, in recognition of his careful investigations, is now known as "Morbus Da Costæ." His brilliant observations on the disorder he named "irritable heart," which term has been adopted by authorities, caused the complaint to become known as the "irritable heart of Da Costa." Dr. Da Costa's "Medical Diagnosis," now in its eighth American edition, has been translated into Russian, Italian and German, and has seen several editions in the latter language. In addition to a brilliant record in the field of literature, Dr. Da Costa has repeatedly lectured with great acceptance before learned bodies throughout the country. In 1874 he read a paper on "Strain and Overaction of the Heart" before the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C.; in 1888, one on the "Relation of Diseases of the Kidneys, especially Bright's Disease, to Diseases of the Heart," before the New York Pathological Society; and in June, 1897, one on "The Scholar in Medicine," before the Harvard Medical Alumni Association. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on Dr. Da Costa by the University of Pennsylvania in 1891, and by Harvard University in 1897. He enjoys the respect and confidence of both the profession and the general public, while his intellectual gifts and social graces have won him a well-deserved popularity. In 1860 he was married to Sarah, daughter of George Brinton, of Philadelphia. He has one son, Charles F. Da Costa, a member of the Philadelphia bar. His brother, Charles M. Da Costa, was one of the most eminent lawyers of New York city and a prominent trustee of Columbia University.

KEYES, Edward Lawrence, physician, was born at Fort Moultrie, Sullivan's island, Charleston harbor, S. C., Aug. 28, 1843, son of Erasmus Darwin and Caroline M. (Clarke) Keyes. The Keyes family is of New England origin. Two brothers emigrated from England early in the seventeenth century; the first, by the name of Robert Keyes, is known to have been living at Watertown, Mass., in 1633. The present member of the family is a lineal descendant of Solomon Keyes, also of Massachusetts, whose relationship to Robert Keyes is not definitely known. Erasmus Darwin Keyes, a well known general of the Federal army during the civil war, had an army life, covering a period of over thirty years, which was brilliant and varied. It included active service against the Indians; a period of four years during which he was instructor at West Point; service in the position of lieutenant-colonel and military secretary on the staff of Gen. Winfield Scott, and a notable career during the civil war, in which he rose to the rank of major-general and commanded the 4th army corps. His wife was the daughter of James B. Clarke, of New York. Edward L. Keyes entered Yale College in 1859, and was graduated there in 1863, with the degree of M.A. Two of his grandfathers and a great-grandfather were physicians and surgeons of acknowledged ability and position. It seems, therefore, that he must have inherited his taste for medical studies and his capacity for medical and surgical practice. Having concluded his course at Yale, he went to New York city, and received the degree of M.D. from the University of the City of New York in 1866. He then spent eighteen months in medical study abroad, attending the hospitals in Paris, and devoting his attention particularly to cutaneous diseases and a course of study which had previously been mapped out by his New York preceptor, Prof. William H. Van Buren, M.D., with whom, on his return in the autumn of 1867, he became associated in practice. Subsequently they became professional partners, and the relationship continued unbroken until the death of Dr. Van Buren in 1883. From 1868 to 1872 Dr. Keyes gave his services gratuitously and worked hard as an attendant in the Bellevue dispensary, and in 1871 was appointed surgeon to the Charity Hospital. In 1876 he was consulting surgeon to that institution and a visiting surgeon to Bellevue Hospital. In 1885 he became one of the surgeons of the New York Skin and Cancer Hospital and of St. Elizabeth's Hospital. In 1869 and 1870 he was professor of dermatology and instructor of surgery in Bellevue Medical College, and continued in that chair thereafter. In 1875 he was appointed adjunct-professor of surgery in the same college, under Prof. Van Buren, serving in that position until 1881. There is no doubt that the association of Dr. Keyes with Dr. Van Buren, so long and intimate, had much influence over his career. At the same time he has always been noted for his interest in his work and for his sense of responsibility. In his specialty, which is that of surgery, more especially connected with the genito-urinary system of the male, his success has been exceptional, and he has been considered for years a recognized authority, as was Dr. Van Buren, his preceptor, before him, and a peer of such men as Sir Henry Thompson, Guyon, Civiale, Mercier and Hultzman. After having devoted the larger part of his life to general practice, Dr. Keyes gave up his time entirely to his specialty, in which he became easily eminent. He was a member of the New York Surgical Society, New York Academy of Medicine, of which he was at one time vice-president, and the American Association of Genito-Urinary Surgeons, which he founded. Besides the time which he devoted to active and constantly increasing practice, he found leisure to write a number of most important works on the subject with which he was best acquainted, besides special articles in encyclopædias of medicine and surgery. His principal publications are a number of text-books, monographs and essays upon dermatology, but more especially upon the surgical maladies of the genito-urinary system in the male. Dr. Keyes was married,

Edward L Keyes

April 26, 1870, to Sarah Maria, daughter of Hamilton Loughborough, of Georgetown, D. C. They have had four children, three of whom survive; namely, Edward L., Eleanor and Agnes Franklin.

BARBER, Isaac Henry, physician and surgeon, was born at Florida, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1829, of Welsh extraction. His great-great-grandfather and first American ancestor was James Barber, who, with four brothers, went from Wales to New England. His father, William Barber, moved from Milford, Mass., to New York state. He was educated in the academy of Amsterdam, N. Y., and in 1847 began the study of medicine with Dr. Jacob G. Snell, of Port Jackson, N. Y., later going to New York and studying under Dr. R. K. Hoffman. In 1849 he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, now medical department of Columbia College, and was graduated there in 1851. Soon after graduation he became surgeon on the Vanderbilt line of steamers running to the Chagres river, and was made harbor surgeon for Chagres. Later he received an appointment on the Pacific Mail Steamship line, serving on the steamer Uncle Sam. In 1856 he settled in Brooklyn, N. Y., where, in 1861, he became a member of the Medical Society of Kings County, and, in 1889, its vice-president. In 1862, when the call for volunteers to the surgical staff of the army was made, Dr. Barber responded, and served throughout the war. In 1865 he was appointed surgeon to the Brooklyn Central Dispensary, and served in that capacity for thirty years as attending surgeon, consulting surgeon, trustee and president of both the medical staff and the board of trustees, and was also attending surgeon to the county hospital. He was a member of the Physicians' Mutual Aid Association and other medical organizations. In 1857 he was married to Jane Fremyer, of Amsterdam, N. Y., and had one son, Dr. Calvin F. Barber, who survives him. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 5, 1896.

I. H. Barber

LEVICK, James Jones, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., July 28, 1824, son of Ebenezer and Elizabeth Wetherill (Jones) Levick. The Levicks, originally from France, lived for many years in Derbyshire, England, whence in 1680 one Richard Levick, with his wife, Mary, emigrated to Delaware, settling in what is now Kent county. Their descendants figure somewhat conspicuously in the early history of Kent. One was a justice of the peace, two were members of the assembly, and one a captain in the Continental army. Dr. Levick's paternal great-grandfathers were farmers and men of wealth, owning large tracts of land in Kent county. It is on record that "Richard Levick and his wife, Mary, in 1684, in open court, donated lands on which to build the town of Dover." Ebenezer Levick, at the age of sixteen, removed to Philadelphia, and there was engaged in mercantile business for many years. His wife, Elizabeth Jones, was of Welsh descent, and among her ancestors numbered some of the earliest settlers of Merion, Pa. Her father, Isaac Jones, son of Richard and Mary (Noble) Jones, wedded Mary Wetherill; both Marys being of English descent. These ancestors were Friends, associates of William Penn, and influential in religious and civic matters in the early days of the colony. The Wetherills for three generations succeeded one another in the council of proprietors of New Jersey.

James Jones Levick was fitted for college by a private tutor, and then entered Haverford, where he was graduated in 1842. He at once took up the study of medicine, under the direction of Prof. George B. Wood, and in 1847 was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania. After a trip to Europe, he returned to Philadelphia to become assistant physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane; next becoming resident physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where he remained until 1851. He then began private practice in Philadelphia with signal success, and in the same year began giving private instruction to the summer pupils of Dr. Wood. Subsequently, associated with Drs. H. Hartshorne, Hunt, Lassiter and Penrose, he was engaged in office and other medical teaching. He was a member of what in olden time was known as a "quiz," and as a teacher therein was unsurpassed. Whether in the amphitheatre or at the bedside of a patient, Dr. Levick was a skilled instructor. He was elected a member of the medical staff of the Philadelphia Hospital in 1856, and served over twelve years, resigning in 1868. He was elected a fellow of the College of Physicians in April, 1851; for forty-one years was physician to the Magdalen Asylum, and from 1853 until 1865, physician to the Wills Eye Hospital. In 1868 he was appointed lecturer on auscultation and percussion, etc., in the summer school of the University of Pennsylvania. During the civil war he had charge of a hospital in Philadelphia. After the battle of South Mountain, he organized, as volunteer surgeon, a military hospital at Hagerstown, Md. He became a member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society in 1853; of the American Medical Association in 1864; of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia in 1865; and of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in 1865. Historical subjects had a deep interest for him, especially everything relating to the settlers of the state. His last literary work, entitled "The Early Welsh Quakers and their Emigration to America," was read at a session of the Historical Society. He was early identified with the Welsh Society, and was one of its most prominent members, as his grandfather was before him. The Welsh mottoes that ornament Bryn Mawr Hotel were devised by Dr. Levick, who twice visited Wales for the purpose of collecting historical data. At the request of the Pennsylvania Hospital, he wrote his papers, "Early Physicians of Pennsylvania," which are replete with instructive and entertaining matter. His practice was large, for he was widely known as a prudent and conservative physician, and his genial, kindly nature attached every one to him. His literary attainments were considerable, and in some of his historical papers a vein of poetical feeling is noticeable. His contributions to medical journals attracted much attention in Europe as well as in this country. One of the most important treatises from his pen was published in 1861, and was entitled "Epidemic Influenza and its Treatment." Among other articles are the following: "Spotted Fever without Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis" ("American Journal of Medical Sciences," Vol. L.); "Sunstroke Treated by the Use of Large Pieces of Ice" (ibid. Vol. LIII.); "The Prolonged Use of Hypodermic Injections of Morphia" (ibid. Vol. XLV.); "Miasmatic Typhoid Fever" ("Medical and Surgical Reporter," June, 1862); and "Remarks on Chorea and Allied Diseases" ("American Medical Journal," Vol. XLIII.).

James J. Levick

In an address before the Baltimore meeting of the American Medical Association in 1866, Dr. Levick read a paper, entitled "Spotted Fever, So-called," maintaining that the disease was identical with epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis, so-called, and was a fever rather than a phlegmasia. He proposed for it the name "cerebro-spinal fever." During his connection with the Pennsylvania Hospital he introduced the use of ice in the treatment of sunstroke. In 1864, in an article contributed to the "American Medical Journal," he called attention to the resemblance of many of the symptoms of sunstroke to those of idiopathic fever, and suggested that these phenomena may be due to a modification in the nerve-centres from the elevation of temperature, by which the conservative or regulating influence of nervous power is lost in part or in whole. Among his historical articles and addresses were: "Three Epochs in the Life of William Penn" (1888) and "The Olden Times in Haverford" (1890). Dr. Levick maintained the traditions of his family by adhering to the Society of Friends, whose views were his by conviction as well as inheritance. He died unmarried, in Philadelphia, June 26, 1893.

Wm. T. Bull.

BULL, William Tillinghast, physician and surgeon, was born in Newport, R. I., May 18, 1849, son of Henry and Henrietta (Melville) Bull. His mother was the daughter of David Melville, of Newport. His first American ancestor was Henry Bull, one of the nine original settlers of Aquidneck (Newport), R. I., and twice created governor of the colony. The tract of land allotted to him in Bull street, Newport, is still in the possession of the descendants in the direct line. Dr. Bull's father was the seventh of that name, and lived in the family homestead in Newport until his death. After preparation in the best schools of the time, William Tillinghast Bull entered Harvard, where he was graduated in 1869. He then attended the medical department of Columbia College, and was graduated M.D. in 1872 with honors. During his course and later, he was a student under Dr. Henry B. Sands, then the most noted surgeon in New York. He won, by merit, an appointment to the staff of Bellevue Hospital, where he remained for about two years. He went to Europe in 1875, and studied in the hospitals for two years; and on his return, entered upon the practice of his profession in New York. Dr. Bull was in charge of the New York Dispensary for two years, and for eleven years, from 1877, had charge of Chambers Street Hospital, with a staff of several assistants under him, and made the hospital famous for its successful operations in a great number of accident and emergency cases. By an improved method of laparotomy, he helped to revolutionize the treatment of gunshot wounds of the abdomen, which had formerly been fatal in 87 per cent. of the cases. The treatment of these serious injuries by operation greatly reduced the mortality. This was but one of the surgical advances which made for him a fame that brought patients from every state in the Union, and made him the universally acknowledged head of surgery in America while still a young man. In 1888 he gave up charge of the Chambers Street Hospital, and became attending, and later consulting-surgeon to St. Luke's Hospital, as well as attending-surgeon to the New York Hospital. He is also consulting-surgeon to the Manhattan Hospital; to the Orthopædic Hospital and Dispensary; surgeon-in-charge of the Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, and other institutions equally well known. After an intensely competitive contest, he won an appointment as professor of surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia. He is a member of the Harvard, University, Century, Zeta Psi, Racquet and other New York clubs, in all of which he has held high office. In 1893 he was married to Mary Nevins, formerly the wife of James G. Blaine, Jr. Dr. Bull is a member of the American Surgical Association, the Academy of Medicine, the Practitioners' Society and the New York County Medical Society.

Abraham Jacobi

JACOBI, Abraham, physician, was born at Hartum, Westphalia, Germany, May 6, 1830. He completed his preparatory education at the Gymnasium of Minden, and, making his university studies at Greifswald (1847–48), Göttingen (1848–49) and Bonn (1849–51), received the degree of M.D. in 1851. At his graduation he presented a thesis, entitled "De Vita Rerum Naturalium." Like many other young Germans of the time, he imbibed the revolutionary sentiments then prevalent throughout Europe, and on account of his outspoken enthusiasm in their behalf was, soon after leaving the university, arrested for high treason and *lèse-majesté*, being confined in prison at Berlin, Cologne, Minden and Bielefeld until 1853. After his discharge, he went to Manchester, England, but a few months later removed to New York city, where he has since continued to reside. Although he has been continuously engaged in general practice, Dr. Jacobi has devoted considerable study and attention to the diseases of children, and is ranked among the foremost American authorities in this specialty. He was professor of the diseases of children in the New York Medical College (1860–64); was clinical professor of children's diseases in the New York University Medical College (1865–70), and held the same chair in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, since 1870. He has also been visiting physician to a number of public hospitals in New York, notably the German, since 1857; Mount Sinai (1860–83), Bellevue since 1874, and Randall's Island hospitals. He has been consulting physician to the Hebrew Orphan Asylum since 1868, and also to the Babies', Orthopædic, Skin and Cancer, Scarlatina and Diphtheria, Mount Sinai and other hospitals. During 1868–71, he was associate editor of the "American Journal of Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children," and has contributed numerous articles covering a wide range of subjects relating to the congenital and acquired diseases of infants to this periodical, and also to "The American Medical Record," "The American Medical Times," "The New York Medical Journal" and others. Several of his articles have been published in Europe; others were translated and reprinted in the medical publications of Europe, particularly his "Congenital Sarcoma of the Tongue" (1869) and "Congenital Sarcoma of the Kidneys," in the "Transactions of the International Medical Congress," Copenhagen. He has published several works of value: "Contributions to Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children," in conjunction with Emil Noeggerath (1859); "Dentition and its Derangements" (1862); "The Raising and Education of Abandoned Children in Europe" (1870); "Infant Diet" (1874); "Treatise on Diphtheria" (1880); "Intestinal Diseases of Infancy and Childhood" (1887); "Therapeutics of Infancy and Childhood" (1896 and 1898, translated in Germany, Italy and France); and has also contributed chapters to several medical cyclopædias and kindred compilations. Dr. Jacobi is a member of the New York Academy of Medicine, being president in 1885-89; of the New York Obstetrical Society, being president in 1868; of the New York Pathological Society, being president in 1866; of the New York County Medical Society, being its president in 1870 and 1871; of the New York State Medical Society (president in 1882); of the German Medical Society; of the Association of American Physicians (president in 1896); of the American Pediatric Society (president in 1888); etc. In 1873 he was married to Mary C., daughter of George P. Putnam, publisher, of New York, herself a physician of ability and reputation, and the first woman graduated at the École de Médecine, Paris.

J. K. Mitchell

MITCHELL, John Kearsley, physician and surgeon, was born at Shepherdstown, W. Va., May 12, 1798, son of Alexander Mitchell, M.D., a Scotchman, who emigrated to the United States in 1786. His mother was related to John Kearsley, M.D., founder of Christ Church Hospital, Philadelphia, vestryman of Christ Church and one of its designers, and one of the designers of the plans for Independence Hall. He was beloved by the citizens for his defense of the rights of the people while a member of the assembly. On the death of his father, which occurred when he was eight years of age, John Kearsley Mitchell was sent to Scotland to his paternal relatives, and remained there for about ten years, acquiring a general education at Ayr and Edinburgh. He studied medicine under Dr. Nathaniel Chapman, of Philadelphia, and in the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1819. His health having become impaired, he took a position as ship surgeon, and made three voyages to China and the East Indies. In 1822 he began practice of a general character in Philadelphia; in 1824 was appointed lecturer on the institutes of medicine and physiology at the Philadelphia Medical Institute, and two years later became professor of chemistry in that institution. He was appointed to the chair of chemistry at the Franklin Institute in 1833, and in 1833-38 delivered annual courses of lectures on chemistry applied to medicine and the arts. In 1841 he was chosen professor of the practice of medicine in Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, and held that position until his death. He was visiting physician to the Pennsylvania and City hospitals, and during two epidemics in the city his services were so important that they were acknowledged by gifts from the municipality. In addition to contributions to medical journals, Dr. Mitchell published "Saint Helena: A Poem by a Yankee" (1821); "Indecision: A Tale of the Far West, and other Poems" (1839); "On the Wisdom, Goodness and Power of God, as Illustrated in the Properties of Water" (1834); "On the Cryptogamous Origin of Malarious and Epidemic Fevers" (1849); and "Five Essays on Various Chemical and Medical Subjects" (1858). The last-named was edited and published after his death, by his son, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell. His longest poem, "Indecision," is of a didactic character, and was described by his friend, Joseph C. Neal, as "a story of romantic incident, somewhat unequal and hasty at times in its construction, but, on the whole, marked with power, and calculated deeply to interest the reader." Dr. Mitchell was married, in Philadelphia, in 1828, to Sarah Matilda, daughter of Alexander Henry, who bore him eight children. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., April 4, 1858.

MITCHELL, Silas Weir, physician and author, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 15, 1829, son of Dr. John Kearsley Mitchell, physician and author, and Sarah Matilda Henry, his wife. He acquired a classical education at the University of Pennsylvania, but was obliged to leave in the senior year, on account of illness. His health restored, he entered Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; in 1850 was graduated there, and began private practice. During the civil war he had charge of Turner's Lane Hospital, Philadelphia, the first hospital established for the special treatment of cases of nervous injury caused by wounds, and was thus enabled to broaden a field of research in which he had been making investigations for a number of years. During that period he collaborated with Drs. George R. Morehouse and William W. Keen, Jr., in writing circular No. 6, of the surgeon-general's office: "Reflex Paralysis"; a volume, entitled "Gunshot Wounds and Other Injuries of Nerves," and a paper printed in the "American Journal of the Medical Sciences," entitled "On Malingering, Especially in Regard to Simulation of Diseases of the Nervous System," all in 1864. Subsequently, and in addition to a large number of magazine articles on this special subject, Dr. Mitchell published alone: "Wear and Tear; or, Hints for the Overworked" (1871); "Injuries of the Nerves and Their Consequences" (1872; new edition, 1881), and "Diseases of the Nervous System, Especially of Women" (1881). "Fat and Blood" (7th edition, 1897); clinical lessons, "Nurse and Patient, and Camp Cure," both published in 1877, have high rank as professional literature. "Fat and Blood" has been translated into French, German, Spanish, Italian and Russian, and the value of the methods of treatment there described has been thoroughly recognized by the physicians of all civilized countries. "Doctor and Patient: A Series of Essays" (1887) is of particular interest to laymen. The subject of toxicology early became a favorite one, and a number of highly important contributions to periodicals was the result. These include: "Experimental Researches Relative to Corroval and Vao, Two New Varieties of Woorara, the South American Arrow Poison," published in the "American Journal of the Medical Sciences" (April, 1859), Dr. William A. Hammond having assisted him; "Researches upon the Venom of the Rattlesnake," published as one of the "Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge" (1860); "On the Insusceptibility of Pigeons to the Toxic Action of Opium," in the "American Journal of the Medical Sciences" (October, 1869), and "On the Effect of Opium and Its Derivative Alkaloids" (ibid., 1879). Other papers relate to the toxic action of chloral, chloroform and ether hypodermically applied. His observations with regard to the venom of serpents extended over a period of twenty years. In 1863, with George R. Morehouse, M.D., he wrote "Researches on the Anatomy and Physiology of Respiration in the Chelonia," published by the Smithsonian Institution. His contributions to medical literature are more than one hundred in number. Not the least important part of Dr. Mitchell's professional labors has been in connection with his suggestion of that combination of measures which has come to be known as the "rest-cure," and has acquired a fame that may be called international. At the same time he has had a large practice. He has twice been president of the Philadelphia College of Physicians, and once headed a delegation sent by that body to call the mayor's attention to an imminent sanitary need; the visit resulting in an appropriation, by the common council, of $400,000. He is a member of numerous societies, including the National Academy of Sciences, to which he was elected in 1865, and the British Medical Association. In 1886 the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Harvard, and later by Edinburgh and Princeton. Dr. Mitchell began writing fiction during the civil war, publishing a little work entitled "The Children's Hour," the sales of which were in aid of the sanitary commission fair held in Philadelphia. This was followed by another juvenile: "The Wonderful Stories of Fuz-Buz, the Fly, and Mother Grabem, the Spider" (1867). About this time he began to contribute to the "Atlantic Monthly," and as the inclination toward literary work strengthened decidedly, he consulted Oliver Wendell Holmes, who advised him to wait until he was secure as to his medical position before entering seriously into literature. The advice appears to have been taken, and in 1880, when he was fifty-one years of age, there appeared a volume, containing three stories: "Hephzibah Guinness," "Thee and You" and "A Draft on the Bank of Spain." This was followed by "The Hill of Stones, and Other Poems" (1882); "In War Time," a novel (1885); "Roland Blake," a novel (1886); "A Masque, and Other Poems" (1887); "Prince Littleboy, and Other Tales Out of Fairyland" (1888); "Far in the Forest," a story (1889); "The Cup of Youth," drama in verse (1889); "François Villon," dramatic poem (1890); "The Psalm of Death" (1891); "Characteristics," dialogues in the style of Helps' "Friends in Council" (1892); "Francis Drake," dramatic poem (1893); "When All the Woods Are Green," descriptive of forest life (1894); "Philip Vernon," dramatic poem (1895); "Collected Poems" (1896); "Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker" (1897); "The Adventures of François" (1899). "Hugh Wynne" treats of life and manners in Philadelphia at the time of the revolution, and has been called one of the great novels relating to that period. Of it the critic, Talcott Williams, wrote: "The intimate knowledge of the nature of men and women; the personal acquaintance with the revolution, local, traditional, by residence, by descent, by kin and by marriage, the sense of the American ideal of gentlehood, loftier and more uncompromising than the European, and breathing a freer air, higher and more secure; the serene confidence in the national movement, based on even-footed acquaintance with the Old World and the New; the constancy of character and principle—these all met and mingled in this romance, just as the nation itself had unawares reached a new resolve to take its place on the world's stage and play its fit part in the responsibilities, the rewards and the sacrifice of empire—no like work in our letters has had such swift reward, or better met the national movement." The same writer places the "Collected Poems" on a level with the higher achievements of American verse in 1885–98, when most of them were written; declares that "in certain genre of dramatic narration, 'Dominique de Gourgues' and 'The Huguenot' have no equal"; and calls "The Magnolia" the final and satisfying achievement of philosophic poetry—"a poem which holds even place with the few best of either land." His drama in verse, "The Masque," was presented on the stage by Wilson Barrett; while readings from "Francis Drake" were given in public by Dr. Mitchell himself, the proceeds going to buy and preserve the site of Raleigh's early colony, relieved by Drake, Fort Raleigh, on Roanoke island. Dr. Mitchell's family spend their summers on the coast of Maine, but his favorite place of recreation is the Restigouche region in Canada, where conditions are more primitive. He was married, in 1858, to Mary Middleton, daughter of Alfred Elwyn and Mary (Middleton) Mease. She bore him two sons, one of whom, John K. Mitchell, is a physician, and author of a work on the remote effect of nerve lesions, etc. His wife died in 1864, and he was married again, in 1875, to Mary, daughter of Thomas and Maria Cadwalader, and had by her one daughter.

S. Weir Mitchell

PRUDDEN, Theophil Mitchell, physician and teacher, was born at Middlebury, Conn., July 7, 1849, son of George Peter and Eliza Ann (Johnson) Prudden. His father, a Congregationalist clergyman and active abolitionist, was a direct descendant of Rev. Peter Prudden, an associate of John Davenport in planting the New Haven colony, and leader of the colonists and first minister of Milford, Conn.; his mother was a daughter of Ebenezer Johnson, of Southbury, Conn. After receiving a good elementary education in public and private schools, Theophil M. Prudden was employed in a furniture manufactory and store for about two years. He then completed his preparatory training at Wilbraham Academy, entered the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, and pursuing the biological course, was graduated Ph.B. in 1872. During the two succeeding years he was instructor in chemistry at Sheffield, and meantime studied medicine in the Yale Medical School and the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, being graduated M.D. at Yale in 1875. After one year as interne at the New Haven Hospital, he pursued advanced studies for two years, especially in pathology, at Heidelberg, Vienna and Berlin universities. Upon his return to America, in 1879, he was appointed assistant in normal histology and pathology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, becoming, in 1882, director of the laboratory of the Alumni Association. For three years he also delivered lectures on normal histology in the Yale Medical School. In 1885, he again visited Germany, to acquire the new methods of research in bacteriology and to study the newly discovered cholera microbe with Dr. Koch at Berlin. On his return, he resumed his educational duties, and in 1892 was appointed to the newly created chair of pathology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, New York, which he still (1899) occupies. Dr. Prudden has published five volumes: "Manual of Normal Histology" (1881); "Story of the Bacteria" (1889); "Dust, and Its Dangers" (1891); "Drinking Water and Ice Supplies" (1891); and, with Francis Delafield, "Hand-book of Pathological Anatomy and Histology." Among his monographs and reports of experimental researches are: "Contributions to the Structure and Clinical History of the Multiple Neuroma" (1880); "On the Action of Carbolic Acid upon Ciliated Cells and White Blood Cells" (1881); "Experimental Studies on the Transplantation of Cartilage" (1881); "An Experimental Study of the Action of Salicylic

T. M. Prudden

Acid upon Blood Cells and upon Amœboid Movements and Emigration" (1882); "Cell Life and Animal Life" (1882); "Rhabdomyoma of the Parotid Gland" (1883); "On the Occurrence of the Bacillus Tuberculosis in Tubercular Lesions" (1883); "On the Occurrence of Tuberculosis in which the Bacillus Tuberculosis is not Demonstrable by the Ordinary Methods of Staining" (1883); "Myxo-Sarcoma of the Optic Nerve with Hyalin Degeneration" (1885); "Cystic Kidneys with Large Bilateral Perinephritic Cysts" (1885); "On Koch's Methods of Studying the Bacteria" (1885); "The Description of an Adenoma of the Caruncle" (1886); "An Experimental Study of Mycotic or Malignant Ulcerative Endocarditis" (1887); "On Bacteria in Ice and Their Relations to Disease—with Special Reference to the Ice Supply of New York City" (1887); "Myxœdema," with Henry Hun, M.D. (1888); "On the Etiology of Diphtheria" (1889); "Studies on the Etiology of the Pneumonia Complicating Diphtheria in Children" (1889); "On the Germicidal Action of Blood Serum and Other Body Fluids" (1890); "Bacterial Studies on Influenza and Its Complicating Pneumonia" (1890); "Studies on the Etiology of Diphtheria," second series (1891); "Studies on the Action of Dead Bacteria in the Living Body," with E. Hodenpyl, M.D. (1891); "A Study of Experimental Pneumonitis in the Rabbit" (1891); "The Element of Contagion in Tuberculosis" (1892); "Cholera and Our Quarantine" (1892); "Some Hygienic Aspects of Asiatic Cholera" (1892); "On the Poisonous Products of the Tubercle Bacillus" (1892); "The Public Health" (1893); "A Study on the Ætiology of Exudative Pleuritis" (1893); "Concurrent Infections and the Formation of Cavities in Acute Pulmonary Tuberculosis" (1894). His scientific articles of a popular character are: "Glimpses of the Bacteria" (1891); "Ice and Ice Making" (1892); "Some Records of the Ice Age about New York" (1894); "Tuberculosis and Its Prevention" (1894), and "New Outlooks in the Science and Art of Medicine" (1896). He has also contributed, mostly to "Harper's Monthly," several popular articles on travels and explorations in the great West: "A Summer among Cliff Dwellings" (1896); "An Elder Brother to the Cliff Dwellers" (1897), and "Under the Spell of the Grand Cañon" (1898). Dr. Prudden received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Yale University in 1897. He is a member of the New York Pathological Society, the New York Academy of Medicine, the Association of American Physicians, New York Academy of Sciences, New York Historical and Geographical societies, the Century Association and the University and New York Athletic clubs.

Alexander Wilder

WILDER, Alexander, physician and author, was born at Verona, Oneida co., N. Y., May 14, 1823, sixth son of Abel and Asenath (Smith) Wilder. His father (1783–1869), a native of Petersham, Mass., was a farmer, first at St. Albans, Vt., and later at Verona, N. Y.; his mother was a daughter of William Smith, a farmer and millwright of Barre, Mass., and a soldier in the revolution. The Wilder genealogy may be traced in England as far back as 1490, beginning with Nicholas Wilder, supposedly of German origin, and still has seats at Purley Hall and Sulham Manor, Berkshire. The original American representative was Thomas Wilder, who, with his mother, Martha, and brother, Edward Wilder, came from Lancaster, in England, to Massachusetts Bay colony in 1638. He settled first at Charlestown, where he took the freeman's oath in 1640; and in 1652 at Lancaster (formerly Nashua), where he was a farmer and manufacturer of potash. From him the descent runs through his son, Nathaniel Wilder, a founder of Leominster, who was killed by the Indians in 1704; through his son, Nathaniel, a farmer of Sterling and an early settler of Petersham; through his son, Jerahmeel, also a farmer of Petersham; through his son, Abel, a farmer and drover of Barre, Mass., and grandfather of Dr. Wilder. Through his mother, he is descended from Robert Smith, of Londonderry, an Irish Presbyterian, who settled in Massachusetts shortly before the revolution; and from William Williams, of Yarmouth, England, who settled at Salem in 1638; and is collaterally related to the Brecks, Fullers, Boardmans, and other noted Massachusetts families. Alexander Wilder attended the common schools until his fifteenth year, when he began teaching school and educating himself in the higher branches of mathematics and the classics, to which he added the study of French and Hebrew and political science. The circumstances of the deaths of several of his father's family demolished his confidence in current medical methods, and he accordingly began studies in medicine, in order to render himself as far as possible independent of physicians. Meantime, he worked at farming and type-setting, reading medicine with local physicians, and in 1850 was awarded a diploma by the Syracuse Medical College. He then became a general practitioner, and for two years lectured on anatomy and chemistry in the college. In 1852 he was employed as assistant editor of the Syracuse "Star," and in 1853 of the "Journal"; and when, next year, the department of public instruction was created by the legislature, he was appointed clerk. In 1856 he became editor, first of the New York "Teacher," afterward of the "College Review"; and sojourning in Springfield, Ill., in the winter of 1857, displayed his activity in education by preparing the charter, still in force, of the Illinois Normal University. He located in New York city in 1857, and became, in 1858, a member of the editorial staff of the "Evening Post," with which he was connected for thirteen years, establishing a reputation as an expert on political and financial matters. In 1871 he was elected alderman on the "anti-Tweed" ticket by a majority exceeding 26,000. It was his last political experience; and, on account of failing health, he, in 1873, removed to Roseville, then a suburb of Newark, N. J., where he has since continued to reside, engaged in educational and literary pursuits. He was president of the Eclectic Medical Society of New York (1870–71); professor of physiology in the Eclectic Medical College (1873–77), and professor of psychology in the U. S. Medical College (1878–83), until it went out of existence by a decision of the courts. Dr. Wilder became, in 1876, secretary of the National Eclectic Medical Association, and held the office until 1895, by annual re-election, meantime editing and publishing nineteen volumes of its "Transactions," besides contributing extensively to its literature. Loving knowledge for its own sake, he has always been a diligent student and an almost omnivorous reader. In 1882 he attended the School of Philosophy at Concord, Mass., and a year later took part in the organization of the American Akademé, a philosophic society, holding meetings at Jacksonville, Ill. He edited its journal for four years, contributing monographs, entitled: "The Soul," "Philosophy of the Zoroasters," "Life Eternal," "Creation and Evolution," and others. He also made a translation from the Greek of the "Dissertation of Iamblichus on the Mysteries of the Egyptians," etc., which was printed in "The

Platonist." Among his pamphlets and books are: "Later Platonists," "Paul and Plato," "The Resurrection," "New Platonism and Alchemy," "Mind, Thought and Cerebration," "Plea for the Collegiate Education of Women," "The Ganglionic Nervous System," "Vaccination, a Medical Fallacy," "Prophetic Intuition, or the Dæmon of Socrates," "History of Medicine," and "Ancient Symbolism and Serpent Worship."

ROOSA, Daniel Bennett St. John, physician, was born in Bethel, Sullivan co., N. Y., April 4, 1838, son of Charles B. Roosa, and great-grandson of Isaac A. Roosa, who was a lieutenant in the New York line of the Continental army. His mother was Amelia E., daughter of Jesse M. Foster. On the paternal side he is of Dutch and Huguenot extraction, his grandmother being Dolly Duryea (Durier): on the maternal side he is of English origin (Foster-Heard)—Gen. Heard, of the Continental army, being one of his ancestors. He was educated at the district school of his native village, at the academies of Monticello, N. Y., and Honesdale, Pa., and in 1856 he entered the class of 1860 of Yale College. He was obliged to leave college, on account of his health, in a few months. His studies were continued under the care of a tutor until the autumn session, in 1857, of the medical department of the University of the City of New York, when he was matriculated at that institution. He also took special courses in the laboratory of Prof. John W. Draper. He received the degree of M. D. from the university in 1860, and was made an assistant to the house-surgeon of the New York Hospital by a competitive examination in that year. In April, 1861, he volunteered, under the call of the president for 75,000 men, and was ordered to the 5th regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., as assistant surgeon, and served with the regiment for its term of enlistment, three months. He completed his service in the New York Hospital as house-surgeon in April, 1862, and then spent a year in Europe in study at the ophthalmic clinics in Berlin and Vienna; returning to New York in May, 1863. In June of that year, he went with the 12th regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., to Pennsylvania, and was mustered into the United States service as surgeon for thirty days. In the autumn of that year he engaged in private practice, chiefly in ophthalmology and otology, in New York city. He has been aural surgeon to the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, professor of diseases of the eye and ear in the University of the City of New York and in the University of Vermont, professor of diseases of the eye and ear in the New York Post-graduate Medical School and president of the faculty. Dr. Roosa was president of the New York State Medical Society in 1879, of the International Otological Society in 1876, of the American Otological Society, and honorary vice-president of the International Ophthalmological Society, meeting in Edinburgh, in 1894. He was president of the New York Academy of Medicine in 1893 and 1894. He is one of the surgeons and founders of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital. He has translated "Troltsch on the Ear" from the German; also, in conjunction with Dr. C. E. Hackley and Dr. C. S. Bull, "Stellwag on the Eye." He is the author of "Vest Pocket Medical Lexicon," "Treatise on the Ear," "The Old Hospital," and other papers, and a "Clinical Manual of Diseases of the Eye." He has been an occasional contributor to the popular magazines, besides numerous contributions to medical journals. Dr. Roosa has always taken a lively interest in public affairs, and for a long time was a member of the committee on political reform of the Union League Club. He is a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, of the St. Nicholas and Holland societies, and was president of the latter-named society in 1896. He received the honorary degree of M. A. from Yale, and LL.D. from the University of Vermont. He has been twice married: first to Mary Hoyt, daughter of Stephen M. Blake, of New York city, who died in 1878: second to Mrs. Sarah E. Howe, daughter of Eder V. Haughwout, also of New York city.

HAMILTON, Allan McLane, physician, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1848, son of Philip and Rebecca (McLane) Hamilton. His father was a son of Alexander Hamilton, and his mother a daughter of Louis McLane, secretary of state in Pres. Jackson's cabinet. On his graduation at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in 1870, Allan McLane Hamilton received the Harsen prize medal and the first faculty prize for a paper entitled "Galvano Puncture," and in 1879 the first prize of the American Medical Association for an essay upon diseases of the spinal cord. Almost from the beginning of his practice he made a specialty of nervous diseases, in which he has long been one of the foremost American authorities. He was the first to use and recommend nitroglycerine in nervous and vascular diseases, and was among the first in America to use the galvano-cautery and electrolysis in medicine and surgery. In 1896 he read a paper before the Medical Society of London upon intestinal autocoxis as a cause of insanity, which has, in Europe and America, led to a radical change in the treatment of mental diseases. In 1872–73 he was physician in charge of the New York State Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, and for several years was visiting surgeon to the Epileptic and Paralytic Hospital on Blackwell's Island; attending physician to the New York Hospital for Nervous Diseases; consulting physician to the New York city insane and idiot asylums, and consulting physician to the Hudson River State Hospital for the Insane, and the New York Institution for the Ruptured and Crippled. He is now professor of mental diseases at Cornell University Medical College. In the trial of Guiteau, Dr. Hamilton testified as an expert in behalf of the government. In 1873 he published his well-known work, "Clinical Electro-Therapeutics," which has been translated into Japanese; in 1878 "Nervous Diseases"; and in 1895 "Medical Jurisprudence," which is a text-book and work of reference in Europe and the United States. For several years he was editor of the "American Psychological Journal." Dr. Hamilton was a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, of which he was statistical secretary (1874); a member of the Society of Neurology, of which he was secretary in 1875; a member of the New York County Medical Society; a corresponding fellow of the Medical Society of London, and in 1899 was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. He was the insanity expert for the prosecution, testifying in the Maria Barberi, Carlyle Harris and Whittaker celebrated murder trials in New York city, and has been prominently identified with most of the important criminal and civil cases in New York city and in other parts of the country.

BATTEY, Robert, physician, was born near Augusta, Ga., Nov. 26, 1828, son of Cephas and Mary A. (Magruder) Battey, and grandson of Robert Battey, of Peru, Clinton co., N. Y. His mother was the daughter of George Magruder, of

Richmond county, Ga. His paternal ancestors, who were English, settled at Providence, R. I. Dr. Battey was educated at Augusta, Ga., and at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. He studied medicine at Booth's Laboratory, Philadelphia, and at the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, where he was graduated in 1856. He continued his studies at the University of Pennsylvania and the Jefferson Medical College, graduating at the latter in 1857. He at once settled in Rome, Ga., where he has ever since resided. He originated and successfully performed, in August, 1872, an operation, since known as Battey's operation, for the removal of the ovaries, with a view to effecting the change of life in women, and thereby remedy certain otherwise incurable maladies. It is to-day an established operation in surgery, and has been the means of saving thousands of valuable lives. Besides other notable discoveries and additions to the means of curing disease, he introduced to the medical world, in 1877, a new uterine escharotic and alterative, which he named iodized phenol—a remedy which has gone into general use in the treatment of diseases of women in every civilized nation upon the globe. He is an ex-president of the Georgia Medical Association and the American Gynecological Society; a fellow of the British Gynecological Society; a member of the American Medical Association of the Congress of American Physicians and Surgeons; an honorary fellow of the Obstetrical Society of Edinburgh, of the Medical Society of Virginia, etc. In July, 1861, he was commissioned surgeon in the Confederate army, and served in field and hospital throughout the war. He was professor of obstetrics in the Atlanta Medical College from 1873 until 1875, and from 1875 until 1876 was editor of the Atlanta "Medical and Surgical Journal." He was married, Dec. 20, 1849, to Martha B. Smith, of Rome, Ga.

Robert Battey

DEARBORN, Henry Martin, physician, was born at Epsom, Merrimack co., N. H., Nov. 19, 1846, son of Edwin and Lettice C. (Stanyan) Dearborn. His family in America begins with Godfrey Dearborn, who settled in the Massachusetts bay colony, and in 1639, in company with Rev. John Wheelwright and others, was banished, and became one of the founders of Exeter, N. H. He removed to Hampton, N. H., in 1648–50, and there spent the remainder of his days. Although his descendants have been few in number, comparatively, some in every generation have been conspicuous, and no less than thirty-eight have been physicians, several of these having more than a local reputation. Simon, great-grandfather of Henry Martin Dearborn, was a brother of the famous Maj.-Gen. Henry Dearborn, secretary of war in 1807–09. Dr. Dearborn was prepared for college at Blanchard Academy, Pembroke, N. H.; spent two years at Harvard Medical School, and then entered the medical department of Bowdoin College, and was graduated in 1869. He practiced at Hopkinton, N. H., in 1869–73, and during that period was superintendent of public schools for one year. In 1874 he removed to Boston, Mass., and bought Dr. Thaxter's practice, continuing until 1880, when, owing to ill health, he was compelled to give up a large and lucrative practice and remove to New York city, abandoning allopathy for homeopathy at that time. He soon acquired an enviable reputation, and was called to fill a number of prominent positions. He was appointed visiting physician to the Metropolitan Hospital (formerly Ward's Island Homeopathic Hospital, 1881); state examiner in lunacy (1882); assisted in organizing the first medical staff of the Laura Franklin Free Hospital for Children (1885), and became visiting physician for diseases of the skin to that institution; he was appointed professor of theory and practice of medicine to the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women (1886); professor of dermatology in the same institution (1889); consulting physician to the Women's Hospital (connected with the college, 1887); professor of dermatology in the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital (1893); professor of dermatology in the Metropolitan Post-Graduate School of Medicine (1895); consulting dermatologist to the Flower Hospital (1896); and consulting physician to the Memorial Hospital for Women and Children, Brooklyn, (1897). He was elected president of the New York County Homeopathic Medical Society (1889); was associate editor of the "North American Journal of Homeopathy" (1885–91); and has been a frequent contributor to periodicals, many of his papers relating to diseases of the skin, which he has made a specialty. He is a member of the Colonial Club; New York Medical Club; Jahr Club; American Institute of Homeopathy; New York Materia Medica Society; New York Pædological Society; Academy of Pathological Science; New York State and County Homeopathic Medical societies; National Society of Electro-Therapeutics; honorary member of the New Hampshire State Medical Society, and a member of the medical council, University of the State of New York. Dr. Dearborn was married in Salem, Mass., Jan. 1, 1873, to Sarah, daughter of the late Edward Henry Smith, of London, and Sarah (Butterly) Smith. They have a daughter and a son.

BECK, Theoderic Romeyn, physician and author, was born in Schenectady, N. Y., April 11, 1791. His father was Caleb Beck, and he was of mingled English and Dutch descent. At an early age he was left by the death of his father in the care of a widowed mother who had four other sons. He attended the common schools of Schenectady, and in 1803 entered Union College, where he was graduated at the age of sixteen years. He then went to Albany where he commenced the study of medicine which he completed in New York city, under the eminent Dr. David Hosack. He received the degree of M.D. in 1811, and returned to Albany, where he began the practice of medicine and surgery. In the same year he was appointed physician to the alms-house. Having become a member of the Society for the Promotion of Useful Arts, in 1812 he began to interest himself in agriculture and manufactures and continued to promote the useful arts during his entire life; in 1813 he read before the society an important report on the mineral wealth of the state of New York. In 1815 Dr. Beck was appointed professor of the institutes of medicine and also lecturer on medical jurisprudence in a new college of physicians and surgeons which had been established at Fairfield, in Herkimer county. He also became principal of the Albany Academy and withdrew from the practice of medicine in 1817, being led to this action by a sensitive organization; revolting at the suffering he was compelled to witness. In 1823 Dr. Beck was elected vice-president of the Albany Lyceum of Natural History, and the same year published with his brother, J. B. Beck, their important work on "The Elements of Medical Jurisprudence." This gave the authors world-wide fame. It was translated into several European languages and became the standard authority on that subject. In 1829 Dr. Beck was elected president of the Medical Society of the State of New York. In 1840 he was elected professor of materia medica in the Albany Medical College, and continued to fill the chair until 1854, when he resigned on account of impaired health. He also filled, from 1841 until his death, the important position of secretary of the board of regents of the state of New York. Dr. Beck was an expert on insanity; published an inaugural dissertation on the subject in 1811, and from 1849 to 1853 edited "The American Journal of Insanity." He contributed to a number of journals of general science, and the papers from his pen which were read before the general societies were valuable contributions to American literature. He died at Utica, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1855.

BATCHELDER, John Putnam, surgeon, was born at Wilton, N. H., Aug. 6, 1784. From early youth he showed a strong interest in medical science and considerable aptitude in discovering and applying remedies, and, after a good education in the local schools, became a student in the office of Drs. Samuel Fitch and Matthias Spaulding, at Greenfield, N. H. In June, 1807, he was licensed to practice, although he did not receive the degree of M.D. until 1815, when he completed the course of the Harvard Medical School, Boston, Mass. On his graduation at this time he presented a thesis on aneurism, which is notable for its profound reasoning and many remarkable anticipations of improvements in medical science. In 1817 he became professor of anatomy in the Castleton Medical College, Vermont, and, later, in the Pittsfield Medical College, Massachusetts, and afterwards practiced at Utica, N. Y., whence he removed to New York city in 1846. He performed his first operation for calculus as early as 1818, and during his long and successful career treated a wide range of surgical cases, although devoting particular attention to diseases of the eye and to tumors and fungous growths. His extensive experience in the latter class of affections led him to make many improvements and simplifications in surgical instruments. In 1846 he invented the first craniotome to be worked with one hand, thus avoiding the serious accidents frequently occurring with the earlier forms of the instrument. As has been well said, his method of operating was characterized by an accuracy almost mathematical, and his delicacy of touch was of immense utility, especially in ophthalmic operations. He performed the rhinoplastic operation and the plastic treatment for producing a new under lip, both for the first time in America; frequently tied the greater arteries in the attempt to cut off the blood supply from tumors, and was the first American surgeon to remove the head of the femur. He was a member of several professional and learned associations, was president of the New York Academy of Medicine and the New York Medical Association. His writings consist mainly of lectures, monographs and magazine articles, mostly reports on important operations performed by him and suggestions on the treatment of a wide range of disorders. He also published a book, "Thoughts on the Connection of Life, Mind and Matter" (1845), which created considerable interest among thoughtful people. An immense amount of his manuscript was lost to the world through an early-acquired habit of using shorthand, which, after the lapse of years, became utterly unintelligible to him. Dr. Batchelder died in New York city, April 8, 1868.

SAJOUS, Charles Eucharist de Médicis, physician and editor, was born at sea, Dec, 13, 1852, son of Count Charles Roustan de Médicis-Jodoigne and Marie Pierrette Curt, his wife. His father was the head of the Franco-Flemish branch of the de Médici family of Florence, Italy, to which rank the son succeeded by decree in 1893, under the title of Count de Médicis Jodoigne-Sajous. The surname by which he is known was derived from his step-father, James Sajous, and was assumed in order to comply with the terms of the inheritance law of California. His mother, who died in 1889, was a native of Cluse, Savoy, and a daughter of Pierre Curt, whose family has for many generations been among the most prominent in that country. Spending his early years in France, Dr. Sajous attended schools for four years in Paris, and after his arrival in America, in 1861, continued study under private tutors. He began the study of medicine at the University of California, and in 1878 received the degree of M.D. from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia. Subsequently, in recognition of his attainments in several branches, he received the equivalent of bachelor in arts and sciences from the University of France. In 1879 he held the chair of anatomy and physiology at the Wagner Institute of Science; in 1880 was professor of laryngology at the Pennsylvania School of Anatomy, and in 1884-90 clinical lecturer on laryngology at the Jefferson Medical College. His latest connection with an educational institution was as professor of laryngology and dean of the faculty of the Medico-Chirurgical College for a few months in 1897-98, his resignation being occasioned by the pressure of his editorial duties. Meantime he had conducted an extensive and profitable practice, and won a great reputation from several devices and instruments of his invention, now widely used in operating for diseases of the throat. Since 1888 he has been editor of the publication originally known as "Annual of the Universal Medical Sciences," but which, in recognition of his able services in bringing it to a successful issue, has since 1897 been entitled "Sajous' Annual and Analytical Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine." In the conduct of this work he is assisted by a staff of over 100 physicians of recognized ability, as well as by correspondents in all parts of the world, and is thus able to collect and publish the latest information on medical progress in every land. It enjoys a universal reputation, and during the last ten years has had a total circulation of nearly 500,000 volumes in the United States alone. Among other expressions of praise that have come to Dr. Sajous for his work in this publication are the following: the "Internationale Klinische Rundschau," of Vienna, says: "What have we in German literature that can be compared to this work?" the Albany "Medical Annals" says: "This vast work deserves to rank among the improvements of modern times"; the "American Practitioner" says: "This work shows an ability for organizing on the part of the editor that, shown in war, would make one of history's greatest generals or admirals." Dr. Sajous has contributed articles to other medical periodicals; has written several books, notably: "Curative Treatment of Hay Fever" (1885), and "Diseases of the Nose and Throat" (1886), and was editor of the medical department of "The People's Cyclopædia of Universal Knowledge." He is a member of the French Society of Scientific Men; of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences; of the American Laryngological Association, being its vice-president in 1888; of the Astronomical Society of France; a fellow of the American Philosophical Society, and a fellow, associate or honorary member of a number of other learned bodies in America and Europe. Among honorable recognitions of his genius and attainments may be mentioned one of the honorary presidencies of the international medical congress in Rome (1894); the U. S. commissionership to the book and literature exposition, Paris (1894); the cross of the Legion

Chas. E. Sajous

of Honor of France; the knighthood of Leopold of Belgium; the title of officer of the Academy of France; the rank of knight-commander of the Order of the Liberator of Venezuela; the rank of knight-commander of the Order of St. John of Spain, and the cross of the Life Savers of Belgium for humanitarian work among the poor. In 1884 he was married to Emma Christine, daughter of the late Theodore Bergner, a civil engineer of Philadelphia, They have one son, Louis Theodore de Médicis-Sajous.

Elisha Harris

HARRIS, Elisha, physician and sanitarian, was born at Westminster, Vt., Mar. 5, 1824. He was, in his early years, of feeble constitution, and while pursuing his education suffered severely from an attack of tuberculosis. On recovering, he turned his attention to medical and sanitary studies, and making his professional preparation at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, was graduated in 1849. He began practice in New York, and in 1855 received appointment as superintending physician of the hospitals at Quarantine, Staten Island, where he served for several years. In 1859 the commissioners for the removal of the quarantine station committed to Dr. Harris' superintendence the preparation and direction of the experiment of a floating hospital; and most of the great sanitary reforms which have given to the port of New York its present model system of quarantine defenses were, in the beginning organized, if not originated, by him. He was the first to suggest, at the beginning of the civil war, a national sanitary commission, the result being that for nearly five years he was himself wholly given up to duty as a sanitary commissioner, devoted to advising and working out the sanitary problems of the armies. The railway ambulance was exclusively his device and for it he received a silver medal at the Paris exposition of 1867. He also devised and prepared the remarkable system of national records of death and burial of soldiers and the collecting, arrangement and analysis of information which was published in several volumes, known as the "Sanitary Memoirs of the War." Later, having been appointed sanitary inspector of New York city, he did an important work in a survey of the city, especially of the tenement districts, making a report on its condition and bringing about a vigorous enforcement of health laws, especially as regards ventilation. After the close of the war, Dr. Harris was U. S. register of vital statistics and sanitary superintendent, at the same time being secretary of the American Public Health Association and finally its president. In 1880 the New York legislature created a state board of health, of which Dr. Harris became one of the commissioners, and was elected by his colleagues secretary and state superintendent of vital statistics. He made most important contributions to sanitary and reformatory literature, writing with vigor, earnestness and perspicuity. Among such works are: "Four Reports on Quarantine Hospitals, Yellow Fever and Cholera"; "An Essay on the Pestilential Diseases": "On the Ventilation of American Dwellings"; "Review of the Sanitary Experience of the Crimean Campaign"; "History of the Work and Purposes of the United States Sanitary Commission"; "Practical Manual on Infectious and Contagious Diseases in Camps, Hospitals and Ships"; "The Citizens' Report of the Sanitary Condition and Wants of New York"; "Report on the Sanitary Government and Vital Statistics of the American Cities"; "Report and Transactions of the State Board of Health"; "Report on a Uniform System of Vital Statistics in the United States," and many other equally important monographs. Dr. Harris was noted not only for exact scientific and general knowlege on medical and sanitary matters, but for physical powers and habits of unusual endurance in severe labor. He was perhaps the best authority on sanitary science in this country. He died in Albany, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1884.

McKNIGHT, Charles, surgeon, was born at Cranbury, N. J., Oct. 10, 1750, son of Charles and Elizabeth (Stevens) McKnight. His father was a noted Presbyterian minister of New Jersey, a trustee of Nassau Hall (now Princeton University) and a leading patriot in the revolution, who was thrown into prison by the British in 1777, and died there; his mother was a daughter of Richard Stevens, also of New Jersey. He was graduated at Princeton with the title "candidatus primus," in the famous class of 1771, which counted among others Pres. James Madison, and then began the study of medicine under Dr. William Shippen, of Philadelphia. On the outbreak of the revolutionary war he enlisted as surgeon in the American army, and, his abilities soon attaining recognition, he was appointed April 11, 1777, senior surgeon of the flying hospital, middle department, serving in this capacity three and a half years. In the discharge of the arduous duties of his profession among the cantonments on the Hudson river, his talents and indefatigable zeal were alike conspicuous. And although surrounded by the most discouraging circumstances and exposed to all the hardships necessarily connected with his department of the American army, he proved himself worthy of every trust. For about two months in 1780 he served as surgeon-general, and from Oct. 1, 1780, to Jan. 1, 1782, as chief physician to the entire army (not to the middle department only, as stated by several authorities), as is proved by an official certificate, dated from the office of accounts, hospital department, New York, May 20, 1788, and still in the possession of his descendants. At the close of the war, Dr. McKnight became a member of the Society of the Cincinnati. He settled in New York city, where he continued in practice until his death. He was elected a regent of the University of the State of New York, and in 1785 was appointed professor of surgery and anatomy in the medical department of Columbia College. His genius gained for him wide approbation. May 12, 1781, he was appointed port physician of New York. Dr. McKnight, although eminent as a physician, was particularly distinguished as a practical surgeon, and at the time of his death had few rivals. He is said to have performed the first successful Cæsarian section in this country. On April 22, 1778, he was married to Mrs. Mary Litchfield (1753–96), widow of Col. John Litchfield, of His Majesty's 16th foot, and only daughter of Gen. John Morin Scott, a prominent lawyer of New York city, a leading member of the Sons of Liberty, a delegate to the Continental congress and for many years secretary of the state of New York. She was a lady of great beauty and accomplishment, and a very interesting account of her is given in Mrs. Lamb's "History of the City of New York" (vol. ii., p. 285). They had five daughters and one son, John Morin Scott McKnight (1784–1848), who was also a well-known physician. Dr. McKnight died in New York city, Nov. 16, 1791.

TALMAGE, John Frelinghuysen, physician, was born near Somerville, Somerset co., N. J., March 11, 1833, son of Thomas Talmage. The family, originally known as Tollemache, is an ancient one in Scotland, where one branch is represented by the earls of Dysart. The original American representative of the family settled at Charlestown, Mass., in

1630. His maternal grandfather was a Van Vechten, a Hollander of high rank, whose wife was a daughter of Count Lagrange, of France, of Huguenot descent and friend of Lafayette. John F. Talmage was named after Gen. John Frelinghuysen, who was his uncle by marriage. His boyhood was passed on his father's farm, and his education, begun at the village academy, was completed under the tuition of his pastor, Rev. T. W. Chambers. In 1849 he entered the sophomore class of Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J., where he was graduated in 1852. After leaving college he was appointed professor of ancient languages in a college in Alabama, which has since become extinct, and while thus employed became interested in homeopathy with the result that he attended lectures on medicine in Huntsville, Ala., for six months. Then coming North he entered the medical department of the New York University, at the same time studying in the office of the late Dr. A. Cooke Hull, of Brooklyn, and in the spring of 1859 received the degree of M.D. A short time after this he was taken into partnership by Dr. Hull, and the relation between them continued until the latter's death, in 1868, when Dr. Talmage succeeded to the full practice. By 1870 his business had so increased that he was obliged to associate his brother, Dr. Samuel Talmage, and even then his work was so exacting that it was impossible for him to make much active effort in regard to the public charities and benevolent enterprises of the city. He was, however, for a time physician to the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum, and also for a time in the department for diseases of women in the Brooklyn Homeopathic Dispensary; consulting physician to the Brooklyn Nursery; visiting physician to the Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital, and surgeon of the 11th brigade, N. G. N. Y. In 1866, during the visitation of Asiatic cholera in this country, Dr. Talmage issued a circular of hints and suggestions for the use of those stricken with the disease, which was extensively reprinted, but for lack of time he never made frequent or large contributions to medical literature. He was a member of the American Institute of Homeopathy and several other medical societies, as well as of the Crescent, Brooklyn and Hamilton clubs and the Philharmonic Society, all of Brooklyn, being a director of the last-named, and of the Zeta Psi Club of New York. Dr. Talmage was married, in 1863, to Maggie A., daughter of Thomas Hunt, a prominent New York merchant. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 7, 1881.

THEBAUD, Julius Stephen, surgeon, was born in Morristown, N. J., Oct. 28, 1827. After a thorough preparatory education, he entered on the study of medicine with Drs. Sabine and Lewis A. Sayre in New York city, later matriculating at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he was graduated M.D. in 1849. The years 1849–51 he spent in travel and study in Europe, attending medical and scientific lectures and examining into the hospitals of England, Germany and Italy. Even at this early age, his mechanical talent was so developed that he was able to contrive several great improvements in surgical instruments, which are still recognized as useful. Shortly after his return home, in October, 1851, he was appointed surgeon to the New York Dispensary and to the French Benevolent Society, and in March, 1853, also to the Demilt Dispensary, holding all three positions for many years. Among other connections with public institutions, he was attending surgeon to the Colored Home Hospital from January, 1854; to St. Vincent's Hospital from April, 1857; to the St. Vincent de Paul Asylum from July, 1858, and to the Bethune Orphan Asylum from October, 1858. For many years he made a specialty of urethral and venereal diseases, and among other great improvements in practice contrived an instrument for forcible rupture of the urethra in cases of chronic stricture. Dr. Thebaud was one of the few surgeons of his day to successfully perform the hip-joint operation; he tied the carotid of a six-months'-old child as a cure for aneurism; he performed in 1857 a heroic and delicate operation for circocele, the patient recovering, and had great success in operating for tumors of various kinds and for aneurism. He was a member of the New York Pathological Society; a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine, and a member of the Medical and Surgical Society. He died in New York city, Oct. 20, 1876.

TAYLOR, Isaac Ebenezer, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 25, 1812, son of William and Mary Taylor, natives of Cambridge, England, who settled in Philadelphia in 1797. He was educated at Rutgers College, where he was graduated in 1830. During his college course he was suspended for playing billiards and during that time attended lectures on anatomy, chemistry and midwifery. He read law for two years, then entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania and was graduated in 1834. In 1835 he removed to New York to engage in business with his father-in-law, Stuart Mollan, of that city, but in 1839 took up the practice of medicine. The year 1840–41 was spent in Europe, studying in hospitals and in the office of Prof. Cazeaux in Paris. On his return to New York city he became attending physician to the City, Eastern, Northern and Demilt dispensaries, having charge in each of the diseases of women for seven years. In 1851 he was elected physician to Bellevue Hospital and was instrumental in bringing about many reforms and uniting the different departments under one government. In 1860 he suggested the establishment of a medical college in connection with the hospital, and when in 1861 the institution was opened he was appointed its president and treasurer. An out-door department was added at his suggestion in 1863. In 1867 he was elected emeritus professor, having resigned his professorship of obstetrics, and was continued in the presidency. He was president of the medical board of the hospital (1868–76); was attending physician to the Charity Hospital (1860–74); president of its medical board (1860–62). For a number of years beginning with 1876 he was obstetrical physician to the Maternity Hospital. He was a permanent member of the American Medical Association and of the New York State Medical Society; member of the New York County Medical Society, its president in 1865 and its vice-president (1864–77); vice-president of the New York Academy of Medicine (1867–68) and trustee (1872–82); president of the obstetrical section of the Academy of Medicine in 1856, 1876 and 1877, and of the New York "Medical Journal," of which he was also the founder (1868–69); vice-president of the American Gynecological Society, and corresponding member of many obstetrical societies, including that of Berlin. He contributed many articles on obstetrics and women's diseases to the New York "Journal of Medicine and Surgery," the "American Journal of Medical Sciences," the New York "Medical Times," and other periodicals. He was the first American physician to introduce uterine auscultation and in 1843 edited Dr. Evory Kennedy's work on that method. In 1839, with Dr. James A. Washington, he introduced the hypodermic method of treatment by morphia and strychnia. He was the first American physician to use the speculum in diseases of women and children, publishing a paper

on that subject in 1841. Dr. Taylor was held in the highest regard by his pupils and patients and by his medical associates. He died in New York city, Oct. 30, 1889.

David Hosack

HOSACK, David, physician and scientist, was born in New York city, Aug. 31, 1769, son of Alexander Hosack, a Scotch artillery officer, who distinguished himself at the capture of Louisburg in 1758. After a thorough school education in New York city and Newark, N. J., he entered Columbia College, about the same time beginning medical study under Dr. Richard Bayley, an eminent surgeon of New York. In 1788 he transferred his allegiance to the College of New Jersey (Princeton), and having been graduated in 1789, continued professional preparation, first in New York, under Drs. Romayne, Post and Bard, and then at the Medical College of Philadelphia, where he received the degree of M.D. in 1791. He began practice in Alexandria, Va., then believed by many to be the future site of the national capital, but at the end of one year removed his family to New York city and went abroad for two years of advanced medical, anatomical and general study at the University of Edinburgh and under several noted specialists of London. He also studied botany under William Curtis and James Dickson, the celebrated cryptogamist; their instruction proving the foundation of his subsequent valuable researches and contributions to the science. In the autumn of 1794 he returned to the United States in the ship Mohawk, and on the voyage seized an opportunity to demonstrate his professional skill in the treatment of an outbreak of typhus fever among the steerage passengers. His success was complete, not a life being lost, and the flattering testimonials published in several New York newspapers on his arrival laid the foundation of his extensive and successful practice. Among his earliest regular patients were the families of Alexander Hamilton and Aaron Burr and other prominent New Yorkers. During the first year after his return he added to his income by instructing private pupils in natural history and medicine, and in 1795 he received appointment as professor of botany at Columbia College. In that year a particularly malignant epidemic of yellow fever broke out in New York, and Dr. Hosack by his activity in relief of the sufferers and his skill in treating that distressing disease gained new reputation. The celebrated Dr. Samuel Bard invited him to a professional connection preparatory to making him successor to his extensive practice on his retirement four years later, and this fact, coupled with his extraordinary success with yellow fever during eight separate epidemics previous to 1823, made him one of the foremost physicians in New York. His theory of the origin and nature of yellow fever was confirmed by his experience in an immense number of cases—he himself was attacked by the disease in 1798—and the "sudorific treatment," first employed by him, proved altogether the most efficient ever devised, effectually supplanting the "indiscriminate use of the lancet and mercury in this epidemic form of fever." In 1797 he was appointed professor of materia medica at the Columbia Medical School, as successor to Dr. William Pitt Smith, deceased, and continued to hold the chair in connection with that of botany until the school was consolidated with the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1807. He then became professor of midwifery and surgery, and later of the theory and practice of physic and clinical medicine in the reorganized institution; the latter chair giving the widest possible scope to his genius and learning, dealing, as it must, with almost every disease known to medical science. In addition to his eminent intellectual qualifications and broad scholarship he was, according to universal testimony, most remarkable as a lecturer; his manner was magnetic, his method of statement lucid and his eloquence convincing. The balance of his mind was eminently shown in his thoroughly scientific treatment of pathological conditions, without regard to the sophistical theories current in his day. To quote one of his published lectures: "Hoffman gave his whole attention to the nervous system, as also Cullen, who attempted to explain all the phenomena of disease by the same cause; he overlooked the fluids entirely, except in diabetes, typhus and scorbutus. Before the time of Hoffman all was humoral pathology. Darwin resolved all by the absorbent and nervous systems; Sydenham and Boerhaave by the fluids. . . . . . I attend to the whole circle—to the nerves, fluids and solids; in fine, to every part of the system, for every part may become the seat of disease." A large number of the views originated by him have since been adopted as recognized principles of medicine; the most valuable and permanent being his methods of treatment for croup, tetanus, scarlatina and fever. He was also one of the earliest physicians in America to recommend the use of the stethoscope, now so important a factor in medicine. His skill in diagnosis was remarkable, almost intuitive, and has been explained by the fact that he "always acted on first impressions," believing that the mind is then most free from bias. In surgery he was equally skilled and successful, having profited by the instruction of several of the foremost surgeons of the time, and some of his ablest papers dealt with topics under this head: "Surgery of the Ancients" (1807), delivered as a lecture on the opening of the College of Physicians and Surgeons; "Observations on Hemorrhage, and the Removal of Scirrhous Tumors from the Breast," and others. He was the first surgeon in America to successfully perform the operation of tying the femoral artery at the upper third of the thigh, according to the method of Prof. Scarpa, repeating the feat several times for cure of aneurism; he devised a treatment for hydrocele by injection, and was among the earliest to set forth the advantages of exposing a wound to the air to check hemorrhage after operations. The credit for the last-named method was later claimed by Sir Astley Cooper, of London, and Prof. Dupuytren, of Paris. Dr. Hosack became an enthusiastic advocate of vaccination shortly after its discovery and promulgation by Jenner, and it was largely due to his efforts that its popularity was extended in America. The founding, in 1822, of what eventually became known as Bellevue Hospital was chiefly due to Dr. Hosack's efforts, the original need being for a suitable fever hospital at a point distant from the city. In 1826 he aided in organizing the medical department of Rutgers College, with which he was connected until it was closed in 1830. At various periods he was physician to the New York Hospital and the Bloomingdale Asylum for the Insane; was also president of the New York Historical Society during 1820–28 and of the Literary and Philosophical societies of New York. He rendered notable service to science by bringing from England the first collection of minerals that had been introduced into this country, and a duplicate collection of plants from the herbarium of Linnæus. His lifelong enthusiasm was, however, botany, which, next to his profession, occupied his time. In 1801 he established the Elgin Botanical

Garden, the second in America, at a point then three and a half miles from the city, between Fifth and Sixth avenues and Forty-seventh and Fifty-first streets. It consisted of about twenty acres and contained a large collection of rare specimens of American and foreign trees and shrubs. Dr. Hosack's "Hortus Elginensis," a catalogue of this collection, is a valuable contribution to botany. He was for a time president of the Horticultural Society. From 1810 to 1815 he edited in connection with his pupil, Dr. John W. Francis, the "American Medical and Philosophical Monthly." His publications include: "Essays on Various Subjects of Medical Science" (1824–30); "System of Practical Nosology" (1829); and "Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine," edited by Henry W. Ducachet (1838). He was an authority on the subject of contagious diseases, and one of his papers, "The Laws of Contagion," was republished by the Royal Society of London in 1794, and was rated one of the most suggestive medical works of the day. He was a leader in every philanthropic and patriotic movement, was a collector of works of art, and entertained at his home the most distinguished people who visited New York. He was distinguished in appearance and most affable in manner. He enjoyed the close friendship of many of the foremost men of the time, notably, of Alexander Hamilton, whom he accompanied to the scene of his fatal duel with Aaron Burr, and DeWitt Clinton, whose "Memoir" (1829) he prepared by request. He also wrote "Memoir of Hugh Williamson, M.D." (1820). Dr. Hosack was twice married; first, to Elizabeth Warner, of Princeton, N. J.; second, to the widow of Henry A. Costar, of New York. He died in New York city, Dec. 22, 1835.

HOSACK, Alexander Eddy, surgeon, was born in New York city, April 6, 1805, son of Dr. David and Elizabeth (Warner) Hosack. He was educated at select private schools in New York city, but was prevented by ill health from pursuing a college course. An interest in medicine had early been instilled into his mind under his father's influence, and on the partial recovery of his strength he entered on preparation for his professional career at the University of Pennsylvania; being graduated M.D. in 1824. The three following years were spent in Paris studying under Dupuytren and Amussat; meantime serving as externe for eighteen months and interne for one year at the Hotel Dieu. With this experience he established himself in practice in New York city, where he quickly attained distinction for profound acquaintance with medical science and a remarkable aptitude for diagnosing and treating unusual cases. He was also a tireless investigator, desirous to examine and test every reasonable improvement in practice, and to this trait he owes his title to fame as the first physician in New York to administer sulphurous ether as an anæsthetic; exhibiting its effects in the presence of a number of practitioners in operations for calculus and amputation. By a strange coincidence he was called to examine the body of Dr. Horace Wells, co-discoverer of anæsthesia, who had just committed suicide during a fit of derangement. For many years Dr. Hosack conducted experiments to determine the most humane method of executing criminals, and finally rendered the decision on a large range of facts collected in executions witnessed by him or derived from other sources, that in hanging no pain is suffered, the gradual asphyxiation resulting in loss of will and sensation long before death intervenes. Absurdly enough, some instances quoted by him show that there is at first a decidedly pleasing effect. In surgery he introduced several improvements; he was the first in this country to perform Syme's operation of exsection of the elbow, and introduced from Germany the practice of performing lithotomy without dividing the prostate gland. On one occasion, by this method, he removed seventeen calculi from one patient who so completely recovered as to outlive all of the nine physicians witnessing the feat. Notable among his inventions was an instrument for more completely performing the operation of staphyloraphy, which in its complete success formed a permanent contribution to surgical appliances. He operated twenty-three times for calculus; tied both carotids for encephaloid tumor, and in one instance cut the portio dura. Dr. Hosack was the first physician to examine the body of Colt, the murderer, after his suicide, and constantly attended Aaron Burr during his declining years. He was long attending physician to the Marine Hospital, and one of the most active in founding the Ward's Island institutions. His writings are numerous and of high merit, consisting principally of communications to medical societies and articles in the periodicals, and include "Description of an Instrument for the Tying of Deep-seated Arteries" (1824); "Observations on the Use and Advantages of the Actual Cautery" (1831); "A Memoir on Staphyloraphy" (1833); "Case of Popliteal Aneurism Cured by Compression with a New Instrument" (1848); "Pamphlet on Anæsthesia"; "Pustule Maligne and its Treatment," and "History of the Case of the Late John Kearney Rodgers, M.D." (1851). Dr. Hosack's widow left $70,000 to the New York Academy of Medicine to found a memorial of him. He died in Newport, R. I., March 2, 1871.

STEVENS, Alexander Hodgden, surgeon, was born in New York city, Sept. 4, 1789. His father, Ebenezer Stevens, a native of Boston, and one of the party that destroyed the cargo of taxed tea, was an artillery officer in the revolutionary army, participated in the expeditions against Quebec and Ticonderoga and commanded the American artillery in the siege of Yorktown; his mother was a daughter of Col. William Ledyard (1750–81), who commanded the American forces at the battle of Groton, Conn., where he was foully murdered in the act of surrendering, and was a cousin of Ledyard, the traveler. Prepared for college in a select school at Plainfield, N. J., Alexander H. Stevens made his academic studies in Yale University, and was graduated A.B. in 1807. He entered on the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Edward Miller, of New York city, attended one course of lectures in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and completing his professional training at the University of Pennsylvania received the degree of M.D. in 1811. On this occasion he presented a thesis on the "Proximate Cause of Inflammation," which won high praise from Dr. Rush and other noted physicians. Dr. Stevens then sailed for England in search of additional advantages in his studies, spending a year under the lectures of Dr. John Abernethy and Sir Astley Cooper, and early in 1812 going to Paris for further instruction under Boyer and Baron Larrey. On the homeward voyage he was made prisoner by a British cruiser, and returned to Plymouth, being allowed to resume his voyage only after a vexatious delay for the necessary papers. Arriving in New York, he was appointed a surgeon in the army, and after a brief experience entered on private professional practice. In 1814 he was called to the chair of surgery in the New York

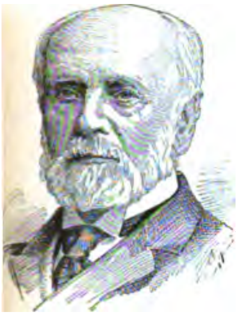
Alex H. Stevens.

Medical Institution, and in 1818 became surgeon to the New York Hospital, where, for the benefit of his students, he introduced the European method of clinical instruction and demonstration, previously unknown in America. It is said that in his operations he often purposely avoided the neatness deemed so essential by other surgeons, in order to show his students that it was not essential to the recovery of a patient; howbeit, his skill and rapidity of manipulation were very great. He was transferred to the chair of the principles and practice of surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in 1825, and when failing health determined his resignation in 1838, he was made professor emeritus by the regents of the State University. In 1841 he was appointed president of the college, an office filled by him for many years. Dr. Stevens was a leading member of several important medical societies, particularly of the American Medical Association, of which he was vice-president in 1847 and president in 1848. He was the author of many of its important public and professional acts, particularly those regarding the care of paupers and the insane. In 1849 he received the degree of LL.D. from the regents of the University of the State of New York. Dr. Stevens' contributions to literature were many and various, consisting principally of articles in the medical periodicals and short monographs on surgical topics; he also prepared an edition of Sir Astley Cooper's "First Lines of Surgery" (1822). He died in New York city, March 30, 1869.

BRUCE, Archibald, physician, was born in New York city in February, 1777. His father was William Bruce, chief of the medical department of the British army in New York; his mother was a daughter of Nicholas Bayard and widow of Jeremiah Van Rensselaer. He entered Columbia College and was graduated in 1797. Having become interested in some medical lectures he attended, he decided to devote himself to that profession, and consequently began study under the celebrated Dr. Hosack. In 1798 he went to Europe and continued his professional preparation at the University of Edinburgh, where he obtained the degree of M.D. in 1800. He then spent two years more in travel on the Continent, meantime devoting himself to the collection of a cabinet of mineralogical specimens, which proved to be of great value. He was married while in London, and in 1803 returned to New York and began practice. Four years later he was appointed professor of materia medica and mineralogy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and in 1812 to the same chair in Rutger's College, New Jersey, at that time known as Queen's College. In 1810–14 Dr. Bruce edited and published the "Journal of American Mineralogy," the precursor of "Silliman's Journal," which afterwards became celebrated. He published a chemical analysis of the native magnesia of New Jersey, which first brought to the knowledge of the scientific world the mineral which was named after him, "Brucite." He also published an important paper entitled "On the Ores of Titanium Occurring within the United States." Dr. Bruce was a member of most of the leading scientific societies of America and Europe and an original member of the New York Historical Society. He died in New York city, Feb. 22, 1818.

TYSON, James, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 26, 1841, son of Dr. Henry and Gertrude (Haviland) Tyson. He is fifth in descent from Cornelius Tyson (or Teissen), who emigrated from Crefield on the lower Rhine to Germantown, Pa., between 1683 and 1703. He died in the year 1716, and over his grave in Axe's cemetery, Germantown, is a well-preserved tombstone, said to be the oldest existing monument erected to the memory of a German in Pennsylvania. Dr. Tyson received his early education in Reading, Pa., and in the Friends' Central School in Philadelphia, and was graduated A.B. at Haverford College, Pennsylvania, in 1860, receiving the degree of A.M. in 1864. The degree of M.D was awarded him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1863. He was an acting military cadet in the U. S. military hospital at Broad and Cherry streets, Philadelphia, during the last year of his student life, and soon after his graduation was made acting assistant surgeon in the U. S. army. From July, 1863, to April, 1864, he was a resident physician in the Pennsylvania Hospital, after which he was again in the service of the government until the close of the civil war in 1865. In 1864 he entered on the practice of medicine in Philadelphia, where he has since resided, and also began teaching medicine to private classes of students in the University of Pennsylvania with the session of 1864–65. He has been lecturer on microscopy, urinary chemistry and on pathological anatomy in the university, and professor of physiology and microscopy in the Pennsylvania Dental College. He was professor of general pathology and morbid anatomy in the University of Pennsylvania during 1876–79, then being transferred to the chair of clinical medicine. He was secretary of the faculty of medicine during 1877–88 and then dean of the faculty until 1892. He was connected with St. Joseph's Hospital, Philadelphia, as visiting physician (1871–72); was appointed microscopist to the Philadelphia Hospital in 1866 and pathologist in 1870; was visiting physician (1872–90) and again since 1893, and was president of the medical board of the hospital (1886–90). He is also, ex-officio, one of the physicians to the Hospital of the University of Pennsylvania, was one of its board of managers from 1874–78, and again became a manager in 1891. He was one of the incorporators and is now a trustee and chairman of the executive committee of the Rush Hospital for Consumption and Allied Diseases, incorporated in Philadelphia in 1890, and was also consulting physician in 1890–92. In 1891 he was appointed consulting physician to the Kensington Hospital for Women, and in 1897 consulting physician to St. Mary's Hospital. During 1871–72 Dr. Tyson assisted in editing the "Philadelphia Medical Times," and besides numerous papers on histology and pathology and clinical lectures on general medicine he has published a treatise on "The Practice of Medicine"; "The Cell Doctrine: Its History and Present State"; "Practical Examination of Urine" (9th ed., 1896); "A Treatise on Bright's Disease and Diabetes," and other works. He was made a fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia in 1866; is a member of the Philosophical Society; has been vice-president and president of the Philadelphia County Medical Society; and was one of the founders of the Association of American Physicians organized in 1886, besides being a member of, or holding important positions in, many other prominent societies. Dr. Tyson was married, in 1865, to Frances Bosdevex, and has a son, Dr. T. Mellor Tyson, and a daughter.

HALLOCK, Lewis, physician, was born in New York city, June 30, 1803, son of Jacob and Sarah (Mather) Hallock. His father, a native of Southold, L. I., was a prominent merchant of New York until his death in 1813. The family descends from Peter Hallock, leader of a colony; the first white settlers on the eastern end of Long Island, where they purchased a large tract of land from the Indians and founded the town of Southold. After the death of his father, Lewis Hallock went to live with his grandmother at Mattituck, L. I., and completed his preparatory education at Clinton Academy, East Hampton, the second incorporated school in the state. He began the study of medicine with his uncle, Dr. Elisha Hallock, of Southold, and at the end of the year returned to New York city to continue his preparation under Dr. James W. Francis and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he was graduated M.D. in 1825. After fifteen years of successful practice, his attention was called to the homeopathic system of medicine, then rapidly gaining strength in America, and after carefully investigating its claims, he announced himself a convert. The same course was pursued by a goodly portion of his class-mates. In 1846 he joined the Homeopathic Institute of America, and later also the county and state societies; being president of city and county societies for one year each. For many years he was one of the board of censors of the Homeopathic Medical College, in which he was twice offered and declined a professorship, and in 1876 received from its faculty and trustees the honorary degree of M.D. This honor was conferred on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of his graduation, when a dinner was given him at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He lived to see the seventieth anniversary of the same event, and then received another complimentary dinner at the Savoy Hotel from the New York Medical Club, at which several highly congratulatory speeches and a poem by Dr. William Tod Helmuth were delivered on his nearly unparalleled record as an active practitioner. Although living to the advanced age of ninety-five, he continued in active practice until within a few days of his death. Throughout life he was an earnest advocate of temperance, having as a young man founded the Young Men's Total Abstinence Society, which in 1836 published a weekly paper advocating the cause. To his principles in this regard he attributed his longevity, and indeed his unusual quickness of comprehension and rapidity of judgment was an excellent evidence of faculties well used. His contributions to homeopathic periodicals were numerous and representative, and to his influence is attributed much of the popularization the system has achieved. At the annual meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathy, held in Newport, R. I., in June, 1895, he was greeted with the greatest enthusiasm and made a few appropriate and pleasing remarks. Personally, Dr. Hallock was an exemplar of the most charming, old-fashioned, courtly manners and bearing, and although justly popular with a wide circle of friends and professional associates, was preëminently domestic in his tastes, belonging to but one club. Dr. Hallock was twice married: first to Sarah Mack, of New York, and second, in 1835, to Emily Louisa, daughter of Frederick L. Seely, of the same city. He had three sons, all deceased, and three daughters, who survive. He died in New York city, March 3, 1897.



Lewis Hallock

WOOD, James Rushmore, surgeon, was born in New York city, Sept. 14, 1816. His father was a merchant and a member of the Society of Friends, and James R. Wood began his education at the Friends' Seminary, New York. He took his first course of medical lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and continued his studies under Dr. William Tully, of New Haven, Conn., Dr. David L. Rogers, of New York city, and at the Castleton Medical College, Vermont, now extinct. He was graduated in 1834 and appointed demonstrator in anatomy, but soon afterwards returned to New York to practice his profession, and in 1847 was appointed a member of the medical board of Bellevue Hospital. At that time lunatics and criminals were admitted as patients, the nursing was inefficient, and but little regard was paid to the laws of hygiene. Aided by Dr. Drake, of the board, and by Morris Franklin, president of the board of aldermen, Dr. Wood began a reform action that resulted in reducing the annual death rate by 600. During the time that Dr. Wilson was resident physician of Bellevue, Dr. Wood made all the post-mortem examinations, amounting to several hundred. He also established Saturday surgical clinics and founded the Wood prize for the best anatomical dissection. In 1861 he aided in founding Bellevue Hospital Medical College, and in the same year was appointed to the chair of operative surgery and surgical pathology in that institution, which he held until his death, being made professor emeritus in 1868. He was also surgeon to St. Vincent's Hospital and the New York Opthalmic Dispensary and consulting surgeon of the New York Academy of Medicine. He was a member of the New York Academy of Medicine; the New York Pathological Institute, of which he was twice president; the American Medical Association; the New York Medical and Surgical Society; the New York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men; the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association; the Medical Journal Association; honorary member of the New York and Massachusetts state medical societies; and of other organizations. In 1847 he began to collect material for a museum, which, greatly augmented, was presented to the commissioners of charities and correction in 1856, and is known as the Wood Museum. Dr. Wood established the fact of the second growth of bone by separating the periosteum from necrosed bone and carefully enucleating it. He tied both carotids in one patient for malignant disease of the antrum, placed the ligature on the subclavian on several occasions and tied the external iliac several times. He excised the entire lower jaw-bone for phosphor-necrosis, and the patient subsequently developed a new and complete jaw, and died years after of an entirely different affection; his skull is now preserved in the Wood anatomical collection. With Drs. Willard Parker, Martyn Paine and others, Dr. Wood was instrumental in securing the passage of the dissecting bill, in 1857, providing that "all vagrants dying unclaimed, and known by the public authorities to be such, and without friends, are to be given to the institutions in which medicine and surgery are taught for dissection." This bill, although once defeated in the state senate, was finally successful through the saving clause: "Any unknown person found dead shall be buried." Dr. Wood was the author of several papers and pamphlets, including "Strangulated Hernia" (1845); "Spontaneous Dislocation of the Head of the Femur into the Ischiatic Notch, occurring in Morbus Coxarius" (1847); "Medical Education" (1848); and "Ligature of the External Iliac Artery" (1856). In 1853 he was married to a daughter of James Rowe, of New York. He died in New York city, May 4, 1882.

James R. Wood

HAMILTON, Frank Hastings, surgeon, was born at Wilmington, Vt., Sept. 13, 1813. He was graduated at Union College in 1830, and entering on medical study in the office of Dr. John G. Morgan and at the Western College of Physicians and Surgeons, Fairfield, N. Y., was licensed to practice by the Cayuga County Medical Society in 1833. The degree of M.D. was conferred on him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1835, and thereafter, until 1838, he continued practice at Auburn, N. Y., also giving courses of lectures in anatomy and surgery. In 1839 he was appointed professor of surgery at the Western College of Physicians and Surgeons, and in 1840 at the Medical College of Geneva, N. Y. He located in practice in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1844, becoming professor of surgery in Buffalo Medical College in 1846; subsequently dean of the faculty and surgeon to the Charity Hospital. In 1859 he removed to New York city to accept the chair of principles and practice of surgery and the post of surgeon-in-chief at the newly founded Long Island College Hospital. During 1861-65 he occupied the chair of military surgery, fractures and dislocations at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, that chair being the first of its kind in the world. Meantime, during the civil war, he served as surgeon of the 31st New York infantry, which he accompanied to the front, being made brigade surgeon after the battle of Bull Run, and later U. S. medical director. He organized the U. S. General Hospital, New York city, in 1862, and in February, 1863, was made medical inspector, U. S. army, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He resigned his military connections in September, 1863, and resumed his private practice and instruction. The subject of the principles of surgery being added to his chair in 1865, he continued lectures in both departments until 1868, and from then until 1875 was professor of the practice of surgery. Dr. Hamilton was visiting surgeon to Bellevue Hospital (1861-82) and consulting surgeon (1884-86); he was also consulting surgeon to the Institution for Ruptured and Crippled Children, St. Elizabeth's and other city hospitals and dispensaries. He was a member of the New York State Medical Society (president in 1855); of the New York Pathological Society (president in 1866); of the Medico-Legal Society (president in 1875-76); of the American Academy of Medicine (president in 1878), and of the New York Society of Medical Jurisprudence (president in 1878 and 1885), and an honorary member and officer of various other professional and learned bodies. Throughout his career he was recognized as one of the most skillful surgeons of the metropolis. He originated a safe method of cutting the sternal portion of the sterno-cleido-mastoid; was the first to operate for simple talipes where there is no disease of the joint; was the first to excise the central portion of the thyroid gland; originated the now accepted theories in relation to resection in compound dislocations of the long bones; was one of the earliest to operate for closing old ulcers by the transplantation of new skin; was the first to use gutta-percha for interdental splints; was largely instrumental in introducing gutta-percha splints for support of irregular joint surfaces, and devoted considerable attention to plastic surgery, having performed rhinoplasty more than twenty times. Among his most valuable inventions and contrivances are: a bone drill, appliances for treating fracture of the jaw and of the long bones, an improved Nelaton probe, a modified Liston artery forceps, an improved Owen tonsillotome, a serrated giant bone-cutter and other instruments equally valuable. His method of manipulating the body in asphyxia from drowning and his system of "keys" and "guides" for securing precision in amputation through the joints give him a title to enduring fame. Besides originating several new and radical operations, he was the first to work from the palm of the hand, a method now widely adopted. He was rated one of the foremost American authorities on military surgery and gunshot wounds, and on the assassination of Pres. Garfield was called in consultation, remaining connected with the case until the close. Dr. Hamilton was a constant and lucid writer on surgical topics. His larger works are: "A Practical Treatise on Fractures and Dislocations" (1860, 5th ed. 1880); "A Treatise on Military Surgery and Hygiene" (1865); "Contributions Relating to the Surgery of War" (1870); "The Principles and Practice of Surgery" (1872, 2d ed. 1879); a series of papers on "Prognosis in Fractures" (1855-56-57); one on "The Effect of a Sudden Loss of Consciousness on the Memory of Preceding Events" (1876), and numerous other articles, addresses and lectures. He was twice married: first, in 1834, to Mary Virginia McMurran, of Virginia; second, to Mary, daughter of Judge Oliver Hart, of Oswego, N. Y. His only daughter, Mary, is the wife of Daniel N. Davis, a business man of New York. Dr. Hamilton died in New York city, Aug. 11, 1886.

Frank H Hamilton

BUCK, Albert Henry, surgeon, was born in New York city, Oct. 20, 1842, son of Gurdon and Henrietta E. (Wolff) Buck, the latter a native of Geneva, Switzerland. His paternal grandparents, Gurdon and Susannah (Manwaring) Buck, were first cousins, and grandchildren of Gov. Gurdon Saltonstall, of Connecticut. Inheriting a predilection for surgery from his father, who was distinguished in his profession, Albert Buck, after graduation at Yale in 1864, entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, and was graduated with the degree of M.D. in 1867. In 1867-69 he was junior walker and house physician at the New York Hospital, at that time on Broadway, opposite Pearl street. In 1870 he was appointed an aural surgeon in the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, and held this position until 1888, when he was appointed a consulting aural surgeon to the same institution; in 1889 he was made clinical professor of diseases of the ear at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, medical department of Columbia University; in 1898 he received the appointment of consulting aural surgeon to the Presbyterian Hospital, and still holds all three positions. Dr. Buck is the author of a "Treatise on the Diseases of the Ear" (3d ed. 1898), and has published a large number of articles on subjects relating to this special field of work. At the same time he has served as editor for the American edition of Ziemssen's "Cyclopædia of Medicine" (20 vols.); for the "Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences" (9 vols.), and for the American edition of Ziegler's "General Pathology." He is a member of the Century Association. Dr. Buck was married at Fair Haven, Conn., to a daughter of John S. C. Abbott, the historian. They have a son and daughter.

STILLÉ, Alfred, physician, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 30, 1813, son of John and Maria Stillé. His father, a leading merchant of Philadelphia (1790-1812), was descended from one of the first Swedish colonists on the Delaware river. His mother was a descendant of Tobias Wagner, chancellor of the University of Tübingen in 1658, and of one of his descendants who was a Luth eran missionary in Pennsylvania about the middle of the eighteenth century. Dr. Stillé was educated in the classical school of Wylie & Engles, Philadelphia, from which he entered Yale in 1828. In 1830 he was transferred to the University of Pennsylvania, where he took the degree of A.B. in 1832. The following year he began the study of medicine, matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania and was graduated M.D. in 1836. Immediately afterwards he served as a dispensary physician, and then as a resident physician of the Philadelphia Hospital for a period of six months, after which he spent two years in Europe, chiefly in medical study under some of the most eminent teachers of London, Edinburgh, Dublin and Paris. On his return he was a resident physician of the Pennsylvania Hospital for two years, and then, in 1841, began private practice. From 1844 to 1851 he lectured for the Philadelphia Association for Medical Instruction. In 1851 he revisited Europe, spending the greater part of his time in Vienna, where he attended the lectures of Oppolzer, Skoda and Hebra. He held the chair of theory and practice of medicine at the Pennsylvania Medical College from 1854 to 1859, and in the University of Pennsylvania for twenty years, and, on resigning it in 1884, was made professor emeritus. On the organization of St. Joseph's Hospital he was elected one of its physicians, and served it for upwards of twenty years. During the civil war he was one of the physicians of Satterlee Hospital, Philadelphia; for a time he held a similar appointment in the University Hospital, and for six years (1865–71) was a visiting physician and clinical lecturer in the Philadelphia Hospital. Although for nearly fifty years engaged in the practice of his profession, Dr. Stillé devoted himself assiduously to teaching and writing. In 1844, in collaboration with Dr. J. Forsyth Meigs, he translated Andral's "Pathological Hæmatology." In 1848 his treatise on "General Pathology" appeared. In 1860 he made numerous additions to the second edition of Wharton and Stillé's "Medical Jurisprudence," the medical part of which in the first edition had been prepared by his brother, Dr. Moreton Stillé. In the same year appeared the first edition of his "Therapeutics and Materia Medica," of which the fourth edition was published in 1878. In 1367 his monograph on "Epidemic Meningitis" was published. In 1879 was issued the first edition of the "National Dispensatory," prepared by Dr. Stillé in collaboration with Prof. John M. Maisch. Of this work the fifth edition was issued in 1894. In 1885 his work on "Cholera" appeared. It was an enlarged edition of a lecture that was published in 1873. Besides the degrees in course received by Dr. Stillé, he was made honorary A.M. by Yale in 1849; LL.D. by Pennsylvania College (Gettysburg) in 1859, and by the University of Pennsylvania in 1889. He was a member of the Philadelphia Medical Society (1834); La Société Médicale d'Observation, Paris (1836); fellow of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia (1842), and subsequently chairman of its library committee, secretary, vice-president, censor and president; he was an original member and secretary of the American Medical Association (1847); member of the Philadelphia County Medical Society (1849), and its president (1863); member and president of the Pathological Society of Philadelphia (1859–63); member of the U. S. sanitary commission (1863–65); member and vice-president of the U. S. centennial commission, and chairman of the section of medicine (1876); corresponding member of the New York Academy of Medicine; of the New York Neurological Society; of the state societies of New York, Rhode Island and California; honorary member of the Association of American Physicians and of the American Climatological Association; president of the Society of the Alumni of the Medical Department, University of Pennsylvania; president of the Association of ex-Resident Physicians of Philadelphia Hospital, and member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Alfred Stillé

Harrison Allen.

ALLEN, Harrison, physician and scientist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 17, 1841, of Quaker ancestry, being descended from Samuel Allen, who came from Chu Magna, England, with William Penn. His family was variously connected with Nicholas Waln and with the Revell, Elton, Stacey, Justice and Merritt families, all of which were among the early Quaker settlers of Pennsylvania. His parents were Samuel Allen, sheriff of Philadelphia, and Elizabeth Justice (Thomas) Allen. He was educated in Philadelphia at the public schools, the Central High School and the University of Pennsylvania, where he studied medicine, and was graduated with the degree of M.D. in 1861. He then spent some months as resident physician in the Philadelphia Hospital, and in July, 1862, became an assistant surgeon in the regular army. He was on duty successively at Cliffburne General Hospital, Washington, D. C., with the artillery of the 3d army corps in the army of the Potomac, again in Washington hospitals, and in Alexandria, Va., Mount Pleasant General Hospital and Washington. His resignation was accepted in December, 1865, when he held rank as brevet-major. He had immediately before been appointed to the chair of comparative anatomy and zoölogy in the auxiliary department of medicine in Pennsylvania University, just established by Dr. George Wood. This position he held until 1878, when he was appointed to the chair of physiology in the medical department. In 1883 he resigned from his professorial duties to confine his attention to his medical practice, and he then became emeritus professor of physiology, which position he held until 1892. He had also acted during this period as professor of anatomy and surgery in the Philadelphia Dental College, assistant surgeon in the Will's Eye Hospital and in St. Joseph's Hospital, and surgeon in the Philadelphia Hospital, and had, besides these labors and those of a large general practice as a surgeon, frequently published important papers on scientific subjects. The most important of these were contributed to the "Proceedings" of the Academy of Natural Sciences, the Smithsonian Institution and other learned bodies. They include a "Monograph on North American Cheiroptera," 1864; "Outlines of Comparative Anatomy and Medical Zoölogy," 1869, now a standard text-book, and "Studies in the Facial Region"; "On the Life Form in Art"; "System of Human Anatomy"; "The Stage of Development of the Bat"; "Clinical Study of the Skull." At the Columbian exposition Dr. Allen was a judge on anthropology. He was a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences; the Natural History Society of Boston; the Philadelphia Pathological Society; Washington Biological Society; Philadelphia County Medical Society; American Laryngological Association; Philadelphia Neurology Society; Texas Historical Society and American Association of Anatomy, and correspondent of the Society of Natural Science of Chili; corresponding secretary of the Academy of Natural Science in 1868; vice president of the Pathological Society in 1877; president of the American Laryngological Association in 1886; of the American Association of Anatomy in 1891-93; of the Contemporary Club of Philadelphia in 1894 and 1895, and in 1897 president of the Anthropomorphic Society. In 1891, upon the death of Dr. Joseph Leidy, Dr. Allen took charge in the University of Pennsylvania of two chairs in the medical and auxiliary department, and in 1891-92 he was rector of Dr. Wistar's Institute of Anatomy. He became noted in Pennsylvania for his unusual skill as an anatomist. He was married, in Philadelphia, Dec. 29, 1869, to Julia A., daughter of S. W. Colton, of Longmeadow, Mass., and Susan Beaumont, of New York. Among her paternal ancestors are George Colton, a Puritan settler in Massachusetts in 1640; Charles Chauncy, the second president of Harvard College; Rev. Peter Bulkely; Henry Wolcott; John Ingersoll; the Boardmans; Maj. Jonathan Prescott, and Nathaniel Foote. On her mother's side, she is of Scotch and English ancestry. Dr. Allen died in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 14, 1897.

MOTT, Alexander Brown, surgeon, was born in New York city, March 31, 1826, son of Dr. Valentine and Louisa D. (Mums) Mott, and grandson of Dr. Henry Mott, a descendant from an English Quaker, who in 1660 settled on Long Island. He was educated privately by Prof. William Darling, M.D., of the University Medical College of New York, and at the Columbia College Grammar School, there remaining until 1836, when he went to Europe with his parents. He remained abroad five years, and received a good classical education. In spite of his Quaker blood he had a great fondness for a military life, and on his return to New York he entered West Point, but abandoned this in deference to his father's wishes. He then passed a year in France and Germany about 1842, and occupied a position in the naval agency in Marseilles. Two years after Mr. Mott became the private secretary of Com. Morris, of the U. S. navy, who was then in charge of the Mediterranean squadron. He afterwards made a journey to Spain, and was present at the siege and surrender of Barcelona, and took part in the fighting in command of a battery. On his return to Marseilles he was offered and accepted a position with a firm in that city, and during 1845 he was sent by them to Turkey, Greece, Piedmont, Italy and Austria. With his father's successful and brilliant career before him, it was not strange that he began to seriously consider entering the medical profession. He commenced his studies in medicine at Havre, and on his return to New York resumed them in his father's office. He was graduated at the New York Medical College in 1849; at the University of Pennsylvania in 1850, and at the Castleton Medical College in 1849, and besides he attended a course of lectures at the University Medical College. In 1849 he assisted in founding St. Vincent's Hospital, and in 1853 became visiting surgeon. Dr. Alexander Mott was appointed surgeon to the New York Dispensary in 1850. From 1855 to 1863 he was attending surgeon to the Jewish Hospital, and for fourteen years he was surgeon to the Charity Hospital. At the University Medical Clinic he performed many difficult surgical operations, where he acted as his father's prosector for a number of years. He was one of the founders of the Bellevue Medical College, where he at one time held the chair of surgical anatomy, and was professor of clinical and operative surgery from 1872 until his death. He was consulting surgeon to the bureau of medicine and surgical relief to the out-door poor, and in 1859-84 he held the appointment of attending surgeon at Bellevue Hospital. On the outbreak of the civil war he was given two hours' notice to proceed to Washington with the first regiments of militia on April 18, 1861. After organizing the medical corps of those regiments under his charge, he inspected all the recruits for thirty-eight regiments of New York volunteers. As medical director of New York, more than 70,000 men passed under his supervision. He also inspected all the New York regiments around forts Monroe and Washington. Aided by some patriotic boomers of prominence in New York, in 1862 he founded the U. S. Army General Hospital, of which the surgeon general placed him at the head. He was appointed surgeon U. S. volunteers, and was one of the medical examining board for admission to the medical corps of the army for surgeons of volunteers. In 1864-65 he was inspector of the department of Virginia, with headquarters with the army of the James, under Maj-Gen. Ord, and served under him until the war was at an end Dr. Mott was present at the interview between Gens. Lee and Grant on the occasion of the signing of the agreement of surrender at Appomattox Court House, Va. After being on duty in Richmond Va., he was mustered out of the U. S. service Aug. 1, 1866, and made brevet-colonel of the U. S. volunteers. His father, Valentine Mott, possessed the qualities that made him famous for his operations; he was almost as dexterous with one hand as with the other, and to a great extent the son inherited his skill. His most difficult operations were amputations at hip-joint and exsection of ulna twice; tying the common carotid fifteen times; internal carotid twice; innominata once; subclavian four times; common iliac twice; internal iliac twice, and external iliac five times; resection of the femur three times; performing lithotomy twenty-one times; femoral eighteen times; and removal of the entire lower jaw for phosphor-necrosis twice. There have been published reports of other cases of interest treated by him. He was fellow of the American Geographical Society; member of the New York Academy of Sciences; of the New York Medico-Legal Society; of the New York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men; of the New York Physicians' Mutual Aid Association; a permanent member of the American Medical Association, and honorary member of the Hudson County Pathological Society. In 1851 he was married to Arabella Upsom, youngest daughter of Thaddeus Phelps, of New York, by whom he had one son, Valentine Mott, who became a physician of prominence in New York, and the fourth of the family in a direct line to follow the medical profession. Dr. Mott died in Yonkers, N. Y., Aug. 12, 1889.

Alex. B. Mott

FLINT, Austin, physician, was born in Northampton, Mass., March 28, 1836, son of Austin and Annie (Skillings) Flint. He comes of good colonial stock, and several of his family have been notable in the history of Massachusetts. His father was a very eminent physician and a voluminous writer on medical topics. Austin Flint was educated in private schools in Buffalo, N. Y., and in 1852 entered the freshman class of Harvard College. At the end of the year, however, he left college, at his father's request, and obtaining employment in the engineering department of the Louisville and Nashville railroad at Bowling Green, Ky., remained there one year. In the summer of 1854 he entered the office of the city surveyor at Buffalo, N. Y. In the following autumn he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Frank H. Hamilton, and continued it in the medical department of the University of Louisville (Ky.) during the next two years. Meantime, in the summer of 1855, he served as assistant to Dr. John C. Dalton, professor of physiology in the Woodstock (Vt.) Medical College, and completing his professional study at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, Pa. (1856–57), was there graduated M.D. During 1857–60 he was editor of the Buffalo "Medical Journal," and, meantime (1858–59), was professor of physiology in the medical department of the University of Buffalo, and (1858) visiting surgeon to the Buffalo General Hospital. He removed to New York city in 1859, to become professor of physiology at the New York Medical College, and in 1860 accepted the same chair in the New Orleans School of Medicine. In 1861 he spent several months in Paris, studying physiology with Prof. Claude Bernard and histology with Prof. Charles Robin. He was acting assistant surgeon, U. S. army, at the U. S. General Hospital, New York city (1862–66), and was one of the founders of, and professor of physiology at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College from 1861 to 1898. In 1898 he was elected professor of physiology in the Cornell University Medical College. During 1862–68 he filled the same chair at the Long Island Hospital Medical College, Brooklyn. Among other important official positions, he has been visiting physician of Bellevue Hospital (1869), consulting physician (1896), visiting physician of the insane pavilion (1896), and consulting physician on nervous diseases in the Bellevue Hospital Dispensary since 1866. He was examining physician to the New York office of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Co. (1871–86), surgeon-general of the state of New York (1874–78), consulting physician of the Manhattan State Hospital for the Insane (1896), and a member of the executive committee of the New York Prison Association (1896). Dr. Flint is a member of the American Medical Association; a fellow of the New York State Medical Association, editor of its "Transactions" (1885), and its president (1895); correspondent of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, and member of the American Philosophical Society. He has been decorated with the Order of the Bust of the Liberator by the republic of Venezuela (1891). He has contributed many articles to medical literature, principally on physiological subjects, and has published a number of books: "Physiology of Man" (5 vols., 1866–74); "Manual of Chemical Examination of the Urine in Disease" (1870); "Physiological Effects of Severe and Prolonged Muscular Exercise" (1871); "Text-Book of Human Physiology" (1875), and "Source of Muscular Power" (1878). He has made a number of important investigations and discoveries in physiology. Experiments on alligators, while in New Orleans, developed some important points in reference to the influence of the pneumogastric nerves on the heart. He has also operated on the spinal cord and nerves in various animals with important results, and has published various monographs. Dr. Flint was married, Dec. 23, 1862, to Elizabeth, daughter of Robert P. McMaster, of Ballston, N. Y., and has three sons and one daughter.

BEDFORD, Gunning S., author and physician, was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1806. He was a great-nephew of the revolutionary patriot, Gunning Bedford, of Delaware, a representative in congress (1783–86), and attorney-general and governor of his state. Gunning S. Bedford was graduated A.B. at Mount St. Mary's College, Emmetsburg, Md., in 1825, with high honors and as valedictorian of the class. The degree of A.M. was conferred on him in course at the end of three years. Among his classmates were Archbishops Purcell, of Cincinnati; Hughes, of Baltimore, and McCloskey (later cardinal), of New York; Rev. Charles C. Pise and other noted men. He had planned to study law with Daniel Webster, but having accidentally heard a lecture on blood circulation by Dr. John D. Godman, he determined to devote himself to medicine. Dr. Godman took a great interest in his young convert, becoming his friend, counsellor and preceptor, and greatly aiding him in acquiring the skill and fame that marked his life. After his graduation at the Rutgers Medical College, New Brunswick, N. J., he spent two years in the best hospitals of Europe, where he worked incessantly. Returning to America in 1832, he in 1833 accepted a professorship at the Medical College of Charleston (S. C.), where he remained about one year, then going to the Albany Medical College, New York. In 1836 he removed to New York city, where he rapidly built up an extensive practice, particularly in obstetrics and the diseases of women. He was a skillful surgeon, and repeatedly performed the Cæsarian section with success. Dr. Bedford originated the idea of founding the New York University Medical College, which he carried to a successful issue through the assistance of Dr. Valentine Mott. The first faculty contained, besides these two, Drs. Draper, Paine, Revere and Patterson, Dr. Bedford being professor of obstetrics until 1862. It was a success from the start, although solely supported by the fees of the students. He also founded the New York obstetrical clinic, the first held in the country, to afford the poor skilled advice and service. Sessions were held Mondays, and so successful was the enterprise that probably 10,000 yearly received its aid. Dr. Bedford was a prolific writer. His two elaborate treatises: "Diseases of Women and Children" and "Principles and Practice of Obstetrics"—the former passed through fifteen editions and the latter five—have been adopted as text books both in America and abroad, and have been translated into German and French. He wrote and delivered eulogies upon Drs. Francis and Mott before the New York County Medical Society. Dr. Bedford was noted for his eloquence and broad intelligence. In person he was unusually short, but correspondingly light in his movements and gentle in his manners. His consideration for suffering was well illustrated by his admonition to his students to particularly avoid afflicting their patients with squeaking shoes and angular movements. His professional reputation and influence was equaled only by his personal popularity both with physicians and the public generally. In religious faith he was a devout Roman Catholic, and enjoyed close relations with many priests and prelates of the church. He was survived by a widow and three sons, one of whom, Gunning S. Bedford, Jr., was at one time assistant district attorney of New York, and later a judge of the city court. Dr. Bedford died in New York city, Sept. 5, 1870.

SANDS, Henry Berton, surgeon, was born in New York city, Sept. 27, 1830. After passing through a high school in his native city, Henry Sands entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and was graduated in 1854. He then began a general practice, giving special attention to surgery, and from 1860 until 1870 was in partnership with Dr. Willard Parker. He was house physician and in 1854–55 house surgeon to Bellevue Hospital, and then visited Europe, returning in 1856. He then became demonstrator of anatomy in the College of Physicians and Surgeons and held the position for ten years. He was professor of anatomy in the same institution (1867–79), and professor of the practice of surgery (1879–88). He was visiting surgeon, Bellevue Hospital (1862–77); Charity Hospital, (1865–66); Mount Sinai Hospital, later; St. Luke's Hospital (1862–70); consulting surgeon, (1870–84);

visiting surgeon, New York Hospital (1864–81), consulting surgeon (1881–84); visiting surgeon, Strangers' Hospital (1871–72); Roosevelt Hospital (1872–88). He was a member of the New York Medical and Surgical Society and of the New York County Medical and Pathological societies, was president of the second named in 1874–76 and of the last named in 1866–67. The degree of A.M *honoris causa* was conferred upon him by Yale in 1883. Among his contributions to periodical literature, many of which were reports of operations performed by him are: "Case of Cancer of the Larynx Successfully Removed by Laryngotomy" ("New York Medical Journal," May, 1861); "Aneurism of the Sub-Clavian, Treated by Galvano-Puncture" (1869); "Notes on Perityphlitis" ("Annals of Anatomical and Surgical Society," Brooklyn, 1880, Vol. II., No. 7); "The Question of Trephining in Injuries of the Head" ("Medical News," Philadelphia, April 28, 1883), and "On the Use and the Abuse of Passive Motion" ("New York Medical Journal," Jan. 22, 1887). Dr. Sands was twice married: first, in 1859, to Sarah M. Curtis, and, second, in 1875, to Mrs. J. Reamey. Dr. Sands died suddenly in New York city, Nov. 17, 1888, leaving a son, Dr. Robert A. Sands, in the same profession.

Chas. F. Taylor

TAYLOR, Charles Fayette, physician and surgeon, was born at Williston, Vt., April 25, 1827, son of Brimage and Miriam (Taplin) Taylor. His original American ancestor was Rev. Edward Taylor (1642–1729), who early settled at Westfield, Mass. From him descent is traced through his son, Eldad Taylor (1708–77), of Westfield, Mass; his son, Eldad Taylor (1733–96), of Williston, Vt.; his son, John Taylor (1760–1847), and his son, Brimage Taylor (1797–1867). Charles F. Taylor was educated in the public schools, and was graduated M.D. at the University of Vermont in 1856. He settled in New York city, and having become interested in the "Swedish movement" system, spent several months (1856) in studying it under Dr. Roth in London. He was one of the first, if not the first, to use the system in this country. He early devoted much attention to the treatment of the crippled and deformed, and met with such success in practice that he readily interested a number of well known people in founding the New York Orthopedic Dispensary. He was head surgeon of this institution for many years, and it is in connection with his work in orthopedic surgery that he is most widely known. Dr. Taylor invented several important surgical appliances, notably the Taylor splint for treatment of spinal diseases and the long extension hip splint. He wrote several books and over forty articles, mostly on his specialty, his best known works being: "The Theory and Practice of the Movement Cure," "Spinal Irritation," "The Mechanical Treatment of Pott's Disease of the Spine" and "Mechanical Treatment of Hip Joint Disease." His work was recognized by diplomas and medals at the expositions in Paris (1867), Vienna (1873) and Philadelphia (1876). Dr. Taylor was a member of the New York County Medical Society; a fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine; a corresponding member of the Imperial Medical Society of Vienna; a charter member of the American Orthopedic Association; a fellow of the American Geographical Society and of other societies. He had the true physician's kindness and affection for the suffering, and was always foremost and untiring in giving the best practical help to any person in trouble. He was married, in 1850, to Martha, and in 1854 to Mary Sanna, both daughters of Zenas Skinner, of Williston, Vt. By his second wife he had three daughters—Mrs. Harold P. Brown, Montclair, N. J.; Mrs. John McCarthy, Plainfield, N. J., and Charlotte Taylor, New York—and one son, Dr. Henry Ling Taylor, a practicing physician of New York city. Dr. Taylor died at Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 25, 1899.

CARNOCHAN, John Murray, surgeon, was born in Savannah, Ga., July 4, 1817, only son of John and Harriet Frances (Putnam) Carnochan. His father, a native of Scotland, removed at the beginning of the nineteenth century to Nassau and the West Indies, and afterwards to Savannah, Ga., where he became a wealthy planter and merchant; his mother was a grandniece of Gen. Israel Putnam, a granddaughter of Henry Putnam, killed in the battle of Lexington, and, through her mother, a granddaughter of Dr. Fraser, a distinguished surgeon of the British army. The ancestral home of the Carnochans in Scotland was Gate House, of Fleet Kirkcudbright, in the district of Galloway, bordering on Ayrshire. To this homestead John Murray Carnochan, being in feeble health, was taken by his father and mother to sojourn for a year with his two maiden aunts, who had the place in their keeping. These two old ladies became so attached to him, however, that they kept him with them until he was eleven years of age. He was sent to school at Edinburgh, where he passed through the high school with honor, and afterwards entering the university, completed the course and took his degree at the age of seventeen. While a student, he was thrown into association with Prof. Wilson, in philosophy; Hope, in chemistry, and Knox, in anatomy; and their influence doubtless guided him towards his profession, as immediately after graduation he entered on a course of instruction at the Royal College of Surgeons. Being called back to America, he spent a short time at his home in Georgia, and then going to New York city, began the study of surgery, under the celebrated Dr. Valentine Mott, who soon grew to refer to him as his "most distinguished pupil"; he also passed through the usual course of instruction at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, receiving the degree of M.D. in 1836. He afterwards studied at the École de Medicine, Paris, and for six years "walked" the hospitals and attended the clinical lectures of Civiale, Lisfranc, Roux, Velpeau and others. From Paris he went to London, and studied under such eminent surgeons as Sir Benjamin C. Brodie and Sir Astley Cooper, and while there was offered a partnership by the great Liston, which he declined. In 1847 he came to America, thoroughly equipped and trained for the career which he was destined to pursue, and fixing his residence in New York, began his labors as a regular practitioner. On the organization of the board of immigration commissioners in 1850 Dr. Carnochan was placed in charge of the hospital for immigrants on Ward's Island, and was surgeon-in-chief for twenty-five years. In 1851 he was chosen professor of the principles and operations of surgery in the New York Medical College, and for twelve years taught large classes of students with brilliancy and effectiveness. During the civil war this institution was discontinued on account of the loss of Southern patronage. In 1870 Dr. Carnochan was appointed health officer of the port of New York, in which position his administrative talent enabled him to establish prompt and efficient quarantine without greatly embarrassing commerce. As an operator, Dr. Carnochan received the highest commendation of the leading surgeons of Europe who had studied his cases: such as ligature of the femoral and carotid arteries for elephantiasis; amputation of the entire lower jaw, with disarticulation of both condyles at one time, and removal of the ulna and radius while saving the arm with its functions unimpaired. In a case of chronic facial neuralgia, he performed exsection of the entire trunk of the second branch of the fifth pair of cranial nerves from the infra-orbital foramen, through the foramen rotundum to the base of the skull, which resulted in giving a new pathology to the disease, and, while several times successfully repeated by himself, is a feat never attempted before or since. He also performed the operation of amputation at the hip joint with entire success five times, one instance being on May 18, 1864, at the battle of Spottsylvania, where he acted under orders of the surgeon-general of the U. S. army. In the practice of ovariotomy he was unusually skillful, and almost always successful. He performed all the more difficult operations known in surgery, and originated no less than six, as, for example, the tying of both common carotid arteries in a case of elephantiasis of the head, face and neck, and the tying of the common carotid on one side and of the external carotid on the other in hypertrophy of the tongue. He tied the femoral artery in a number of cases of varicose enlargement of the veins of the leg and thigh, and also for elephantiasis of the leg, where amputation had formerly been the only resort. He was noted as one of the most rapid operators of his time, his skill being efficient in saving much suffering to his patients. The extreme delicacy of his touch was shown in his elaborate dissection of the human foot, in which he laid bare the almost microscopic ramifications of nerve fibres, and prepared the specimen for preservation. Dr. Carnochan was a voluminous writer, and published a number of important works in practical surgery, all contributions of exceptional value to the literature of his profession. They include papers on partial amputation of the foot, "Lithotomy and Lithotrity"; "Treatise on Congenital Dislocations" (1850); "Contributions to Operative Surgery" (nine parts, 1877-86), and translations of Sedillot's "Traité de Médecine Opératoire, Bandages et Appareils" and Karl Rotiransky's "Handbuch der pathologischen Anatomie." A number of his original papers were brilliantly illustrated, after drawings by his wife, who was a skillful artist and an enthusiastic aid to her eminent husband in his professional career. He was married, in 1856, to Estelle, daughter of Maj.-Gen. William Walton Morris, U. S. A., and a great-granddaughter of Lewis Morris, a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Dr. Carnochan died in New York city, from an apoplectic stroke, Oct. 28, 1887.

DICKSON, James Henderson, physician, was born in Wilmington, N. C., in December, 1806, son of James Dickson, a commission merchant. He was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1823, and entered upon the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Armand J. DeRossett, where he also mastered the practice of pharmacy, then usually an adjunct to medical learning. Being graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, in 1827, he began practice in South Washington, N. C., but soon removed to Fayetteville, N. C., where he remained ten years. While here he cultivated surgery in particular, in 1833 performing the direct transfusion of blood, and in 1835 a tenotomy for club-foot. These operations put Dr. Dickson among the very first surgeons to perform this class of work. He removed to New York in 1837, but returned to Wilmington in 1841, and soon secured a large practice. While devoting himself closely to his general practice, he was also a student of literature, as was shown by his address before the University of North Carolina in 1853. He was also one of the founders of the Wilmington Library Association in 1860, but the war not only put a period to its accumulations, but scattered what had been already gathered. His own extensive library, which he had sent to Laurinburg, N. C., for preservation, was captured there, and when last heard of had been loaded on a Federal gunboat, and was being carried down the river, no doubt for "safe-keeping." Dr. Dickson was early interested in the organization of the North Carolina Medical Society, and was its president in 1852 and 1854. In May, 1853, he delivered an address before it on "Respiration." In 1859 he was instrumental in the organization of the North Carolina state board of medical examiners, and became its first president. His most important contribution to the history of medicine was his "Report on the Medical Topography and Epidemics of North Carolina," printed in the "Transactions" of the American Medical Association in 1860. This article is based on his own observations and on the reports of other physicians; it treats of the geographical distribution of disease in the various sections with a somewhat detailed account and yet remains the fullest description extant of the endemic and epidemic diseases of the state. During September, 1862, yellow fever appeared in Wilmington, introduced probably by blockade runners from the West Indies. As there had been no epidemic of the kind in half a century, no physician then in practice had ever had a case. Under these circumstances, and when as many of the inhabitants as could find it possible had already left the city, Dr. Dickson remained faithful to his professional duties, now larger than ever, and fell a sacrifice to his constancy. In 1845 he was married to Margaret, daughter of Gen. James Owen, a congressman in 1817 and first president of the Wilmington and Raleigh (now Wilmington and Weldon) railroad. He died at Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 23, 1862.

D. R. Brower

BROWER, Daniel Roberts, physician, was born at Manayunk, Pa., Oct. 13, 1839, son of Daniel Rife and Ann Billop (Farmer) Brower. He is descended from the old Brower family who settled in Montgomery county, Pa. His early education began in Phœnixville, whence his family had removed shortly after his birth. When he was thirteen years of age, the family removed to Norristown, Pa., where he entered the Tremont Seminary, and prepared for the Polytechnic College of Philadelphia, where he was graduated in 1859. His inaugural address on the ventilation and drainage of mines was published in full, and favorably noticed in the London (England) "Mining Engineer," the leading engineering publication of the world. For about one year he continued mining engineering in western Virginia, and then, following out the wish of his life, began the study of medicine, being graduated in 1864 in the medical department of the Georgetown University. Shortly before this he passed the army medical board of examination, then sitting in Washington, D. C., and was appointed assistant surgeon of U. S. volunteers. After a brief service in the U. S. General Hospital at Portsmouth, Va., he was sent to the General Hospital at Fortress Monroe, Va., then the largest hospital in the United States. Here he distinguished himself by his active and extensive service until he was ordered to Norfolk, Va., as chief medical officer of the military district of eastern Virginia. In 1866 he organized the first hospital for insane freedmen at Richmond, Va., under the freedmen's bureau. From 1868 until 1875 he served as medical superintendent of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum of Virginia at Williamsburg. While he did much in reforms, in improvement of the buildings, and in the care and treatment of the insane, he started schools and shops for various industries, and an endless variety of amusements, and bought a farm for the supply of farm products and for the occupation of the patients. In 1875 he removed to Chicago, and entered immediately upon active professional work, making a specialty of mental and nervous diseases. He is now professor of mental diseases, materia medica and therapeutics at Rush Medical College, the oldest and largest college in the Northwest; professor of mental and nervous diseases in the Woman's College of the Northwestern University and professor of mental and nervous diseases in the Post-Graduate Medical School, Chicago. He is the neurologist of the St. Joseph's, Wesley and Cook County hospitals of Chicago, as well as consulting physician to the Presbyterian Hospital, Woman's Hospital, State of Illinois Women's and Children's Hospital and the Washington Home, all of Chicago. He is conspicuous as a lecturer and writer, having contributed many valuable papers to science, and was for many years editor of the Chicago "Medical Journal." The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by Kenyon College, Ohio, and St. Ignatius College, Chicago, Ill. He was married, May 15, 1867, to Eliza Ann, daughter of Col. A. W. Shearer. They have two children.

B. W. M'Cready

McCREADY, Benjamin William, physician, was born in New York city, Oct. 28, 1813, son of Thomas and Margaret (Miller) McCready. He was educated in the public schools of New York. He first studied medicine under Dr. John Brodhead Beck, professor of materia medica in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and became a favorite with him. Through the latter's advice, Dr. McCready undertook the course there, and was graduated in high standing in the class of 1835. His skill as a student was sufficiently marked to win for him an appointment as house physician to the New York Hospital, where he served a full term to the eminent satisfaction of the authorities. He was later appointed physician at the Tombs, and after a short term there became one of the most sought and valuable of the dispensary physicians in New York. This brought him to the notice of the Bellevue authorities, who invited him to that hospital as visiting physician, a position he held for twenty-five years (1848–73), a length of service rarely equaled. In 1874, being advanced in years and the demand on his time and service very great from without, he became consulting physician, in which capacity he served until his death. His earliest efforts as a teacher were made at the College of Pharmacy, which he helped largely to develop. In 1861 he helped to found the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, becoming its first professor of materia medica and therapeutics. This chair he filled for eleven years, until 1872, when he was created emeritus professor. He was chief medical examiner for the Washington Life Insurance Co., of New York, for twenty years. He helped to found the New York Medical and Surgical Association, and was one of its charter members. Dr. McCready was an acknowledged expert in medico-legal science, and was often called to testify in disputed will and insanity cases. During the cholera and typhus fever epidemics he manifested his zeal in the service. He was also a member of the New York Academy of Medicine and of the Century Club, and belonged to a number of scientific and philanthropic societies. He took an active interest in the politics of his era, and was an ardent friend of the slaves before the war. He was sent to Canada in the interest of the New York "Tribune" to inquire into the conditions of the fugitive slaves there, and wrote for that newspaper the results of his observations in a series of interesting and widely read articles on the subject. Taking a fancy to Halifax, N. S., he spent a part of each year there from 1886 to 1892. Dr. McCready was married, first, to Margaret Doyle, of New York, who died in 1860; second, to Jane Gall. He had one son and three daughters. He died in New York city, Aug. 9, 1892.

MACNEVEN, William James, physician, was born at Ballynahowne, county Galway, Ireland, March 21, 1763. The family name is spelled MacNevin. His ancestors originally held extensive estates in the north of Ireland, but were deprived of them by Cromwell, who compelled them to remove to the wilds of Connaught. Several of his family attained distinction, notably his uncle, Baron William O'Kelly MacNevin, court physician to Empress Maria Teresa of Austria. William J. Macneven began his education in Ireland, and at the age of ten was sent by his uncle to a school in Prague, where he received a good classical education and entered on his medical studies. He was graduated M.D. at the University of Vienna in 1783, and about a year later began practice in Dublin. Early in his career he became actively associated with the Catholic Committee, and attained his first public prominence in 1791 by his eloquent speech in opposition to the proposed remonstrance to the government, on the ground that its tone was "too submissive and slavish." By this action he succeeded in preventing its unanimous adoption, and it received only sixty-two signatures, mostly of the loyal and aristocratic Catholics. This action brought him great popularity, and occasioned his election as representative to the Catholic conference of 1792 by both Galway and Cavan: he made choice of the latter county. His constant and outspoken sympathy for his oppressed countrymen made him a leading spirit in the order of United Irishmen, and he became prominently involved in the revolution of 1797–98, as associate of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, Arthur O'Connor and Thomas Addis Emmet. On March 12, 1798, he was arrested, and confined, first in Kilmainham jail and later in Fort St. George, for nearly four years. According to current report, he occupied his period of imprisonment in translating fragments of Ossian from the original Gaelic and instructing Emmet and other captives in the French language with a grammar of his own compilation. After his release in 1802, he made a pedestrian trip through Switzerland, which he described in his "Rambles through Switzerland in the Summer and Autumn of 1802" (1803); and then making a brief visit to relatives in Germany, in 1803 he went to Paris, and in either 1803 or 1804 enlisted in the French army. In this course he was prompted by the hope that Napoleon was planning an invasion of Ireland, and having accepted a captain's commission in the Irish brigade, entered heartily into what he believed to be preparations to that end. An interview with the emperor and Talleyrand, however, convinced him that his hopes were vain, and forthwith he resigned from the service and sailed from Bordeaux for the United States. Arriving in New York city, July 4, 1805, he entered on professional practice, and rapidly attained a successful prominence. In 1808 he was appointed to the chair of obstetrics and midwifery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, which, three years later, he exchanged for that of chemistry in the same institution. On the departure for Europe of Dr. John W. Francis in 1816, the subject of materia medica was added to his department, and he continued to give instructions in both until 1820, when they were again separated. He resigned his professorship in 1826, and, with Drs. Mott, Francis, Hosack and Goodman, organized the Duane Street Medical School, where he held the chair of materia medica and therapeutics until the dissolution of the school by legislative enactment in 1830. In 1807 Dr. Macneven became associate physician of the New York almshouse under Dr. David Hosack; on the outbreak of the cholera epidemic in 1832 he was appointed to the municipal medical council, and assigned to the supervision of hospitals, and in 1840 he was appointed by Gov. Seward resident physician of New York city. Dr. Macneven was to the end of his life an ardent Irish patriot and devoted Catholic. He was a member of nearly every Irish society in New York, and long president of the Friends of Ireland. For the guidance of immigrants, he prepared a pamphlet of directions, and founded an agency to obtain employment for Irish girls. In addition to the books already mentioned, he published "Pieces of Irish History" (1807), depicting the careers of several of the patriots of his time; "Chemical Examination of the Water of Schooley's Mountain" (1805), tending to show its value in calculus and nephritic diseases, and "Exposition of the Atomic Theory" (1819). He also prepared an edition of "Brande's Chemistry" (1821). He was for three years editor of the "Medical and Philosophical Journal"; with David Hosack and Hugh Williamson, promoted the organization of the Literary and Philosophical Society of New York, and was a fellow of the American Philosophical Society. Dr. Macneven died in New York city, July 12, 1841.

WHITING, Charles Goodrich, journalist and author, was born in St. Albans, Vt., Jan. 30, 1842, son of Calvin and Mary Richards (Goodrich) Whiting. The Whiting and Goodrich families both came from England to America between 1630 and 1650; and the Van Dater family, with which he was connected through his mother, came from Holland about 1630. Mr. Whiting, owing to delicate health, did not attend schools, but studied at home and by reading. In his youth he worked on a farm, in a country store and in paper mills before he finally, at the age of twenty-six, began his journalistic career, as reporter under the celebrated Samuel Bowles, on "The Republican," of Springfield, Mass. With this newspaper he continued to be associated in various departments, and in 1897 held the position of associate and literary editor. In it appeared his more strictly literary efforts in prose and verse He collected some of these writings from "The Republican" in 1886, and published them in book form, with the title of "The Saunterer." This volume found many lovers, and the "Spectator" wrote of it: "As a whole, "The Saunterer" is a nature-book, a record of natural sights and sounds, and of the reflections naturally suggested by them to a sympathetic mind. It is not, perhaps, a book for everybody; but those to whom it makes any appeal will find it one of the most delightful companions of their solitude." Mr. Whiting has edited several books of various sorts, and in 1885 he delivered an ode at the dedication of the soldiers' monument in Springfield. Brief notices of his life are found in the year-book of the Authors' Club, the "Magazine of Poetry," and the Stedman and Hutchinson "Library of American Literature"; and selections from his writings are to be found in several anthologies. Mr. Whiting is a member of the Authors' and Twilight clubs, of New York, and the Connecticut Valley Historical Society. He was married at Adams, Mass., June 12, 1869, to Eliza Rose, daughter of Isaiah J. and Eliza (Rose) Gray, both of whom were descendants of early English settlers in New England. They have two children, Agnes Mary, a graduate of Bryn Mawr College, and Edward Elwell, educated at Harvard University, both of them journalists. Mrs. Whiting is secretary of the Union Relief Association, the Charity Organization Society of New York city, and is also connected with journalism.

David H. Strother

STROTHER, David Hunter, soldier, author and artist, known by the pen name of "Porte Crayon," was born at Martinsburg, Va. (now W. Va.), Sept. 26, 1816, son of Col. John and Elizabeth Pendleton (Hunter) Strother. He received a good academic education; later became a student of art under Prof. Samuel F. B. Morse, the famous inventor of telegraphy, and then spent two years as an art student in Rome. He made his appearance as author and artist in 1850 in one of the earliest numbers of "Harper's Magazine," under the nom de plume of "Porte Crayon." The charming style and delightful illustrations of the "Blackwater Chronicles" and "Virginia Illustrated" extended his reputation to every part of the world reached by "Harper's Magazine" and gave him a strong place in the affections of the public. His illustrations, reproduced by the crude wood engraving of those days, give little idea of his talent; but certain of them, which have been reproduced by modern processes, show him to have possessed great ability as an illustrator. Both his father and himself held strong opinions on the subject of slavery; and, in view of the probable conflict between the sections, he raised and equipped a company of cavalry. On the outbreak of the war, however, his company joined the southern forces, and Strother was obliged to enter the Union lines alone. Appointed assistant adjutant-general on McClellan's staff, he subsequently saw service on the staff of Gen. Pope during the campaign in Virginia, and later with Banks in New Orleans and in the Red river expedition. He was recalled from New Orleans to be made colonel of the 3d West Virginia cavalry. Later on he was made chief of staff to his cousin, Gen. David Hunter, who commanded the army in the valley, and retired at the close of the war with the rank of brigadier-general. On the return of peace, Gen. Strother retired to his cottage at Berkeley Springs, and again engaged in literary pursuits. During the war he had carried with him note-books, and the night after every battle had seen him busy fixing on paper the strong impressions of the day's events. His "Personal Recollections of the War," which ran for three years in "Harper's Magazine," is ranked among the ablest contributions to the personal history of battle-fields. In 1879 Pres. Hayes appointed him consul-general to Mexico, which post he held until 1885. He numbered among his friends many of the most distinguished men in artistic, literary, army and political life. Honest in his own convictions, he conceded a like honesty to his opponents and never spoke ill of them. His action in siding with the Federal government created a sharp antagonism between him and many of his relatives and friends in Virginia and the South, but before his death this had entirely disappeared. He was twice married: first, to Ann Doyne Wolfe, by whom he had one daughter, who became the wife of John Brisben Walker. His second wife was Mary Elliott Hunter, by whom he had two sons. His daughter and his son, John Strother, survive him. Gen. Strother died at his home in Jefferson county, W. Va., March 8, 1898.

FAUGERES, Margaretta V. (Bleecker), author, was born in the city of New York, in 1771, daughter of John J. and Ann Eliza (Schuyler) Bleecker. Her mother was noted as a graceful and popular poet. Her early youth was spent at Tomhanick, near Albany, N. Y., where her parents settled in 1771, and after the death of her mother, in 1784, she and her father removed to New York. There she made the acquaintance of Dr. Peter Faugères, an infidel physician, and was married to him in spite of her father's wishes. Her married life was very unhappy, and part of the time she lived in the direst poverty; for, although she inherited a large fortune from her father, her husband soon squandered it, and treated her with extreme cruelty as well. He died of yellow fever in 1795, and after that Mrs. Faugères supported herself by teaching in schools in New Brunswick, N. J., and Brooklyn, N. Y. She inherited her mother's taste for poetry, and from her early years was in the habit of occasionally giving expression to her moods in verse. In 1793 she published her mother's "Posthumous Works," appending to them a number of poems and essays by herself. In the year of her husband's death she offered her five-act tragedy, entitled "Belisarius," to the John Street Theatre, but it was refused. It has since been published in Griswold's "Female Poets of America," where the following description of it is given: "Though unsuited to the stage, this tragedy has considerable merit, and is much superior to the earlier compositions of the author. The style is generally dignified and correct, and free from the extravagant declamation into which the subject would have seduced a writer of less taste and judgment." Mrs. Faugères died in New York city, Jan. 9, 1801.

Frederick H. Rindge

RINDGE, Frederick Hastings, philanthropist and author, was born in Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 21, 1857, son of Samuel Baker and Clarissa (Harrington) Rindge, both of Cambridge. He is descended from Puritan ancestors, who settled at Roxbury in 1638, and Ipswich in 1649. His father was a merchant and bank president, and was enabled to give his son every advantage in the way of education, in the best schools of Cambridge, and at Harvard University. After his graduation there, in 1879, Mr. Rindge engaged in commercial pursuits for two years, and then spent two years traveling in America and Europe. In 1890, he purchased the Malibu ranch, consisting of 13,000 acres, a few miles above Santa Monica, Cal., and engaged in fruit-growing, and in raising cattle and Angora goats. Mr. Rindge's tastes are scholarly, and he has become known in various branches of intellectual activity. He is devoted to the study of archæology and numismatics, and in the course of his travels has made valuable collections, of which the archæological collection is at present loaned to Harvard University, and his numismatical collection to the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. In further aid of the educational interests of his native city, he founded and long supported the Cambridge Manual Training-school for Boys; presented to Cambridge its public library building and grounds, and also its city hall, which cost $200,000. He has made donations to the American University, Washington, D. C., and to the University of Southern California, Los Angeles. He has written "Thoughts of a Truth Seeker"; "Meditations of Many Matters"; "Concerning Ourselves and Our Interests," and "Happy Days in Southern California." Mr. Rindge presented Lowell Island, in Boston harbor, with an hotel, for the benefit of sick children, in 1885, and has since aided in the support of the institution. In Cambridge he helped erect a Methodist church, and built one in Santa Monica, and in the South he has expended large sums in founding Sunday-schools among untutored settlements on the frontier. He is a member of the state board of the California Y. M. C. A. He was married, at Trenton, Mich., to Rhoda May Knight, May 17, 1887, and has three children.

MARCHANT, Henry, jurist, was born on Martha's Vineyard, Mass., in April, 1741, son of Capt. Hexford Marchant by his first wife. He was educated in the schools of Newport, whither his father removed, and at Philadelphia College, now the University of Pennsylvania, where he was graduated in 1762. He then studied law in the office of Judge Edmund Trowbridge, at Cambridge, Mass., and five years later was admitted to the bar. Returning to Newport to practice, he entered with ardor into the patriotic movements preceding the revolution, and served as chairman of the committee to prepare instructions to the delegates in congress. He was elected attorney-general of Rhode Island in October, 1770, and remained in office until May, 1777. He went to England, in 1771, on matters connected with his office, and remained a year. Soon after this, foreseeing that in case war broke out the British would seize Newport, he bought an estate in Narragansett, and removed thither. From 1777 until 1780 he was a delegate to the Continental congress, and again in 1783–84, taking an important part in the debates. He was one of the signers of the Articles of Confederation, to which he and his associates affixed their signatures, "while," as he expressed it "the guns of the battle of Brandywine were roaring in our ears." After the war he returned to Newport and was elected to the general assembly, where he exerted all his influence to secure the adoption of the federal Constitution. In 1790 he was nominated by Pres. Washington judge of the U. S. district court of Rhode Island, and the nomination was unanimously confirmed. Yale gave him the degree of LL.D. in 1792. Judge Marchant remained in office until his death, which occurred in Newport, Aug. 30, 1796.

PHELPS, Austin, clergyman and author, was born at West Brookfield, Worcester co., Mass., Jan. 7, 1820, son of Rev. Eliakim and Sarah (Adams) Phelps. His paternal grandfather was a farmer of some local importance, and among his ancestors were magistrates, deacons, members of the legislature and other officials. Dr. Eliakim Phelps left West Brookfield to become principal of the Young Ladies' High School at Pittsfield, Mass.; four years later moved to Geneva, N. Y., where he ministered to the First Presbyterian church, and subsequently was pastor of the Congregational church at Huntington, Conn. By nature a conservative, he again and again took the radical side; for instance, supporting the movements to establish Sunday-schools and temperance societies in the days when public opinion favored neither. His wife was admired for her beauty and revered for her spirituality; was fond of retirement and books, and never known—such was her husband's testimony—to do one unkind or unwise thing. Austin Phelps was precocious above the average, being able to read the Bible at the age of four, and to do any sum in cube-root and explain the process, at the age of eight. The religious instinct in him was developed early by his father's preaching and his mother's hymn-singing. At Pittsfield his mind was first awakened to ambition for distinguished achievement, and he began to cherish the hope of becoming a public orator. At Geneva he was fitted for college, and at the age of thirteen entered Hobart, where he stood high in his classes—usually at the head. Near the close of his second year he was removed to Amherst College, and in December, 1835, he was again removed to the University of Pennsylvania, his father having gone to Philadelphia to reside. Here the young man had as his instructor in English literature Prof. Henry Reed, and from him learned to appreciate Wordsworth and the type of literature represented by his poetry. Rev. Albert Barnes was pastor of the church he attended; between him and young Phelps there was remarkable intellectual and moral sympathy, and the latter united with the church at that time. He was graduated at the university in 1837, taking high honors in the classics, and the valedictory, and then spent a year of historical and literary reading under Prof. Reed. After several months of study of Hebrew under Dr. Nordheimer, at Union Theological Seminary, New York city, he in 1839 entered the theological seminary at New Haven, intending to take a full theological course. Unwisely urged by friends to begin preaching, he in 1840 applied for a license, and in that year delivered his first sermon, in the Arch Street Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia. Calls to prominent city churches came, but feeling himself unfit to assume the religious guidance of others, he declined them, until 1842, when he received a second invitation to the pastorate of the Pine Street Congregational Church in Boston. He was installed in April, and remained until May, 1848, when he removed to Andover to take the chair of homiletics and sacred rhetoric in the theological seminary. He was influenced to make the change by considerations of duty and health; for the ministry was his preference, his work in it had been greatly blessed, and he was deeply beloved by his people; it was the great sacrifice of his life, and to him it was ever a matter of regret, but to the hundreds of young men who came under his instruction it was a matter of self-congratulation. Prof. Phelps remained at Andover for forty years, declining calls to other theological seminaries and to city churches. In 1869 he became chairman of the faculty as senior professor, and held both positions until 1879, when he was forced by ill-health—the result of overwork—to resign. His latter years were years of physical suffering, and were saddened by a theological controversy that agitated his beloved seminary and the denomination that supported it—a conservatism which had grown upon him with age, separating him from most of his younger fellow-workers in the institution. He bore his sufferings heroically; he continued his studies and his writing, and during that period of retirement and pain prepared several of his best books. Elizabeth Stuart (Phelps) Ward, in her printed recollections of her father, says: "He had the tastes and the gifts of a type of culture which one is more accustomed to find in the 'world' than in the church. . . . His true position in the American pulpit was as a spiritual orator. . . . The attentive soul that listened to him went away saying less 'that was a great preacher' than 'that was a great truth.'" His manner was intense, but his self-possession was perfect. His voice had a wonderful quality, and it "was probably the most powerful element in his pulpit manner." Said one of his students: "He used fairly to take possession of his audience by the lucidity, the directness, the elegance of his style, and his thought would linger in the memory as the tone of a rich bell will linger in the ear." He was as catholic in his religious as he was in his intellectual sympathies, and could have worked zealously in almost any one of the great denominations. As a teacher he impressed upon his pupils what one of them has called "his imperial personality." "Never did more felicitous relations of instructor and pupil exist than were illustrated there" (his lecture-room), adds another, "Never were instructions more quickening, more sympathetic, more generally adapted to find out and fetch out the best of which a pupil was capable. The courses of lectures always served to glow with the heat of recent thinking." But Prof. Phelps was more than an inspiring instructor; he was the personal friend of every one of the young men who listened to his lectures. Doubts, and perplexities not spiritual, were taken to him as to a father; and by a rare power of intuition and a sympathy which, in the words of his daughter, "was with him an extra sense," he entered into their experiences as thoroughly as though they were his own. Few of his sermons have been preserved in continuous form, but one of these—on prayer—was so acceptable that it was expanded into a small book, "The Still Hour" (1859). This "gem of devotional and contemplative literature," as it has been called, was republished in London and Edinburgh, found hundreds of thousands of readers, and brought him letters from strangers in every part of the world. Of his other works the most important are: "The New Birth" (1867); "The Solitude of Christ" (1868); "Sabbath Hours" (1870); "Studies in the Old Testament" (1879); "Theory and Practice of Preaching: Lectures on Homiletics" (1881); "Men and Books; or, Studies in Homiletics" (1882); "My Portfolio," a collection of essays (1882); "English Style in Public Discourse" (1883); "My Studies and other Essays" (1886); and "My Note-Book: Fragmentary Studies in Theology and Subjects Adjacent Thereto" (1889). With Prof. Edwards A. Park and Dr. Lowell Mason, he edited the "Sabbath Hymn-Book" (1859). He was a frequent contributor to the religious weeklies, especially the "Congregationalist," and published a number of addresses. He was long chaplain of both houses of the Massachusetts legislature, and in 1861 preached the "election sermon." The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Amherst College in 1861. Dr. Phelps was married at Andover, in September, 1842, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Rev. Moses Stuart, D.D. Her character and her career as an author are described in an accompanying article. She bore him three children—the eldest, who took her name, still better known as an author; the second, Moses Stuart, became professor of metaphysics in Smith College, and died in 1883; the third, Amos Lawrence, entered the Congregational ministry. Mrs. Phelps died in November, 1852. In April, 1854, her sister Mary became the wife of Dr. Phelps, but lived only two years. In June, 1858, Dr. Phelps was married to Mary A., daughter of Samuel and Charlotte Johnson, of Boston. She bore him two sons, Francis, now resident in Baltimore, and Edward, who is a journalist in Chicago. Dr. Phelps died at Bar Harbor, Me., Oct. 13, 1890, and was buried at Andover. A memoir written by his daughter, Mrs. Ward, was published in 1891, and frequent references to him are made in her "Chapters from a Life."

Austin Phelps.

PHELPS, Elizabeth (Stuart), author, was born at Andover, Mass., Aug. 13, 1815, daughter of Rev. Moses and Abigail (Clark) Stuart. She was descended from Robert Stuart, who emigrated to Massachusetts in 1650, residing in Boston for a short time, thence removing to Milford, Conn., and about

1660 to Norwalk. Gov. Winthrop of Massachusetts was another ancestor. Her father has been described as "a man of moods and variable power, but of exceptional fascination and brilliancy." A broad-minded and enthusiastic scholar, he brought to the attention of English readers the works of the most enlightened and unprejudiced theologians of Germany, and published a Hebrew grammar and a Hebrew "Chrestomathy" that were honored by being published at Oxford University. Miss Stuart inherited her father's alert mind and in large measure his intellectual gifts. Royal in her carriage, vivacious with all her dignity, she commanded the chivalric admiration of men, and in particular of Rev. Austin Phelps, whose wife she became in September, 1842. After a residence of four years in Boston, where her husband was pastor of a Congregational church, she returned with him to her native town to spend the rest of her too short existence, and, in the words of her daughter, "to achieve the difficult reconciliation between genius and domestic life." The latter, Elizabeth Stuart (Phelps) Ward, in her memoir of her father and in her own autobiography, "Chapters from a Life," has drawn a most attractive and touching picture of this richly endowed woman. "She was a homemaker born," says Mrs. Ward, in speaking of the early years of her mother's married life. "She poured the opulence of her deep nature right royally and gladly into that one channel of womanly tenderness. The keen intellect which could intelligently criticise the young preacher's sermon on Saturday night was quite able to discern ways of amusing and resting him on Monday. . . . Her nature was rich in expedients, in courage, in imagination and in that womanly common sense whose absence or presence make the creative intellect either a torment or a blessing to live with. . . . Genius was in her and would out. She wrote because she could not help it, and her public read because it could not help it, and asked for more and got it. A wife, a housekeeper, a hostess, in delicate health; on an academic salary, undertakes a deadly load when she starts upon a literary career. She lifted it to her frail shoulders and she fell beneath it." Among the works of Mrs. Phelps were the "Kitty Brown" series (1850); "Sunnyside" (Andover, 1851; republished in Edinburgh); "A Peep at Number Five" (1851); "The Angel over the Right Shoulder" (1851); and, posthumously published, "The Tell-Tale" (1852); "Little Mary" (1853); and "Last Leaf from Sunnyside," with a memoir by her husband (1853). Her books bore on their title-page "By H. Trusta," an anagram of her maiden name, and the scenes were mostly laid in New England. They were vivacious in style and abounded in delicate humor; they were praised by the best critics; they led one to expect far stronger work from her, and had she lived and been less hampered by her conditions, these expectations might have been satisfied. "Sunnyside," a story descriptive of life in a country parsonage, was for many years highly popular,—more than 100,000 copies being sold,—and led to the publication of "Shadyside" by another clergyman's wife, Mrs. Martha Stone Hubbell. Mrs. Phelps bore her husband a daughter and two sons. After a brave fight against disease, following the birth of her last child, she died in Boston, Mass., Nov. 30, 1852.

Elizabeth Stuart Phelps

WARD, Elizabeth Stuart (Phelps), author, was born in Boston, Mass., Aug. 31, 1844, eldest child and only daughter of Rev. Austin and Elizabeth (Stuart) Phelps. She was baptized Mary Gray, but was given her mother's name, on the latter's death, eight years after. Heredity and environment conspired to make her a woman of letters, and she has somewhere said, in speaking of her parents: "It would be impossible to be their daughter and not have something to say, and a pen to say it." Her father was eminent as a theologian and author, and at the time of her birth was pastor of the Pine Street Congregational Church, in Boston. In 1848 he was called to the professorship of homiletics and sacred rhetoric in the theological seminary at Andover, Mass., and brought additional culture to the circle of plain livers and high thinkers whose interests centered in that institution. Mrs. Phelps was the eldest daughter of Rev. Moses Stuart, another noted Congregational divine, for many years professor of sacred literature in Andover Seminary, and a prolific writer on theological subjects. She inherited her father's intellectuality; displayed marked social gifts and artistic tastes, and before she died had made her name known on both sides of the ocean as a writer of simple stories of home life, that took strong hold upon the hearts of their readers. Elizabeth Stuart Phelps grew up under the elms of Andover, in "a community engaged in studying thought," as she has expressed it—precocious in her religious as in her intellectual development. The most important portion of what is called education she received from her father, discussion of theological questions alternating with discussion of the British classics, according to the mood of the juvenile listener, and her distinct awakening to the intellectual life she connects with his reading to her the writings of De Quincey and Wordsworth. From the private schools of the village she passed to the seminary of Mrs. Prof. Edwards, where the course of study—Greek and trigonometry excepted—was equal to that of the boys' colleges of the day. Mental philosophy, English literature, and astronomy were favorite studies; but to mathematics and chemistry she had a decided aversion. At the age of nineteen she left school, and for several years gave herself, with all the ardor of her nature, to mission work at Abbott village, a factory settlement a mile or two from her home. Then began an acquaintance with the lives and needs of working people that deepened with the years, and resulted in such books as "Hedged In" (1870); "Jack, the Fisherman" (1887), "one of the most effective temperance sermons ever published"; "The Madonna of the Tubs" (1889), and "A Singular Life." In the same year (1863) she took up serious literary work, her first effort (a "pious little tale," she calls it) having been published in the "Youth's Companion" when she was only thirteen. With a war story, "A Sacrifice Consumed," printed in "Harper's Magazine" in January, 1864, she earned her right to the title "author," and became a regular contributor to that periodical. She also began to write for denominational weeklies and to produce Sunday-school books to order, not from preference, including the "Tiny Series" and the "Gypsy Series." A little later, a story, based on the burning of the Pemberton mills at Lawrence, and entitled "The Tenth of January," appeared in the "Atlantic," and brought her the first recognition she had received from literary people. The book that was to give her fame, "The Gates Ajar," was begun about the year 1862, and had for its primal aim the comforting of the many women in the land whose hearts had been crushed by the loss of husbands, brothers and lovers. "In story form," says one who recalls it, "and by suggestion, it attempts to show that the heavenly life must provide for the satisfaction of the whole nature, as well as for the technically religious side, the one department which seeks God directly in personal affection and worship." Again, "It boldly attacked," says another, "problems that the pulpits and theological chairs feared or ignored; and, while it did not say the last word on any of them, it did, in many cases, say what was to most people the first word they had ever heard." The author devoted two years to writing the book; the publishers kept it for two years more; and, finally, without especial enthusiasm on their part, and with little expectation on Miss Phelps', it was issued in 1868. "Opinion battled about that poor little tale," says the author, "as if it held the power to overthrow church and state and family." It was made the subject of pulpit discourses and of newspaper wrangles. It was enthusiastically praised as comforting and inspiring; it was savagely denounced as irreverent, fantastic and dangerous. Partly because such a book was needed, partly because it was "talked about," it went through twenty editions in one year. Eventually, nearly 100,000 copies were sold in the United States, and more than that number in Great Britain; and it was translated into a number of continental languages, with no pecuniary benefit to the author. Many years later, Miss Phelps returned to this theme. In 1883 she published "Beyond the Gates," and in 1887 the "Gates Between"—the latter being, as one critic asserts, "a reversal of 'The Gates Ajar,'" showing, as it does, "how truly heaven is a spiritual condition." In 1869 Miss Phelps published a book of short stories, "Men, Women and Ghosts," and in 1871, "The Silent Partner," a revelation of the hard lot of mill operatives; then ill-health forced her to rest, almost entirely, for several years. In 1877 she delivered, with great effort and in spite of constitutional timidity, a course of lectures on "Representative Modern Fiction," before the Boston University. In that year, also, she published the "Story of Avis," in which, as said a reviewer in "The Nation" at the time, "there are bursts of truth, and of rarely expressed truth, which lift the book far above the mere record of conjugal infelicity. The story, although a painful one, rests on the solid ground of fact." This, in the opinion of most of her critical readers, is her strongest work, and, together with "Old Maids' Paradise" (1879); "Friends: A Duet" (1881), and "Dr. Zay" (1884), forms a group in which are set forth her opinions regarding woman's "sphere." Among other works—she has published many—are: "Poetic Studies," verse (1875); "My Cousin and I" and "Sealed Orders" (1879); "Songs of the Silent World" (1885); "The Struggle for Immortality," essays (1889); "Fourteen to One," short stories (1891); "Austin Phelps: A Memoir" (1891); "Chapters from a Life," autobiography (1896), and the "Story of Jesus Christ" (1897), her last and most important book. In 1888 Miss Phelps was married to Herbert D. Ward, and soon after collaborated with him in writing two romances based on scriptural characters, scenery and history, "The Master of the Magicians," which was chiefly the work of Mr. Ward (1890), and "Come Forth," written chiefly by herself (1891); and in a story which took a first prize offered by the "Youth's Companion." Of Mrs. Ward's work in general, Vedder, the critic, says: "Her plots are fairly good, though never complicated, and she peoples her books with persons whom it is good to know. . . . The conscience of the woman descended from the Puritans, sensitive and introspective to morbidness, is incarnate in her books. In them all one reads the conviction that she has a message to souls diseased or disquieted—a message of peace and comfort; and this message she has managed to convey through her fiction not less plainly and perhaps more effectively to many than in her avowedly didactic books. It is to her praise that she has done this without any sacrifice of artistic purpose and method. Her style is original, refined, reflecting thought and study without pedantry, occasionally sparkling with wit, oftener glowing with gentle humor, brilliant and vivacious at times, well-bred and urbane always. . . . Of all our American women of letters, she impresses us as the most intense, the most high-purposed, the most conscientious in her art. . . . The substance of her verse is so solid, so conscientious always, and so exquisite frequently, that she should be better known as a poet." For many years Mrs. Ward has spent her summers at Gloucester, Mass., the scene of heroic work on her part among victims of intemperance, and of ministrations to the poor. Her winters, since her marriage, have been spent in the South and at Newton Centre, near Boston.

ROBERTS, Jonathan William, merchant, was born in Hartford county, Conn., Sept. 1, 1821, son of William Martin and Maria (McMillan) Roberts. The name was originally MacRoberts. His family on both sides is of Scotch-Irish extraction, and was settled in America in colonial times. His father, a native of Vermont, and the son of Jonathan Roberts, a "Green Mountain Boy" in the revolution, was by profession a bookseller; his mother was a daughter of John McMillan. Educated in the schools of New Haven, whither he early removed, Mr. Roberts entered on his active career in New York city in 1842, and in 1845 became a clerk in the wholesale dry-goods establishment of Amos R. Eno. When, in 1847, the business was reorganized under the style of Eno, Mahony & Co., he was admitted to partnership, and steadily rose to higher positions in the concern, which, in 1853, became Eno, Roberts & Co., and later J. W. Roberts & Co. During this last term the business was mainly in the line of package commission. Notwithstanding the heavy losses sustained in consequence of the civil war, Mr. Roberts, by well directed efforts, close application and remarkable executive ability, acquired a competence, which has, since 1867, enabled him to live retired, unharassed by the cares of an arduous business. In that year he purchased his beautiful country residence, "Glenbrook," Morris Plains, N. J., where he still resides. Connecting himself with the South Street Presbyterian Church of Morristown, he was soon after made an elder, and later superintendent of the Sunday-school, president of the board of trustees and chairman of the building committee for the erection of the beautiful new church, which was completed and furnished largely from his designs, and, in accordance with his objections to church debts, without a dollar of encumbrance. Mr. Roberts was also one of the founders of the Young Men's Christian Association of Morristown, and three times its president. As chairman of its building committee, he projected and superintended the erection of the handsome new building on South street, which was also completed entirely free of debt. Mr. Roberts was president for some years of the Morristown Institution for Savings, accepting the office at a critical period of its history, and saving it from great loss, if not failure, by his energy and business methods. In 1884 he was elected a trustee and made chairman of the executive committee of the Washington Association of New Jersey, and in 1887 was elected to the presidency, an office he still (1899) holds. By his untiring efforts he has increased the

Jonathan W Roberts

membership fourfold, has more than doubled its domain; paid off its large debt, and personally secured a large part of its valuable collection of relics. He has also been vice-president, chairman of the executive committee, and is now a member of the board of trustees of the New Jersey Historical Society, to which he has freely given of his time and means. In politics an earnest Republican, he has been a member of the state committee, and often a delegate to the conventions, although steadily refusing all offers of nomination for public office. Mr. Roberts was married, in 1850, to Mary, daughter of Hezekiah King, of Bristol, Pa. She was one of the three honorary members of the Washington Association, and was the donor of the autograph letters at the Washington headquarters, Morristown, known as the "Roberts Collection."

Edward C. James

JAMES, Edward Christopher, lawyer, was born in Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence co., N. Y., May 1, 1841, son of Amaziah Bailey and Lucia Williams (Ripley) James. His ancestor in the eighth generation, Dr. Thomas James, a native of Wales, settled in Rhode Island, where he was one of the twelve original companions of Roger Williams. Through his mother, he is connected with Samuel Huntington, signer of the Declaration of Independence; the two governors, William Bradford, junior and senior, of Plymouth colony; Roswell S. Ripley, historian of the Mexican war and major-general in the Confederate army; and Gen. James W. Ripley, who gained fame in the war of 1812, was commandant of the armory at Springfield, Mass., and Chief of Ordnance on the staff of Pres. Lincoln. His great-grandfathers, Private Amos James, Cornet Ralph Ripley and Private Roswell Caulkins, and his great-great-grandfathers, Maj. Hezekiah Huntington and Private Hezekiah Hine, served in the revolution with troops of the Rhode Island and Connecticut line. His maternal grandfather, Christopher Ripley, was captain in the 37th U. S. infantry in the war of 1812; his father, his grandfather, Samuel B. James, and his great-grandfather, Amos James, were prominent lawyers. His father (1812–83), a native of Stephentown, Rensselaer co., N. Y., was admitted to the bar in 1838, and, after fifteen years of practice at Ogdensburg, was elected a justice of the state supreme court. He filled this honorable position for twenty-three years (1853–76), and then resigned to become a representative in congress from the 22d district, serving through the 45th and 46th congresses. Edward C. James was educated in the common schools and the academy at Ogdensburg, and at Dr. Reed's Walnut Hill School at Geneva, N. Y., and began the study of law in his father's office. He enlisted in the civil war, and went to the front in August, 1861, as adjutant of the 50th New York volunteer engineers. During the winter of 1861–62 he served as acting-assistant adjutant-general of the engineer brigade, and during the Peninsular campaign (1862) was aide-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Daniel P. Woodbury, commanding the engineer brigade in the army of the Potomac. His soldierly qualities were quickly manifested, and he was successively promoted to be major of the 60th regiment New York infantry volunteers and lieutenant-colonel and colonel of the 106th regiment New York infantry, and was several times in command of his brigade. In August, 1863, he was honorably discharged on a certificate of physical disability. Returning to Ogdensburg, he was, in October, 1863, admitted to the bar, and on Jan. 1, 1864, formed a partnership with Stillman Foote, surrogate of St. Lawrence county, under the firm-name of Foote & James. This association continued until Mr. Foote's retirement in 1874, and thereafter, for seven years, Col. James conducted a large practice alone. In November, 1881, he formed a partnership with Alric R. Herriman, whom he left in charge of his Ogdensburg office, and removed to New York city. Here he soon secured wide recognition, and rapidly built up an extensive practice. Among the most prominent cases he has handled in New York is the "Freight-handlers' Strike" case (People *v.* New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Co.), in which, as counsel for the state, he, in 1882, successfully brought mandamus proceedings to compel the New York Central and Erie companies to the performance of their duties to the public; thus establishing the right of the state to compel the operation of railways. Hon. Roscoe Conkling was leading counsel for the corporations. Since January, 1885, he has been special counsel for the Manhattan Elevated Railway Co., and has defended many of the important cases involving the rights of property owners in the streets abutting the lines of the roads. He was counsel for Russell Sage in the famous case of Laidlaw *v.* Sage, in which the plaintiff sought to recover $50,000 damages for injuries from the explosion of a dynamite bomb, thrown by the assassin Norcross in Mr. Sage's office; the opposing counsel being Joseph H. Choate. He also successfully defended Capt. William S. Devery and Inspector McLaughlin, of the New York police force, upon the several trials growing out of the "Parkhurst crusade." He was counsel for Russell Sage and the executors of Jay Gould in the action brought to recover $11,000,000 by the bondholders of the Kansas Pacific Railway Co. The complaint in the latter suit was withdrawn after a year's litigation. Col. James has been, since June 1, 1897, associated in practice with Edward P. Schell, Abram I. Elkus and Edward J. McGuire, under the style of James, Schell, Elkus and McGuire, one of the prominent law firms of New York. His own practice is confined exclusively to court work, and he is recognized as one of the foremost counselors in America. His reputation as a pleader and jury lawyer is second to none. Col. James was married, Nov. 16, 1864, to Sarah Welles, daughter of Edward H. Perkins, of Athens, Pa., who died Dec. 3, 1879, leaving two daughters, Lucia, wife of Dr. Grant C. Madill, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., and Sarah Welles, wife of Paulding Farnham, of Tiffany & Co., N. Y.

VINTON, John Rogers, soldier, was born in Providence, R. I., June 16, 1801, second son of David and Mary (Atwell) Vinton. His father was a goldsmith; his mother was a woman of great force of character, and to her is attributed the rise of the children to important positions in life, despite the lack of family influence and of means. In 1815 he entered the Military Academy at West Point, and in two years and a half completed the prescribed four years' course, receiving a commission as third lieutenant in the artillery, July 19, 1817. He was appointed second lieutenant Oct. 31, 1817, and first lieutenant, Sept. 30, 1819. The army was re-organized June 1, 1821, and he was retained as first lieutenant of the 4th artillery. He was engaged in topographical work for several years on the Atlantic coast and the Canada line, and in 1824–25 was adjutant of the artillery of practice at Fort Monroe. He was aide-de-camp to Maj.-Gen. Brown, general-in-chief of the army, from March 1, 1825, until May 24, 1828, residing in Washington, and was employed by the government in several duties of a special nature. Some papers prepared by him were praised in a speech delivered in congress in favor of West Point Academy, and he was instanced as "the kind of men the system of that institution can produce." On Sept. 30, 1829, he was appointed brevet-captain "for faithful service ten years in one grade," and received a commission as captain in the 3d artillery, Dec. 28, 1835. He served in Florida, in 1837, during the Seminole war, and while there decided to resign as soon as possible and enter the Episcopal ministry, following the example of his brothers, Francis and Alexander Hamilton. But the right opportunity to leave the army did not come, and he finally determined to remain. He was considered one of the most talented, accomplished and effective officers in the service, and at the battle of Monterey, Sept. 21–23, 1846, displayed remarkable gallantry, being in five engagements and under heavy fire in each, and was rewarded by being brevetted major, his commission being dated Sept. 23d. In the attack on Vera Cruz he was on duty as field and commanding officer in the trenches, and was killed by the windage of a cannon-ball, March 22, 1847. Maj. Vinton was married, in Boston, Mass., Sept. 29, 1829, to Lucretia Sutton, only daughter of Ebenezer Parker, merchant. She died in Providence, Sept. 12, 1838. Their children were: Helena Lucretia, who died in infancy; Louise Clare, who became the wife of Dr. Augustus Hoppin, of Providence, and Francis Laurens, brigadier-general in the U. S. army during the civil war.

SQUIRE, Andrew, lawyer, was born in Mantau, Portage co., O., Oct. 21, 1850, son of Andrew Jackson and Martha (Wilmot) Squire. The Squires were an old New England family, living at the beginning of the century in the heart of the Berkshire hills; and thence Andrew Squire's grandfather, Dr. Ezekiel Squire, went over the mountains, on horseback, and settled in Portage county, O. Dr. Andrew Jackson Squire, son of this pioneer, was for more than half a century one of the prominent men in his part of Ohio. At the beginning of the civil war, when his friend and neighbor, James A. Garfield, was state senator, he was a member of the house. He died in 1897, having been an invalid for many years. Andrew Squire, 2d, was early put into a preparatory school at Hiram, O., and in 1867 attended lectures in the Western Reserve Medical College; but at the end of the year returned to Hiram, determined to become a lawyer. He entered Hiram College, and was graduated with the degree A.B. in 1872. During his last two years at college he both tutored and commenced the study of law; and in the autumn of 1872 he entered the law office of Caldwell & Marvin in Cleveland, O., being admitted to the bar at Columbus, in December, 1873. In February, 1874, by Mr. Caldwell's elevation to the bench, the firm became Marvin & Squire, and in 1876 was Marvin, Hart & Squire. In 1878 Mr. Squire retired, to form a partnership with E. J. Estep, a prominent Cleveland attorney, and in 1882 Judge M. R. Dickey retired from the bench at Mansfield, to form with them the firm of Estep, Dickey & Squire, which soon became one of the most prominent in northern Ohio. This connection continued until Jan. 1, 1890, when Mr. Squire, with James H. Dempsey, a junior partner, retired; and, with Judge William B. Sanders, then lately resigned from the Cleveland bench, formed the well-known firm of Squire, Sanders & Dempsey. This firm still (1899) continues in general practice, dealing particularly, however, with corporations and commercial enterprises, its business extending throughout this country, and occasionally taking members of the firm to England and the Continent. While not a politician, Mr. Squire has always taken an active interest in the Republican party; and, although repeatedly refusing party nominations, he has frequently been sent as delegate to county and state conventions. In 1896 he was a delegate to the Republican national convention at St. Louis, which nominated William McKinley for president of the United States. Mr. Squire has always been particularly active in all enterprises for the building-up of Cleveland and vicinity. He is a director in many enterprises, and was elected to fill Rutherford B. Hayes' place as trustee of the Garfield monument, and H. B. Payne's place on the sinking-fund commission of the city of Cleveland. He is a Mason of the 33d degree, and belongs to the Masonic, Union, Tavern, Country, Roadside, Golf and Yacht clubs of Cleveland; to the Ottawa and Middle-Bass Fishing clubs, and to the University and New York clubs in New York city. The degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Hiram College in 1875, and LL.D. in 1898. Mr. Squire has been twice married: first, in June, 1873, to Ella, daughter of Eber Mott, of Hiram—she died, leaving one son, Carl Andrew, who still survives; and, second, on June 24, 1896, to Mrs. Eleanor Seymour Sea, of Cambridge, Mass., the widow of Sidney Guy Sea, of Chicago, and the daughter of Belden Seymour, of Cleveland. They live in their beautiful colonial home, the Terraces, standing at the end of a double row of tall poplars on Euclid avenue, where they are recognized as among the entertainers of Cleveland.

THATCHER, Joseph Adison, banker, was born in Shelby county, Ky., July 31, 1838, son of John Pemberton and Patsy (Hickman) Thatcher. His father was born in Westmoreland county, Va., in 1798, and died in 1853. He moved to Kentucky about the year 1800, studied law, and afterwards was engaged in farming; and upon the outbreak of the war of 1812 he enlisted as a private, and was made captain in a Kentucky regiment. The son attended the district schools of his native county until the age of twelve, when his parents removed to Jackson county, Mo. He there continued his studies in public schools until 1857, when he entered Jones Commercial College at St. Louis, graduating a few months later. In 1858, he was elected assistant-secretary of the senate of the Missouri legislature, and held his position for two terms; and in the spring of 1860 he removed to Central City, Col., where he engaged in mercantile business and mining. In 1863, he was appointed cashier and manager of Warren Hussey & Co.'s banking-house, of Central City, which he conducted until 1870, when he purchased the business, in connection with Joseph Standley, and formed the firm of Thatcher, Standley & Co., with a capital of $50,000, being shortly after made its president. On Jan. 1, 1874, he organized the First National Bank of Central City, and was made its president, and in 1880 he resigned the presidency and removed to Denver, and in 1884 organized the Denver National Bank, and became its president. The greater part of 1883–84 he spent in Europe, making a leisurely tour of Great Britain and the Continent. He has been largely interested in stock-growing, with Messrs. Dennis Sullivan and H. S. Holly. He aided in establishing the Union Stockyards in one of the northern suburbs of Denver, the Colorado Packing Co., the Denver Electric Light, Heat and Power Co., and is a director in the Omaha and Grant Smelting Co. Mr. Thatcher is one of the oldest bankers in Colorado. In 1865, he was married to Frances, daughter of Capt. St. Claire Kirtley, of St. Louis.

GAINES, Edmund Pendleton, soldier, was born in Culpeper county, Va., March 20, 1777. His father, an officer in the revolutionary war, was a member of the North Carolina legislature, as well as of the state convention which ratified the federal Constitution. He removed to East Tennessee, where Edmund engaged in Indian warfare, reaching the rank of lieutenant at the age of eighteen. He was active in procuring the arrest of Aaron Burr, in 1807, and the same year was promoted captain. In 1811, he resigned from the army to study law, but, owing to the outbreak of the war with Great Britain, he returned to the service, in which he was appointed major, March 24, 1811, and colonel the following year. Joining the northern troops he accompanied Gens. Brown and McComb in the expedition down the St. Lawrence, which resulted, Nov. 11, 1813, in the battle of Chrysler's field, in which he commanded the 25th regiment of infantry, and covered the American retreat. He was made adjutant-general, and on March 9, 1814, was promoted to brigadier-general. After the capture of Fort Erie by Gens. Scott and Ripley, Gaines was put in command of that post, which, in August, 1814, the British determined on recapturing, sent a brigade to besiege, beginning to bombard it on the 5th day of the month. The British having been reinforced in the meantime, this bombardment continued, almost without cessation, until the night of the 14th, when an attack, made by about 2,000 British infantry, was repulsed, with a loss to them of 582. Their total loss, up to this time, was about 1,000, while that of the Americans was only seventeen killed, fifty-six wounded, and eleven taken prisoners. The bombardment continued, with varying severity, until Sept. 17th, but on Aug. 28th Gen. Gaines had been so badly wounded by the explosion of a shell that it was necessary to send him to Buffalo. For his heroic defense, he was brevetted major-general, and received the thanks of congress, together with a gold medal, in commemoration of the occasion, while both New York and Tennessee voted him a sword. In 1817 Gen Gaines was ordered to the South, where he was engaged in the campaign against the Seminoles and Creeks, having been previously one of the commissioners to treat with the latter tribe. He was afterwards aided by Gen. Jackson in the campaign which practically resulted in the accession of Florida to the United States. In 1832, Gaines attacked the celebrated chief, Black Hawk, with success, and in 1835, when the Florida war broke out, he organized a force of 1,200 men, with which he arrived at Fort Crooke, on Tampa bay, in January, 1836. Pushing forward into the country, he defeated a large body of Indians, though losing in the encounter thirty-two men killed and wounded, and being himself shot in the mouth. Shortly after this he was superseded by Gen. Scott, and retired from Florida. Early in the Mexican war, while Gen. Taylor's positions were being sharply invested by the Mexicans, Gen. Gaines summoned a large volunteer force for the relief of his brother officer. For this act, however, he was severely criticised by the government, deprived of his command by the president, and summoned to Fortress Monroe for trial by court-martial, where he defended himself with great skill, displaying an accurate knowledge of the civil and military law of this country. The court decided that, while he had no authority for mustering the volunteers, he was excusable on account of his display of patriotism and the apparent necessity of the case, and recommended that proceedings should be stopped. He was afterwards intrusted with the command of the eastern department. In 1839 he was married to Mrs. Myra (Clark) Whitney, whose suit against the city of New Orleans for the recovery of vast estates is famous in legal annals. Gen. Gaines died at New Orleans, La., June 6, 1849.

Edmund Pendleton Gaines

PARKHILL, Charles Breckinridge, lawyer, was born at Tuscawilla, Leon co., Fla., the plantation home of his parents, June 23, 1859, only son of Capt. George W. and Elizabeth (Bellamy) Parkhill, the latter a native of Jefferson county, Fla. His grandfather, John Parkhill, removed from Ireland to Virginia in the early part of the nineteenth century, and there wedded a Miss Copland; also served in the war of 1812, and in 1828 removed to Florida. His youngest child, George Washington, was born in Richmond, Va., in 1822; was educated at various northern academies and at the New York Medical College; settled in Leon county to practice his profession; was elected to the legislature in 1857; was a member of the state secession convention which met at Tallahassee in 1860 He was elected one of the two major generals of the state troops in 1860, but resigned his commission when Florida seceded, and raised and equipped at his own expense company M, 2d Florida infantry, which he led with gallantry until he was killed at the battle of Gaines' Mills, June 27, 1862. Upon the death of Gen. Parkhill, his widow, with her son and daughter, returned to her childhood home at Monticello, Jefferson co., Fla. Here Charles Parkhill was educated in the public schools until he was sent to Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Va.; later he studied law at the University of Virginia. At college he was a member of the Beta Theta Pi fraternity, and editor of the "Virginia University Magazine." In January, 1883, he moved to Pensacola, Fla., where he has since practiced his profession. He is the attorney of the Pilots' State Association of Florida, and was attorney of Escambia county, until appointed by Gov. Bloxham, May 9, 1897, prosecuting attorney for the criminal court of record for a term of four years. Mr. Parkhill is a Democrat, and before he attained his majority made speeches for his party. In 1888 he was elected state senator from the second senatorial district. In the senate he served upon the judiciary and other important committees. He assisted in drawing up the bill creating the state board of health, and advocated municipal home rule, leading the opposition to the movement to abolish the city government of Jacksonville and to authorize the governor to appoint a board to govern that city. He has frequently represented his county in the state and congressional conventions, and in 1890 he was secretary of the Democratic executive committee of the first congressional district. He has attained distinction in the practice of criminal law, and is recognized as a popular orator of unusual eloquence and ability. In 1890 he was elected grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias of Florida.

C. B. Parkhill.

STOCKWELL, John Nelson, astronomer, was born April 10, 1832, in Northampton, Hampshire co., Mass., fifth son of William and Clarissa (Whittemore) Stockwell. His father's ancestors settled in Connecticut, early in the 18th century; his mother was one of the Massachusetts Whittemores, and a niece of Amos Whittemore, the inventor of a machine for making wool and cotton cards. His parents removed to Ohio in 1833, and Mr. Stockwell first attended school in the town of Charlestown, Portage co. After his eighth year he lived with an aunt whose husband was a farmer in Brecksville, Cuyahoga co., O., and there he attended district schools when not engaged in farm work, but made little progress in his studies until his thirteenth year. Happening then to be awakened from intellectual indifference by the exciting events of the time, he became an ardent student of passing history; then of history in general, and of science and mathematics. An eclipse of the moon directed his attention to astronomical research, and after studying carefully La Place's "Mécanique Céleste," he industriously prepared a "Western Reserve Almanac for 1853," which brought him before the notice of some of his fellow-scientists. In the following year he formed an acquaintance with Dr. B. A. Gould, editor of the "Astronomical Journal," and through him obtained a position as computer in the longitude department of the U. S. coast survey, of which Dr. Gould was director. He spent eight months in Cambridge, Mass., fulfilling his duties in this connection. Subsequently devoting himself to the study of astronomy, he computed the orbits of two comets which appeared in 1858, and the orbit, perturbations and ephemeris of Virginia, the fifteenth asteroid for the opposition of 1859, publishing the results of these investigations in the "Astronomical Journal" before the end of 1858. In May, 1860, he computed and published another ephemeris of Virginia, for the opposition of that year, and in July, 1860, he published a new method of solving a set of symmetrical equations having indeterminate coefficients, and he had begun a very elaborate computation of the secular variations of the planetary orbits, arising from their mutual attractions on each other, when he was interrupted in his labors by the outbreak of the civil war. From 1861 to 1864 he held a position in the U. S. Naval Observatory at Washington, and for the following three years he was engaged in statistical work for the U. S. sanitary commission. Since 1867 he has been engaged at his home in Ohio, in various astronomical calculations, and particularly in a general discussion of the mathematical theory of the moon's motion. He has published in the "Astronomical Journal" and elsewhere, papers on "Inequalities of the Moon's Motion produced by the Oblateness of the Earth"; "Long Period Inequalities of the Moon's Motion produced by the action of Venus"; "Secular and Long Period Inequalities of the Moon's Motion, containing a discussion of several ancient eclipses"; "On the Rectification of Chronology by Ancient Eclipses." In recent years, Mr. Stockwell has turned his attention to researches concerning ancient eclipses for chronological purposes, and has discovered records of one visible in India B. C. 3784, Oct. 20th; another visible in China Oct. 10th, B. C. 2136, the only one seen in China during that century, and of other interesting scientific facts. He has in course of preparation a popular work on "The Skies of Past and Future Ages," to contain the places of the principal fixed stars during a period of 32,000 years. In his chosen department he is acknowledged by American and foreign scientists as an authority. He was married, Dec. 6, 1855, to Sarah Healy, of Brecksville, O.

John Nelson Stockwell

CADY, Sarah Louise (Ensign), educator, was born at Northampton, Hampshire co., Mass., Sept. 13, 1829, daughter of Salmon and Melinda (Cobb) Ensign. Her father was the largest manufacturer of carriages in western Massachusetts. She is descended from James Ensign, who removed from Newtown (Cambridge), Mass., in 1636, with the company under Rev. Thomas Hooker, and thus became one of the founders of Hartford, Conn., where he died in 1670 or 1671. Her great-grandfather, Datus Ensign, was married to Lucretia Seymour, whose ancestor, Richard Seymour, came to this country from Berry Pomeroy, Devonshire, England, in 1635, and, settling at Hartford, became prominent and founded a family which still flourishes and has produced many statesmen and jurists. Her mother's grandfather, Samuel Cobb, came, in 1743, to Tolland, Conn., where he purchased 125 acres of land. He was a distinguished physician; was eight times a member of the general assembly, and attendant at two extra sessions; was justice of the peace thirteen years, and acting magistrate all that time. The inscription on his monument in Tolland cemetery describes him as "a gentleman of public education and distinguished abilities, who long served his generation as a physician and minister of justice to great acceptance, and in his life and death was an example of sobriety and virtue, and evidenced the influence and consolation of religion; lived much esteemed and died, universally lamented, April 6, 1781." Mrs. Cady was a victim of the infant school craze created in Europe at the time of her infancy by Pestalozzi, the predecessor of Froebel. She was an attendant at school before she reached the age of two years, and continued to the age of three and one half, when she began to attend the district school of Westfield, Mass., whither her family had removed. She next attended the high school, Westfield Academy, and the normal school, where she was prepared to teach. After leaving the normal school she taught in public schools until her marriage, in 1850, to Henry Stearns Cady of Springfield, Mass. After the death of her husband in 1864, she accepted the position of associate principal in that famous boarding-school, the Maplewood Institute for Young Ladies, at Pittsfield, Mass.; here her two elder daughters received their education. In 1870 Mrs. Cady removed to New Haven, Conn., and established the school known as the West End Institute, now called Mrs. Cady's School for Girls. Beginning with twenty-nine pupils, the school has increased steadily in numbers, until it has now (1899) 100 names on its annual roll, and graduates residing in every part of the United States, and in 1891 it was removed to its present location at the head of Hillhouse avenue, the most beautiful residence avenue in New Haven. For the annual commencement exercises the speakers have been chosen from the most distinguished educators or litterateurs in the country, among them Prof. G. H. Palmer, Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, George W. Cable and Hamilton W. Mabie. From choice, Mrs. Cady devotes several hours daily to the work of teaching, making it a point to supervise the youngest and oldest pupils thus learning the abilities and capabilities of each, and bringing to bear

Sarah L. Cady

upon their characters an influence which is as important as the knowledge derived from direct instruction. In addition to the regular course of study pursued, there are special courses for pupils desiring to enter the various colleges for women, and certificates from this institution admit young ladies without further examination to any of those colleges. Mrs. Cady has had four children: Carrie Louise, married, in 1874, to C. G. Cooper, of Mount Vernon, O.; Cornelia Ensign, now associate principal in the school; Charles Henry, who died in 1864, and Marie Emily, who is the wife of Charles A. Terry, of New York city.

GILFERT, or GEILFERT, Charles, conductor, was born in Germany in 1787, of German parentage. He was brought to New York at a very early age by his father, who appears to have been a popular organist and music teacher, and at one time leader of an orchestra in a New York theatre. Charles Gilfert became a teacher of singing and of the violin and pianoforte. Later he rose to be manager of concerts and oratorios, and for several years was leader of the Park Theatre orchestra, and conductor of the Musical Fund Society. He composed music for several plays, and adapted and arranged the work of other composers with considerable taste and skill. In 1815 he was married to Agnes Holman, an English actress, daughter of the tragedian, Joseph George Holman, and from that time on gave his attention to theatrical performances, although he never lost his interest in musical affairs. He leased a theatre in Charleston, S. C., but did not meet with success, and after one season removed to Albany, N. Y., and for several years managed the theatre in that city, his wife being the star of the company. In 1826 the first Bowery Theatre was built, and he became its manager. Operas and spectacular plays, superior to anything yet produced, were put on the stage by him; but his "happy-go-lucky" and over-sanguine temperament involved him constantly in financial difficulties, and frequently he was imprisoned for debt. He died in poverty in New York city, July 30, 1829, and his wife ended her days, a few years later (1833), in Philadelphia, obscure and neglected.

W. B. Cushing

CUSHING, William Barker, naval officer, was born at Delafield, Wauskesha co., Wis., Nov. 24, 1842, a descendant of Matthew Cushing, who emigrated to Hingham, Plymouth co., Mass., in 1638. He received an ordinary country school education in New York city, whither his parents had removed, and on Sept. 25, 1857, was appointed to the naval academy from the state of New York. He remained there four years, without distinguishing himself in his studies, and resigned on March 23, 1861. The actual outbreak of the civil war showed that whatever may have dictated this action on his part, it was no lack of patriotism nor anything approximating to cowardice, for in May of the same year he applied to the secretary of the navy for service, and was appointed master's mate, attached to the North Atlantic blockading squadron. On the day of his arrival at Hampton roads, he captured and brought into port the first prize of the war, a tobacco schooner. In October, 1862, Cushing, who had been appointed on July 16th, a lieutenant, was placed by Lee, acting rear-admiral, in command of the gunboat Ellis, which was ordered to enter New river inlet, capture the town of Jacksonville, Fla., intercept the Wilmington mail, take possession of any vessels found in the river, and destroy the salt-works along its banks. On Nov. 23d, he undertook this expedition. He captured Jacksonville and three vessels, but while returning his steamer got aground. Knowing that the enemy would soon come upon him in overwhelming force, he took everything out of her but her pivot-gun, her coal and ammunition and sent a crew to accompany what was unloaded on board one of his prize schooners; then calling for six volunteers, which he at once obtained, he remained to fight to the last. Early next morning, as he anticipated, the enemy opened on the little band, delivering at them a terrific cross-fire from four different points. They soon found it was going to be destructive work for them to handle their single gun, which had to be turned in every direction while encountering a fiery tempest from the batteries on shore, and Cushing determined to abandon his vessel. He trained his gun on the enemy, to go off when the flames reached it, and firing the steamer in five places left her, and with his companions started down the river in a row boat. They succeeded in reaching the schooner a mile and a half away, and at once made sail for Beaufort, which was reached in safety. During the same year Cushing distinguished himself in the waters of North Carolina, and early the following January, with three cutters and twenty-five men set out to capture the pilots at a station thirty miles below Fort Caswell. He succeeded in getting possession of an earthwork, which had been hurriedly deserted by a company of infantry, and carried off or destroyed all their stores, clothing, ammunition and part of their arms. In the spring of 1863 he was ordered with a gunboat to assist Gen. Peck, who was stationed at Norfolk and against whom Gen. Longstreet was marching with a heavy force. Cushing had a severe engagement, on April 14th, with a Confederate battery, which he silenced; he also prevented the enemy from crossing the river and attacking Gen. Peck. For his services in this instance he received a letter of congratulation from the secretary of the navy, in which the latter said: "Your conduct adds lustre to the character you had already established for valor in the face of the enemy." Later, when Gen. Peck needed information with regard to the state of the enemy, Cushing volunteered to furnish it. He accordingly organized a party with which he surprised and captured a small force of the enemy and forwarded his prisoners to Gen. Peck with his compliments, and the remark that he sent him some "information." Cushing was then placed in command of the U. S. steamer "Shokokon," and in August, finding a Confederate steamer, the Hebe, ashore a short distance from fort Fisher, he threw shells into her until he set her on fire and left her a wreck. Shortly afterwards he destroyed another blockade runner, exhibiting in this exploit a degree of vigilance and energy which again brought him the highest commendations from his superior officers. But Cushing's transcendent feat of daring was the destruction of the powerful ironclad ram Albemarle, on the night of Oct. 27, 1864. The Albemarle had come out of the Roanoke river in the spring, and attacked the Union naval force near Plymouth, sinking the Southfield and dis-

abling the Miami; killing the gallant commander of the latter. A hundred-pound rifle shot made no impression on the mailed sides of this vessel, and she threatened to regain control of the waters of Albemarle sound. Altogether she was a great obstacle, as she required the presence of a large naval force in those waters. On May 5th, in Albemarle sound, Capt. Melancthon Smith had attacked her with seven vessels; a fight without avail, so far as the Albemarle was concerned, although the desperate attempt to sink her by the Sassacus, under Comr. Roe, added another brilliant page to the annals of the Federal navy. Efforts to blow her up with torpedoes, later made, were without success. Cushing then suggested that the offensive force be conveyed in two low-pressure and very small steamers, each armed with a torpedo and howitzer. He was ordered to Washington to confer with the secretary of the navy, and by him sent to New York to purchase suitable vessels. Two open launches building for picket duty were secured, and to each was attached a boom, raised or lowered at will, with a torpedo fitted into an iron slide at the end. The best of the boats was lost on the voyage to Norfolk, but with the other, and a crew of fifteen, he ascended the Roanoke river on the night of the 27th, towing a small cutter with a few men, and intending if possible to surprise and board the Albemarle. Although the river was lined with pickets, he passed the wreck of the Federal steamer Southfield, sunk by the Albemarle in the previous spring, and now used as a picket-station, and arrived within a short distance of the Albemarle, before he was discovered. He then cast the cutter loose, ordering her crew to board the Southfield, and capture its picket guard while he attacked the Albemarle—a more difficult thing to do than he had anticipated, for she was protected by a circle of logs arranged to prevent the action of torpedoes. The enemy opened fire with muskets and howitzers from the Albemarle and from the shore, but the launch returned fire, and putting on a full head of steam Cushing forced the launch across the logs and then still nearer, while the bullets tore the coat from his back, until he had lowered the boom, and the torpedo was under the ram's overhang. He now stood in front of the muzzle of a one-hundred pound rifle, with four lines attached to his body, each one of which it was necessary to pull with precision in order to place and fire the torpedo, but with utmost coolness and exactness he carried out his plan, and the torpedo exploded under the Albemarle's hull. She sank at her moorings and was never raised. Just as the torpedo exploded, however, 100 pounds of grape at ten feet range crashed into the torpedo-boat, and Cushing, who had twice refused to surrender, ordered his men to save themselves. The launch was hit and sunk at the same time, and out of the entire party only two, including the intrepid lieutenant, escaped, the rest being either captured or drowned. Cushing swam down the stream to a point about half a mile from the town and gained the shelter of a swamp, learning from the conversation of some officers who passed his hiding-place of the destruction of the ram. He at last reached a creek where he found a rowboat belonging to a picket party of soldiers, and in this he made his way to the mouth of the Roanoke, and into Albemarle sound, where before midnight on the 28th he was picked up by a vessel belonging to the Federal fleet. For this exploit, one of the most daring in naval history, Lieut. Cushing received the thanks of congress, and promotion to lieutenant-commander, his commission to date from Oct. 27, 1864. In the attack on Fort Fisher, during the following winter, which resulted in taking Wilmington, N. C., the last seaport open to the Confederacy, he undertook to place buoys to indicate the channel of the river, and successfully performed the task in a small skiff, although for several hours he was under a constant and heavy fire. In the second assault upon Fort Fisher he assisted the troops in landing, and took part in the shelling of the fort until the final assault, when he landed with a force of forty men from his vessel, the Monticello, and led the storming party. When Lieut. Porter fell, Cushing rallied his men and placed them in the trenches, thus relieving regiments needed at the front, and hastening the surrender of the fort. With the fall of Fort Fisher Cushing's active career ended. For his services he five times received commendatory letters from the secretary of the navy. In 1866 and 1867 he served on the Lancaster, the flagship of the Pacific squadron, and in 1868 and 1869 commanded the Maumee, of the Asiatic squadron. On Jan. 31, 1872, he was advanced to the rank of commander, and owing to failing health was granted a leave of absence. At the time of his death he was the youngest officer of his rank in the navy. (See the article by Gen. J. G. Wilson, in the "Cosmopolitan Magazine" for July, 1891; Cushing's own account, "Century Magazine," July, 1888, and a letter by Adm. D. D. Porter, in the "North American Review" for September, 1891.) He died of brain fever at Washington, D. C., Dec. 17, 1874.

Jno A Bingham

BINGHAM, John Arende, jurist and legislator, was born at Mercer, Pa., Jan. 21, 1815. His early education was acquired in the district school of his native town and the village academy. He then went into the village printing-office, and learned the business from "devil" to assistant editor. Here he remained for two years, and then entered Franklin College, Ohio; but obliged by failing health to relinquish the regular college course, he applied himself to the study of law, and was admitted to the Ohio bar in 1840. In 1846 he was elected district-attorney for Tuscarawas county, O., serving three years. In 1854, he was elected a representative from Ohio to the 34th congress, and was thrice successively returned by his district to the 35th, 36th and 37th congresses. During his first term he prepared the report on the contested Illinois election. This gave him prominence and secured for him recognition as an able jurist. In the thirty-seventh congress he was chairman of the managers of the house in the impeachment trial of West W. Humphrey, U. S. district judge of Tennessee, who was impeached for high treason on the charge of having advocated secession in a public speech at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 29, 1860, "for giving aid to armed rebellion; for conspiracy with Jefferson Davis, and for imprisoning W. G. Brownlow." In 1862 he failed of re-election to congress, and Pres. Lincoln appointed him judge-advocate in the army, with the rank of major, and shortly afterwards solicitor of the court of claims. Mr. Bingham made a full argument before the general court-martial held in Washington, D. C., for the trial of Brig.-Gen. William A. Hammond, surgeon-general of the U. S. army, in reply to the several arguments of the counsel of Gen. Hammond upon this trial before this court in 1864. He also made an argument in reply to the counsel of the several parties accused and tried before a military commission on the charge of conspiracy for the assassination of Pres. Lincoln, which argument was delivered by him before the commission on the 27th and 28th of June, 1865. Mr. Bingham while in congress wrote and introduced the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States of America, which is now embodied therein by the action of congress and the several states of the Union. During this long service of sixteen years in congress, he introduced various acts of congress in support of the government, for the prosecution of the war in suppression of the rebellion, and for the reconstruction of the Union by the restoration and readmission into the Union of the seceded states. Mr. Bingham was a delegate to the conventions at Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Pa., for the inauguration of the Republican party. In 1864 he was elected to the 39th congress as representative for his district, and re-elected to the 40th, 41st and 42d congresses. In the impeachment trial of Pres. Johnson he was chairman of the managers of the house of representatives, and on Wednesday, March 5, 1868, read the article of impeachment before the U. S. senate, sitting as a court to determine the issue. While in congress Judge Bingham served on the committees on military affairs, freedmen, and reconstruction, and as chairman of the committee on claims and judiciary. Pres. Grant appointed him U. S. minister to Japan, which position he held until April 2, 1885, having served therein twelve years, when he was succeeded by Richard B. Hubbard, appointed by Pres. Cleveland.

Wm H. English

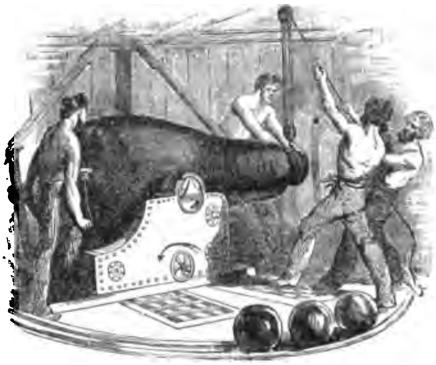
ENGLISH, William Hayden, statesman, financier and historian, was born at Lexington, Scott co., Ind., Aug. 27, 1822, son of Elisha G. and Mahala (Eastin) English. His paternal grandparents were Elisha and Sarah (Wharton) English, natives of Sussex county, Del., who, in 1790, removed to Kentucky, where their son, Elisha G., was born. His maternal grandparents were Philip and Sarah (Smith) Eastin, who were married, in 1782, at Winchester, Va., Sarah Eastin being a descendant of the Hite family, founders of the first settlement in the Shenandoah valley. Philip Eastin, who had been a lieutenant in the 4th Virginia regiment during the revolutionary war, emigrated to Kentucky and thence to Indiana, where he died, in 1817, leaving a widow and the survivees of seventeen children. William H. English was educated in a district school and studied three years in Hanover College, Indiana. He then studied law, and at the age of eighteen was admitted to the bar. Soon after he was admitted to the supreme court, and in the twenty-third year of his age to the supreme court of the United States. For a short time he was associated in practice with Joseph G. Marshall; but he drifted into politics, and soon into a government office at Washington, where he remained four years, never returning to the law. Before he arrived at his majority he had been active in the Democratic party, and had been chosen a delegate from Scott county to the Democratic state convention at Indianapolis, and during the Harrison and Tyler campaign had done effective stump-speaking. When Tyler became president, Mr. English was appointed postmaster of Lexington, his native village. In 1843 he was chosen principal clerk of the state house of representatives over several other worthy competitors. In the great campaign of 1844 he again took the stump in behalf of Polk against Henry Clay, and after the election of the former he was given a position in the treasury department. As delegate from Indiana to the Democratic convention of 1848, he voted for Lewis Cass, and on the day preceding the inauguration of Gen. Taylor sent Pres. Polk a letter of resignation that was extensively copied by the Democratic press, with favorable comments on his independence. He was clerk of the claims committee in the U. S. senate in 1850, and in the same year was secretary of the convention called to revise the state constitution of Indiana, also supervising the publication of the constitution, the journals and addresses. In 1851 he was elected to represent Scott county in the state legislature, of which he became speaker, and proved so able in the duties of that office that, in 1852, he was nominated for congress by the Democrats in his district and was elected. He entered congress under Franklin Pierce, and was always a warm supporter of the latter's political measures. He was a member of the committee on territories to which the famous Kansas-Nebraska bill was referred, and formulated a minority report advocating some important amendments, which were not, however, adopted, although they undoubtedly led to modifications of the bill in the senate, which, as an amendment to the house bill, became a law. He was one of the three representatives from a free state who were able to secure a re-election in spite of their opposition to the Kansas-Nebraska bill. During his second term he was bold in his denunciations of Know-nothingism, and contributed as much as any other man to the downfall of the party upholding it. For eight years he was a regent of the Smithsonian Institution, and in a speech before congress made an able defense of its management that was warmly commended by Prof. Henry. He was elected to congress a third time by an increased majority. He was appointed chairman of the committee on post-offices and post roads, and performed the duties of this arduous position with great acceptance. The attempt made during this session to secure the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution, which did not prohibit slavery, was steadily opposed by him, because the people had not voted upon the question, and he finally submitted a proposition, afterward called the "English bill," providing for such an election and ending the long-standing difficulty. He was offered an executive office by Pres. Buchanan, but declined it, and at the end of his term was re-elected (1858), for the fourth time, by a larger majority than ever. In the spring of 1860 the national Democratic convention met at Charleston, S. C., and although not a delegate Mr. English attended the sessions in the interests of peace, but found it too late to exert any influence. He denounced secession from the beginning, in the halls of congress, and did his best to persuade southern members to abandon it. When his fourth session was ended he refused renomination. He declined the command of a regiment, but throughout the war zealously supported the Federal cause. In 1863 he founded the First National Bank of Indianapolis, removing to that city, and later became president of the Indianapolis Clearing-house Association and the Indiana Banking Association. He remained president of the First National Bank for fourteen years, during which the capital stock was increased from $150,000 to $1,000,000. He made the bank one of the leading institutions of the United States, and his able management of it during the panic of 1873 increased his reputation as a safe leader in emergencies. On his retirement from the presidency he was presented by the stockholders and directors with a magnificent gold medal. His connection with all corporations ceased about that time. In 1861 Mr. English was a delegate to the state convention, and in 1862 was again offered a renomination to congress, but declined. In 1879 he was elected chairman of the Democratic state central committee of Indiana, and in the national Democratic convention at Cincinnati, in June, 1880, he was unanimously nominated for vice-president of the United States on the ticket with Winfield S. Hancock in the unsuccessful campaign against Garfield and Arthur. From that time on he devoted his time to state and local interests. He was a member of the Indiana soldiers' and sailors' monument commission, a member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, member of Center Lodge, F. and A. M., and president of the Indiana Historical Society. Historical study was one of his favorite pursuits, and his published works that give him a high place in the list of American historians are: "Conquest of the Northwest," "History of Indiana" (1887), and "Life of George Rogers Clark." Mr. English was married, at Baltimore, Md., Nov. 17, 1847, to Emma Mardulia, daughter of John F. and Elizabeth (Grigsby) Jackson, of Virginia. She died Nov. 14, 1877. There are two surviving children: Hon. William E. English, ex-congressman from Indiana, and captain on the staff of Gen. Wheeler during the Santiago campaign, Spanish-American war, and Rosalind, wife of Dr. Willoughby Walling, of Chicago. Mr. English died in Indianapolis, Feb. 7, 1896.

WARREN, Samuel Prowse, organist, was born in Montreal, Canada, Feb. 18, 1841, son of Samuel Russel Warren. His father, a native of Rhode Island, removed to Canada in 1837, and there conducted the manufacture of organs until his death in 1882. The son, born and reared in an atmosphere of music and musicians, early developed marked talent and made rapid progress on both the piano and organ. Moreover, his early acquaintance with the details of construction gave him an unusual advantage in the production of tone effects and an ease in handling his instrument which enabled him to become a brilliant performer while still very young. His first essay at public playing was in St. Stephen's Chapel, Montreal, and from 1853 to 1861 he was organist at the American Presbyterian Church. In 1861 he went abroad to complete his general and musical studies. He spent three years in Berlin, studying the organ and theory of music under Haupt; the piano under Gustav Schumann, and instrumentation under Wieprecht. After his return to America in 1865, he located in New York city. For two years he was organist in All Souls' Unitarian Church, and later in Grace Church (1868-74) and in Church of the Holy Trinity (1874-76). In 1876 he returned to Grace Church, where he remained until 1894. Mr. Warren has also achieved reputation and success as a teacher of instrumental music and theory. For eight years (1880-87) he was conductor of the New York Vocal Union. Mr. Warren's activity is particularly in the direction of organ solo work. He has given many organ concerts and recitals—over 300 in New York city alone. Their object has been educational and they have covered the whole range of organ literature. He is a master of technique and a thoroughly scholarly musician, familiar with the works of all the great composers, and has produced some original material. His compositions, some of which have been published, consist of church music—anthems, tunes, etc.; part songs; secular songs; transcriptions and original pieces for the organ.

DAHLGREN, John Adolph, naval officer and inventor, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 13, 1809, eldest son of Bernard Ulric and Martha (Rowan) Dahlgren. The Dahlgren family is of Swedish origin; both his father (1784-1824) and his grandfather, Johan Adolf Dahlgren (1744-97), being graduates of the University of Upsala. The latter was a noted physician and a voluminous writer on professional subjects, whose books are still held in high esteem, and at the time of his death was chief physician of the province of Finland. The former, having imbibed at the university the then prevailing sentiments in favor of republican institutions, was banished from the country in 1804, and lost his property by confiscation for an attempt to disseminate his views. Later, the discriminations against him were withdrawn, and he was appointed consul of Sweden and Norway, first at Oporto, Portugal, and later at Philadelphia, Pa., where he died. His wife was a daughter of James Rowan, who served as commissary in Gen. John Lacy's brigade, Pennsylvania line, in the revolution, and participated in the battles of Princeton and Germantown. By the death of his father, in 1824, John A. Dahlgren was compelled to seek a means of livelihood, and tried for two years, apparently in vain, to secure a midshipman's commission in the navy. Finally, on Feb. 1, 1826, he received his warrant, and made his first cruise on the frigate Macedonian, Com. Biddle, of the Brazilian squadron, which had been captured from the British during the war of 1812. After two years' service on her, he was assigned to the sloop-of-war Ontario, of the Mediterranean squadron, and in 1832 was successfully examined for the warrant of passed midshipman. His remarkable proficiency in mathematics, demonstrated on this occasion, caused him, in 1834, to be detached from regular naval duty and detailed to the U. S. coast survey under Ferdinand R. Hassler, who was then just resuming the great work first inaugurated in 1815. Dahlgren was selected to serve in the triangulation of the survey, and assist in the astronomical observations and the measurement of the base on Long Island, which was the first base-line ever scientifically computed in this country—the Mason and Dixon line being merely a chain and compass measurement. So high was Hassler's opinion of his ability, that he chose him to make counter-calculations of the base to verify his own work. In 1836 Dahlgren assisted in the observations on the solar eclipse of that year, and during the next year was made second assistant of the survey, with direction of a party of triangulation About the same time he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. The long-continued and exacting duties of this service finally resulted in such an impairment of his unusually good eyesight, that he was reluctantly obliged to relinquish active work for over four years. In 1838 he went to Paris for treatment by the celebrated oculist, Sichel, and while there investigated the rocket-firing system of Maj. Henri Joseph Paixhans, of the French army, whose pamphlet on the subject he translated and had printed at his own expense for distribution in the U. S. navy. This was his first contribution to the literature of naval ordnance—a department in which he was destined, by force of his own inventive genius, to peculiar and enduring fame. On his return, in 1839, Lieut. Dahlgren was married, and for two years thereafter lived on a farm in Bucks county, Pa., to the ultimate salvation of his eyesight. In 1842, he resumed active service, his first assignment being to the receiving-ship at the Philadelphia navy yard, and in 1843 he was detailed as flag-lieutenant to the frigate Cumberland,

Jno. A. Dahlgren

of the Mediterranean squadron, commanded by Com. Joseph Smith. The cruise lasted two years, but was cut short by the impending war with Mexico; and Dahlgren, although applying for active service, was assigned to ordnance duty. In 1847 he was made superintendent of the rocket department of the bureau, and immediately set himself heartily to the task of supplying the large orders given out by the navy department. The greatness of his task, and the industry needed to meet it, are evident when it is remembered that his first ordnance workshop was arranged at the end of a lumber shed, which he occupied continuously for seven years before suitable quarters were provided. Meagre though his opportunities were, his genius enabled him to use them to revolutionize the system of naval ordnance then in vogue, and introduce methods completely new, and very greatly in advance. By recommendation of a special committee, in 1845, a uniform system of guns had been adopted for the navy, and, in imitation of the English, the 32-pounder had been adopted as the unit. Dahlgren, however, by long and laborious experimentation, described in his "Thirty-two Pounder Practice for Ranges" (1850) reached a precise formulation of power and trajectory for these guns, and set forth the conclusion that the system was a disadvantageous one, robbing the service of some of its best guns, since "the powerful guns of the 32-pounder class lacked accuracy, and the accurate ones lacked power." Accordingly, he started upon his revolutionary quest after suitable armaments of both light and heavy ordnance. The first problem to which he applied himself was the devising of a serviceable boat-gun for landing parties—"a sort of naval light artillery"—and the result was a form of light howitzer, which proved so serviceable as to be adopted by the navy department in 1850. A complete account of the system and the piece itself was set forth by Dahlgren in his now famous work, "Boat Armament of the United States Navy" (1852). The introduction of a new system of heavy ordnance was a much more tedious and discouraging undertaking, involving a long fight against established theories on the subject, coupled with the delays usual to official business. In 1850 he drafted his IX-inch shell-gun, which, proving a success in every respect, prepared the way for another of XI-inch calibre. At this juncture, the death of his friend and supporter, Com. Lewis Warrington, chief of the ordnance department, interfered with the promising prospects of his innovations, and delayed his triumph for several years. Nevertheless, with a courage worthy of his convictions, and the great object he had in view, he took advantage of every opportunity, and when, as a member of the investigating commission on coast defenses, appointed by the secretary of war in 1851, he filed a report on his observations, he submitted therewith his plans of a screw frigate, armed with IX-inch guns on the gun-deck, and XI-inch pivot-mounted shell guns on the spar deck, a complete departure from recognized systems of armament. The suggestion met with the approval of several prominent persons, and was eloquently recommended to congress by Representative Stanton, in 1852, but the opposition of the navy department interfered with the appropriation for its practical realization. However, the merit of his guns, whose principal feature was a great thickness at the breach, with the barrel rapidly tapering from the trunnions to the muzzle—"soda-water bottles" they were called—adjusted to meet the varying pressure of the explosive force, was soon recognized, and when the first two steam frigates were constructed for the navy, one, the Merrimac, was provided with his IX-inch main-deck battery, and the other, the Niagara, with a spar-deck battery of twelve XI-inch guns. This was a partial concession, but the department was still skeptical of the practicability of handling batteries of heavy guns at sea, and would not sanction any more complete trial of his system. In the autumn of 1855 he was promoted commander, and in the following spring failed of appointment as chief of the bureau of ordnance only in obedience to the law requiring that official to be at least a captain in rank. In the meantime he had published several additional works of great value, setting forth his views and observations on ordnance matters: "Naval Percussion Locks and Primers" (1852); "Ordnance Memoranda" (1853), and "Shells and Shell-Guns," an exponent of his own system and improvements (1856). He had also brought the construction department of the ordnance bureau to great system and perfection, and was able to meet all demands for arming the new frigates then rapidly being added to the navy. Finally, in 1857, after considerable opposition from the conservative element in the department, he was appointed to command the sloop-of-war Plymouth, with full permission to alter and arm her as he thought best. Despite the verdict of naval experts that his XI-inch guns were too large for even a frigate of 3,000 tons, he boldly mounted one on this vessel, whose tonnage was not equal to half that limit; and this, with a battery of four of his IX-inch guns, made her the most formidable craft afloat. In the course of this voyage Comr. Dahlgren rendered several notable services to his country; such as adjusting the passing misunderstanding with Great Britain regarding the right of our merchant marine, settling the difficulties over the guano island of Nevassa, and investigating the outrages on American citizens in Tampico, Mexico. On his return he announced, with his usual fullness of detail and categorical accuracy, that the experiment had proved a complete success in every way, thus effectually disarming the last vestige of opposition to his system. Within a year he had the satisfaction of seeing his XI-inch guns ordered for the new war-ships in progress of construction, and a suitable foundry—designed by himself—already authorized. Immediately resuming work in the ordnance department, Dahlgren conducted an elaborate series of experiments on rifled cannon; and, to meet the improvements in this respect, strenuously urged on the navy department the crying need of iron-clad war vessels. His recommendations were, as usual, unheeded, when they deserved immediate attention; and, meantime, the civil war broke out and found the navy in many respects unprepared. One of Dahlgren's first acts, after the firing on Sumter, was to fortify the Washington navy yard—all of its officers had seceded, except himself and another—against the hourly expected attacks of Confederate sympathizers or of the armies then rapidly pushing toward the capital. On April 22, 1861, he was made commandant of the navy yard, to succeed Capt. Franklin Buchanan, later so prominent in the Confederate navy as commander of the ram Virginia (Merrimac) in her attacks on the Federal shipping in Hampton Roads, and immediately pushed forward the work of equipping ships to guard the approaches to the yard, and capture all suspicious-looking vessels. He personally, on board the Pawnee, co-operated with several vessels in the movement on Alexandria, Va., on May 24th; after the battle of Bull Run, dispatched a gunboat to cover the retreat of Mansfield's forces; furnished a battery of heavy guns and howitzers, under command of his son, Ulric, to help repel Jackson's assault on Harper's Ferry; and, in fact, was continually kept busy on such a multiplicity of diverse duties as to allow himself little time for either rest or refreshment. On July 16, 1862, he was appointed chief of the bureau of ordnance, and in August was promoted captain, with commission dating from July 16th. Among other important duties in the next few months was the arming and equipping of the iron-clads on the western naval ports. He was commissioned rear-admiral Feb. 7, 1863, receiving at the same time "the thanks of congress" and the extraordinary compliment of a ten-year extension to his term of active service. In July he was ordered to relieve Adm. Dupont in the command of the South Atlantic squadron, the way being left open by the untimely death of Adm. Andrew H. Foote, whom he had consented to assist, as commander of the iron-clads of his fleet. Then began a tedious and vexatious series of assaults upon the defenses of Charleston, in co-operation with Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore, whose continual changes of plan and ill-directed movements greatly harassed him. Adm. Dahlgren, however, succeeded in silencing the guns of forts Sumter and Wagner, and the batteries of Morris Island, and in rendering the blockade of the port complete; but his failure to reduce Charleston created a widespread dissatisfaction, which, as it seems, Gillmore utilized to conceal his own inefficiency and dilatory policy. The matter being finally referred to a council of war, the decision was, "that there would be extreme risk, without adequate results, by entering the harbor of Charleston with seven monitors, the object being to penetrate to Charleston." Gen. W. T. Sherman also wrote him, declaring, "that it would be unwise to subject his ships to the heavy artillery of the enemy, and his sunken torpedoes." In Dahlgren's gallant efforts before Charleston, he had lost several of his vessels, among them his flag-ship, and was further crippled by the disablement of several others. On more than one occasion, he fearlessly exposed himself in the discharge of his duty, and repeatedly escaped, almost by a miracle, from instant death. Thus, after the occupation of Charleston harbor, while cruising in Winyaw bay, S. C., a torpedo exploded under his flag-ship, sending her to the bottom within two minutes, and resulting in the loss of many lives. In view of the fact that his duties included the patrol of 300 miles of coast, and the direction of a fleet of seventy vessels, the results achieved seem to have eminently warranted the navy department in upholding him against all adverse criticism. In November, 1863, he organized a fleet brigade of 500 men and a squadron of light-draft steamers; and, moving up the Broad river, struck inland to assist Gen. John G. Foster in his diversion in favor of Sherman. In this expedition, as also in the one on the St. John's river, Florida, in February, 1864, he demonstrated his ability as a commander of men on land, as well as on shipboard. On Dec. 14, 1864, he received Gen. Sherman, who had just completed his "march to the sea," on board the temporary flag-ship Harvest Moon. Finally, on Feb. 18, 1865, he entered the harbor of Charleston, which he thereafter held in conjunction with the forces of Gen. Schimmelpfenning. Adm. Dahlgren resigned command of the South Atlantic squadron, June 17, 1865, and in the following year was appointed to the south Pacific squadron, where he continued to command for two years. During 1868–70, he was again chief of the ordnance bureau, and, for a few months before his death, received again, at his own request, the command of the Washington navy yard. Adm. Dahlgren's skill and precision as a commander and disciplinarian was equaled only by his marvelously accurate insight into mechanical and mathematical subleties, and the rapid and masterly manner in which he worked out problems whose solution meant the revolutionizing of established methods and ideas. The Dahlgren guns, for whose recognition he worked vainly for years, are historic, not only in the fact that they furnished the model and impetus for model naval armaments, but also for their wonderful part in saving the integrity of the Federal Union. They were many strides in advance of anything that preceded them, in scientific principles of construction, accuracy, power, and endurance; they necessitated iron-clad ships, and also set a period to the old theories of land fortification. In an able paper on the Dahlgren guns, the admiral's son, Charles Bunker Dahlgren, enumerates nine important engagements in the civil war in which they turned the tide of success: at Port Royal, S. C., Nov. 6, 1861, where the frigate Wabash, with her forty Dahlgren guns, silenced the forts and secured a harbor for the Federal fleet; at the attacks on Forts Jackson and St. Philip, April 24, 1862, when the fleet under Farragut and Porter destroyed the Confederate rams and earthworks; at the battle between the U. S. monitor, Weehawken, and the Confederate iron-clad, Atlanta, June 17, 1863, when the two Dahlgren guns of the former crushed in the sides of the enemy in twenty-six minutes; at the blockade of Charleston harbor, when Dahlgren guns not only silenced the forts, but put an effectual stop to blockade running; during the siege of Vicksburg, May–July, 1863, when the heavy Dahlgrens, loaned by Adm. Porter, accomplished the silencing of the forts in four days; at the battle between the Kearsarge and Alabama, July 19, 1864, when the two XI-inch Dahlgrens of the Federal ship sunk the enemy in fifty-nine minutes; at Farragut's attack on Mobile, in August, 1864, when the formidable ram Tennessee, a terror to ships of every class, was destroyed by the steady fire of the monitors Manhattan and Chickasaw; at Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, 1865, "where the roar from the crescent of Dahlgren guns of Adm. Porter's fleet resembled Niagara, and their precision of fire was wonderful, knocking the Confederate guns quickly out of existence, as well as the gunners." The most memorable occasion of their use, however, was at the battle of Hampton Roads, between the Monitor and Virginia (Merrimac), when the two XI-inch Dahlgrens of the former gained the day, and saved the Federal fleet from destruction. Commenting on this engagement, Adm. David D. Porter writes: "I was the first person who ever fired the XI-inch Dahlgren with thirty pounds of powder, and am of the opinion that, had the Monitor used that charge, the Merrimac would have been captured." In addition to the works already mentioned, Adm. Dahlgren was the author of numerous articles, reports and shorter monographs, as well as of "Memoir of Col. Ulric Dahlgren" (1872), and "Notes on Maritime Law" (1877), which was left unfinished by him, and edited by Charles Cowley, with a preface by his widow. He was twice married: first, in 1839, to Mary, daughter of Nathan Bunker, of Philadelphia; and, second, Aug. 2, 1865, to Mrs. Madeleine (Vin-



ton) Goddard, daughter of Hon. Samuel Finlay Vinton, of Ohio. By his first wife he had five sons: Col. Ulric Dahlgren, U.S.A., who rendered distinguished services at Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Beverly Ford, Gettysburg, and Hagerstown, where he lost a leg, and who, in an attempt to liberate the prisoners at Libby prison and Belle Isle, was killed March 4, 1864; Capt. Charles Bunker Dahlgren, U.S.N., who served with distinction under Adm. Porter, and also with his father in the South Atlantic blocking squadron; and Lieut. Paul Dahlgren, who, on his resignation from the army, in 1873, was appointed U. S. consul-general at Rome, Italy, where he died in 1874. By his second wife he had two sons: John Vinton, a brilliant young lawyer of New York city, and Eric, a successful business man of St. Paul. Adm. Dahlgren died suddenly from heart disease in Washington, D. C., July 12, 1870, and was buried in Laurel Hill cemetery, Philadelphia.

Ulric Dahlgren

DAHLGREN, Ulric, soldier, was born in Bucks county, Pa., in 1842, son of John Adolph and Mary Clement (Bunker) Dahlgren. He received his education in Washington, and at the earliest age showed that steadiness and earnestness of character which shone out so prominently in after years. At the outbreak of the civil war he was reading law in Philadelphia with an uncle, but at once left his desk to uphold the flag. He was appointed captain by Pres. Lincoln, and reported to Gen. Sigel at Harper's Ferry, where he placed some of his father's guns in battery in a very difficult position. He dashed into Fredericksburg with one company of the 3d Indiana cavalry and surprised a large force of the enemy's cavalry, holding the town several hours and returning with thirty-one prisoners. This daring feat has been painted by Felix O. C. Darley, and with its reproductions in oil and photography serves as an object lesson to the youth of our land. He served as an aide to Gen. Sigel, and later to Gens. Burnside, Frémont, Hooker and Pope, greatly distinguishing himself by repeated acts of exceptional bravery. He was among the first to cross the river at the fatal Fredericksburg. At Chancellorsville he stayed the Confederate advance by a desperate charge. At second Bull Run, as chief of artillery under Gen. Sigel, he contested "Stonewall's" advance, step by step, and enabled the disorganized Federal forces to throw up intrenchments, from which they could not be driven. At Gettysburg he rendered signal service to the cause; with a small force he wrought havoc with Lee's trains, destroying 179 wagons, and on their retreat he harried them so that they turned at bay. Here he lost his leg in a dash on their front, and had to retire for some months. The struggle for life was long and intense, but he passed the trying ordeal of three amputations, and was promoted over the grades of major and lieutenant-colonel to a coloneley for gallant and meritorious service, the commission being brought by Sec. Stanton's own hand to the sufferer; a most unusual departure from the ordinary course of procedure, but intended to give greater importance to the honor conferred. As soon as he could move, and after a visit to his father at Charleston, he was again found at the head of his men, and lost his life in a daring attempt to liberate the Federal prisoners confined in Libby prison and Belle Isle. A blundering guide misled him, still, with a handful of men he carried the first line of infantry, only to be hurled back from the second and strongly reinforced one. In trying to lead out his few survivors he was shot from ambush and instantly killed at the head of his men, March 4, 1864. Young Dahlgren's brilliant record had gained him a national reputation, and naturally excited the envy and enmity of many small minds. Either this motive, or a desire to contribute to the growing disaffection in some quarters at his father's conduct of the naval operations against Charleston, led to the desecration of his body on the battle-field. The Confederate authorities circulated the report that a paper had been found in his pocket containing directions to his men to indiscriminately destroy life and property in Richmond upon its capture. This instrument was proved a forgery, both because the handwriting was not his, and because the signature "U. Dalhgren" was contrary to his habit and misspelled. No credence was attached to it at the North, at any time.

C. B. Dahlgren

DAHLGREN, Charles Bunker, engineer and late captain, U. S. navy, was born near Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 23, 1839, the eldest son of Rear-Adm. John A. Dahlgren and Mary Clement (Bunker) Dahlgren, his first wife, and is the last surviving child of that marriage. He was educated at the Rittenhouse Academy in Washington, and brought up in a naval and military atmosphere at the capital of the nation. He was graduated in 1857, and for the next three years he studied ordnance and steam engineering at the West Point foundry, and entering the engineer corps, U. S. navy, was graduated at the head of a large class at the beginning of the war, and was transferred to the line from the engineer corps. He was with Capt. Wilkes on the San Jacinto when he captured the Confederate commissioners Mason and Slidell, and with Com. D. D. Porter from New Orleans to Vicksburg. In 1868 he participated in all the actions, from the capture, by assault, of Arkansas Post to the surrender of Vicksburg. After the passage of the batteries on April 16th, Capt. Walke said: "Ensign Dahlgren was present everywhere, actively receiving and transmitting orders during that terrible fire of infantry and artillery." For his service at this time he received promotion and a command. In his official report Com. D. D. Porter said: "Lieut. Dahlgren was assigned for duty by Gen. McPherson to the management of the naval battery of two IX-inch Dahlgren shell-guns, which was well served." Continued and arduous service and severe injuries sent him to the hospital for three months, after which he again undertook active duty, this time in the East, serving in front of Charleston under his father, and on the James river (U.S.S. Onondaga, a two-turreted monitor) protecting the right of Gen. Grant's army. Later he served as fleet ordnance officer of the N.A.B. squadron, as executive officer of the Gettysburg, and in the bloody assault on Fort Fisher, where he narrowly escaped death, being one of the two officers who were not killed or wounded. After the surrender of Lee, in 1865, Capt. Dahlgren tendered his resignation, although urged by the navy department to remain in the service. For the next twenty-five years he followed, in the far West, his chosen profession of engineering, and wrote several war papers and a standard technical work on the "Historic Mines of Mexico," which has become the authority on the subject, and "The Dahlgren Gun." He belongs to the Masonic fraternity and the

G.A.R., and is a member of the Loyal Legion, the Naval Order, the American Engineers' Society and several historical associations. He resides in Trenton, N. J. As commander of the naval reserve of New Jersey, he took part in the Spanish war on the U. S. steamer Resolute, which was present at the battle of Santiago harbor and the destruction of Cervera's fleet, July 3, 1898, and at Manzanillo, on the 13th. He was married, in Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 17, 1867, to Augusta, daughter of William A. Smith, and a descendant of Henry Wisner (1720-90), a delegate to the first three Continental congresses. Two of his sons are John A. and Ulric Dahlgren.

DAHLGREN, John Vinton, lawyer, was born in Valparaiso, Chili, April 22, 1868, son of John Adolph and Madeleine (Vinton) Dahlgren. His father was, at that time, in command of the South Pacific squadron. The mother of Mr. Dahlgren, a woman of rare intellectual and literary ability, and a daughter of Samuel Findlay Vinton, long distinguished as lawyer, statesman and congressman—Vinton county, O., was named for him—was his father's second wife. Her mother was Romaine Madeleine Bureau, whose father, Pierre Bureau, emigrated to Ohio in 1792, and was one of the earliest state senators ; Mr. Vinton's grandfather, Abiathar Vinton, was a soldier in the revolutionary war. John Vinton Dahlgren received his early education in Washington, D. C., and, entering Georgetown University, was graduated valedictorian of his class in 1889. He then began preparation for the bar in the law school of the same university, and after his graduation, in 1892, was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the District of Columbia. In the same year he removed to New York city, where he was admitted to the bar in 1894, and began professional practice. One of his earliest clients was Stephenson Constable, who, upon his appointment by Mayor Strong as superintendent of the department of buildings, in March, 1895, named Mr. Dahlgren first assistant attorney. Upon the resignation of Gen. Thomas Ewing as attorney of the department, in December, 1895, Mr. Dahlgren was appointed his successor, and filled the office with credit and acceptance for one year, when, as had once been the case with his distinguished father, failing eyesight, induced by overwork, compelled his resignation. Amid the arduous duties of his office, Mr. Dahlgren found time to systematize the work by the preparation of his book, "Dahlgren's Building-Law Manual" (1897), which is a complete collation of all laws relating to his department, and has (1899) passed through three editions. Neither his native activity of mind, nor his excellent public record, would allow of his continuing in retirement; and early in 1898 Gov. Black nominated him a commissioner of the state board of charities for the full term of eight years ; his appointment being confirmed by the senate on March 25, 1898. Mr. Dahlgren was married, June 29, 1889, to Elizabeth, third daughter of Joseph W. Drexel, the well-known banker and philanthropist, the Most Rev. Michael A. Corrigan, archbishop of New York, performing the ceremony. Mr. Dahlgren's brother, Eric, was later married to Lucy Drexel, second daughter of Mr. Drexel, thus doubly uniting these two prominent families. The mother of Mrs. Dahlgren, Lucy Wharton Drexel, is a lineal descendant of Thomas Wharton, revolutionary and first state governor of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Dahlgren resided in New York city, where their home was a centre of generous hospitality. They had one child. Mr. Dahlgren died at Colorado Springs, Col., Aug. 11, 1899.

John V. Dahlgren

HEAD, James Marshall, lawyer, was born in Sumner county, Tenn., July 25, 1855, son of James Marshall and Barthenia (Branham) Head. His father was a prominent physician, whose practice in Sumner county extended over a period of fifty years. His mother was the daughter of John Branham, of Sumner county, an extensive miller and manufacturer. His paternal grandfather and grandmother, the latter a relative of the Marshall family of Virginia, removed to Sumner county, early in the nineteenth century, and there engaged in farming. James M. Head attended schools at Gallatin, Tenn., then read law for two years under Hon. John J. Vertrees, preparatory to entering the law department of Harvard University. He was graduated at that institution in 1876, and began practice at Gallatin. In 1880, he was elected a member of the general assembly as a low-tax Democrat, and in 1882 was re-elected. While serving in the legislature he was considered to be one of its most useful members. He served as chairman of the judiciary committee, and was a member of the special committee appointed to draft the bill, which subsequently became a law, for the adjustment of the state debt. Though not seeking political preferment, Mr. Head has ever been an ardent Democrat, and has yielded to the demands of his associates to take part in the party organizations. For ten years he was a member of the state Democratic executive committee, and in 1896 was elected to the Democratic national executive committee for Tennessee, still being a member (1899). In 1883, he removed his residence to Nashville, and rapidly acquired a large and lucrative practice. He became a member of the firm of Champion & Head, now Champion, Head & Brown, one of the best known law firms in Tennessee, with an extensive practice, especially in the chancery courts. He is president of the board of directors of the Tennessee industrial school, an institution founded by a private citizen, but adopted by the state. Its success, in a great measure, has been due to the intelligent and zealous guidance of Mr. Head. In 1894, he became chief editor of the Nashville "American," a leading Democratic journal, in which he had long owned a controlling interest, and directed its policy in favor of the free coinage of silver and a tariff for revenue only. In 1885, he called a convention of the Democrats of the state and effected an organization in favor of free coinage. The influence of the newspaper was exerted to promote the holding of a centennial exposition, and Mr. Head was made one of the board of directors, his firm having charge of all law matters connected with the exposition. The extent of Mr. Head's culture, and his pronounced literary tastes, are shown both by his conversation and by his library, which is one of the largest and best selected in the state. Mr. Head was married, at Nashville, June 30, 1885, to Minnie, daughter of William H. Cherry, a well-known capitalist and manufacturer, of Nashville. They have three children—Annie Cherry, James Marshall, Jr., and Mary Cornelia.

J. M. Head

HART, William Henry Harrison, attorney-general of California, was born in Yorkshire, England, Jan. 25, 1848, son of John and Mary (Hugill) Hart. His father was a wealthy farmer of Yorkshire, and a descendant of that sturdy stock which has given to England her men of thought and action and made her what she is. In 1852 his parents came to the United States and settled at Little Rock, Kendall co., Ill., where, in April, 1856, he was stolen by a party of Blackhawk Indians, and only recovered from them in the following October. In 1857 the family moved to Clinton county, Ia., where his mother died in 1858 and his father in 1859. Young Hart was then only eleven years of age, so the struggle of life commenced for him while a mere boy. He went to live with a quasi-guardian, whose treatment was so unfatherly that in 1861 he ran away, and through the kindness of a friend of his father made his way to Cairo, Ill. Here he joined Hinckley, an old school companion, fifteen years his senior, who, on account of important services rendered to Gen. Grant, had been commissioned to organize a company of scouts. Hart enlisted; was sworn in Jan. 23, 1862, and a few days later left for Paducah. With them he took part in the campaigns of Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg and Chattanooga. In command of the company he performed important services at the battle of Missionary Ridge, and was wounded three times while carrying dispatches, from Grant to Sherman's command, across a portion of the field (between Citico Creek and Sherman's right) occupied by the Confederate forces. After partial recovery he returned home in March, 1864, but in May he enlisted as a private in the 44th Iowa, and was mustered out in September. In February, 1865, he re-enlisted in the 147th Illinois, and was finally mustered out of the service in February, 1866, and offered a colonel's commission, which he declined. He was wounded five times, at Shiloh, Pullums Ferry and Citico Creek. In the summer of 1865, while doing provost duty at Dawson, Terrell co., Ga., Judge Russell of that place suggested to Hart the study of law and presented him with a copy of Blackstone. The young man followed the advice, and during two years after leaving the army he attended the public schools during the day and studied law at night. In September, 1868, he was admitted to practice in the county courts, in 1869 in the district courts and in 1870 in the supreme courts of Iowa. Success attended his practice. He won reputation as a superior criminal lawyer, and was elected attorney of the city of De Witt. Desiring a wider field he removed in 1873 to California, and the same year was admitted to practice in the supreme court of the state. In 1874 he was admitted to the U. S. supreme court and the U. S. court of claims. In California, Gen. Hart devoted himself to the civil law in all its branches with marked success. He is one of the best mining lawyers in the state; a reputation he gained in the Copper Queen cases in Arizona and sustained in numberless other important cases. The Blythe case, involving over $5,000,000 and 1,600,000 acres of land, out of which he got a fee of over $600,000 and 200,000 acres of land, the largest fee ever obtained by any lawyer of the United States, in its long course, gave opportunity for the display of Gen. Hart's legal knowledge and ability. Pitted against many of the ablest lawyers of the coast, he carried the case to a successful finish for the claimant, Florence Blythe, and at the end of the long trial was admitted even by his opponents to have shown complete mastery of the case in all its various details and evidence, as well in reference to the collateral claimants and the alleged widows, as to his own client. The necessary preparation for this case, the longest and bitterest legal contest ever fought in the state, was intricate, arduous and enormous, involving the gathering and selecting of evidence in Great Britain, France and Australia. In the trial 208 witnesses testified orally, 139 depositions were introduced, and the pleadings drawn by him personally filled 2,200 printed pages. The trial lasted 228 days and was followed by twenty-four appeals to the supreme court of the state, but in every case the judgment of the lower court was affirmed in favor of his client. Of the 5,025 claimants, 188 appeared and joined issue, one as daughter, his client, two claiming to be wives of Blythe, and nineteen men claiming that they had been born of as many different mothers. Through all the trial and in the various appeals of the case Gen. Hart exhibited a wonderful power of analysis; keen appreciation of the weak and strong points of the case; a ready judgment to select the right means to meet difficulties; a great constructive ability, profound acquaintance with the principles of law; and oratorical ability of the first quality. Perhaps the most remarkable thing is the fact that in all this enormous and intricate work, he committed not one mistake in the introduction of evidence or the drawing of pleadings. "The law," says Blackstone, "is the perfection of common sense," and it is that even-balanced common sense, rarer even than genius, which has marked Gen. Hart's career throughout and brought him the honors he now enjoys. In the Swift campaign, in 1886, Gen. Hart was the Republican candidate for attorney-general of the state, and although the party was defeated, ran ahead of his ticket more than 7,000 votes. In 1889 he was the originator and chief promoter and agent in passing the belt railway bill for San Francisco, which gave the city a railway around the margin of the bay, to be controlled by the state board of harbor commissioners, and to be free to all shippers of freight and all railways coming into San Francisco. The following campaign, in 1890, he was elected attorney-general of the state by a plurality of 17,140, and signalized his tenure of office by many able and courageous measures, notably the securing judgment and recovery of $1,000,000 of back taxes from the Southern Pacific railroad system, which was affirmed by the U. S. supreme court, and the inauguration of suits to recover for the state the ownership of the Oakland water front, a matter involving at least $25,000,000. Gen. Hart has devoted years of study to international law, in which he ranks without a peer in the West. He is a student of art, literature and science, and a profound thinker on political science and economy. From his boyhood Gen. Hart has made mineralogy, geology and chemistry a subject of close study and investigation. During one of his many researches he found a mineral, known as osnium, that could not be burnt or destroyed. He took it to an electrician who, after experimenting, pronounced it to be capable of storing electricity. Further investigation on Gen. Hart's part disclosed the fact that he had discovered the only mine in the world in which osnium is found in metal form, with a new metal, in large quantities. By uniting this metal with other products, electric candles, controllers and electric storage batteries are made, which far exceed anything heretofore discovered or invented. Although not affiliated with any religious denomination, he is a strong believer that God rules men and the destiny of nations, and his contributions to worthy charitable causes are liberal, unostentatious, and limited by no sect or creed. His personal magnetism is strong, and his reasoning log-

Wm H H Hart

ical and sure, and by reason of his unassuming character, unfailing courtesy and easy approachability, he enjoys great social popularity, and wields a vast influence in political and professional circles. He is a member of the G. A. R., of the Order of Oddfellows, Masons, and of the Golden Gate Commandery, Knights Templars. Gen. Hart was married Sept. 10, 1874, to Loretta B., daughter of James Hedden, of De Witt, Ia., a lady of many accomplishments. They have one son, Lowell J. Hart, born Aug. 11, 1888.

IRVING, William, merchant and author, was born in New York city, Aug. 15, 1766. His father was William Irving, a Scotchman, who settled in New York in 1763, where he engaged in business, associated himself intimately with his church, and brought up in the fear of the Lord eight children, of whom Washington Irving was the youngest, and William the eldest. They were a gifted family, and, though far outshone by their youngest brother, the elder members were not without considerable literary talent. William began his career as a fur trader on the Mohawk river from 1787 to 1791, during which time it may be supposed that he gathered information concerning the Indian trade, which was afterwards helpful to his gifted brother in the compilation of "Astoria." He afterwards engaged in mercantile life in New York, and here his literary tastes found vent in contributions to "Salmagundi," then being composed by his brother and James K. Paulding. Some of the poetical pieces are by him, and he also supplied hints and sketches from which his brother prepared portions of the prose of "Salmagundi," notably the letters of Mustapha, in numbers five and fourteen. He was a member of congress from 1813 to 1819; was married, to a sister of James K. Paulding, Nov. 7, 1793; and died, in New York city, Nov. 9, 1821.

FITZHUGH, George, lawyer and writer on social subjects, was born in Prince William county, Va., July 2, 1807, a descendant of William Smith of Bedford, England, who emigrated to Virginia about 1679, and was a lawyer, planter and merchant. George Fitzhugh was chiefly self-educated, but became a successful lawyer and practiced for many years at Port Royal, Va. During Buchanan's administration, he was employed in the land-claim department at Washington, and about that time visited Boston where he lectured once or twice. He was a contributor to the New York "Day Book," the "Richmond Examiner," "De Bow's Review," and other magazines and newspapers, and published "Sociology for the South; or, the Failure of Free Society" (1854); and "Cannibals All; or, Slaves without Masters" (1856). His writings defend slavery and extol the southern people, who, in his opinion, are descendants of master races and naturally opposed to the "descendants of Saxon serfs" who settled New England. Mr. Fitzhugh died at Huntsville, Walker co., Tex., July 30, 1881.

WOODS, James, banker and iron merchant, was born in Montgomery county, Va., Dec. 10, 1793, son of James Woods. When he was nineteen years of age he went to Nashville, Tenn., where his elder brothers were established in business, but soon removed to Trenton, Ky., and opened a general store. He returned to Nashville in 1819 and engaged in the grocery and commission business and also established a transportation business. His brothers, in connection with Thomas Yeatman, carried on a large banking business under the style of Yeatman, Woods & Co., and also operated iron works on an extended scale in Stewart county, Tenn. After the death of Mr. Yeatman and the retirement of Joseph Woods, he became associated with his brother Robert in the management of these enterprises, the ill health of his brother soon throwing the entire burden upon his shoulders. He successfully conducted the business of the bank through the trying times from 1837 to 1842, and on a final liquidation, distributed to the owners ten times as much as the estimated assets when he took charge. The iron business was equally successful, and Mr. Woods virtually controlled the New Orleans market, the product of his iron works competing successfully with the best from Sweden and Norway. During fifty years of active business life in Nashville, Mr. Woods controlled large interests, affecting all classes in the community, and with such justice and fairness that he attained an enviable reputation among his associates. In private life he was noted for his unostentatious charity. Mr. Woods was married at Trenton, Ky., to Elizabeth Ann Kay of the adjoining town of Elkton, who bore him several children. He died at Nashville. Aug. 9, 1875.

TRUMBULL, Henry Clay, author, was born at Stonington, Conn., June 8, 1830, brother of James Hammond Trumbull, the philologist, and member of the family which has taken so prominent a part in the history and literature of Connecticut. He was educated partly at home, partly at Williston Seminary, East Hampton, Mass. In 1851 he removed to Hartford, and engaged in railroad business, but, coming under strong religious influences, took up Sunday-school work, and in 1858 became the missionary of the State Sunday-school Association. In 1862 he became chaplain of the 10th Connecticut regiment, having been ordained to the Congregational ministry, and served through the war. In 1863 he was taken prisoner before Fort Wagner, and was confined in Charleston jail, at Columbia, S. C., and later in Libby prison, at Richmond, Va. On his release, he returned to duty with his regiment. At the end of the war he became New England secretary of the American Sunday-school Union, with headquarters at Hartford, and later had charge of its normal work for the entire country. The degree of M.A. was conferred upon him by Yale College in 1866, and that of D.D., by Lafayette College, in 1883, and the University of New York, in 1884. In 1875 he removed to Philadelphia with his son-in-law, John D. Wattles, to take charge of "The Sunday-school Times." In 1881 ill health forced him to travel and he made a visit to Egypt, Arabia, and Syria, studying closely the track of the Exodus, and identifying the site of Kadesh-barnea, which plays so noted a part in the history of the wanderings of the Israelites. In 1888 he was Lyman Beecher lecturer at the Divinity School of Yale University. He continues in active Sunday-school work in Philadelphia, in addition to his editorial labors. He has published a number of books. Three originated in his army experiences; "Some Army Sermons" (1864); "The Knightly Soldier" (1865), and "The Captured Scout of the Army of the James" (1869). The fruits of his travels are manifest in the group including "Kadesh-barnea" (1884); "The Blood Covenant" (1885); "Studies in Oriental Social Life" (1894), and "The Threshold Covenant; or, The Beginning of Religious Rites" (1896). Others deal directly with his life work, such as "Teaching and Teachers" (1884); "Yale Lectures on the Sunday-school" (1888); "Teachers' Meetings" (1896), and "Hints on Child-Training" (1890). A number of his editorials have been brought together in a series of six small volumes (1889). His more recent works have been republished in London.

ROOT, George Frederick, musician and composer, was born at Sheffield, Berkshire co., Mass., Aug. 30, 1820, son of Frederick F. and Sarah (Flint) Root. In 1826 his parents removed to Reading, Middlesex co., where he grew up on a farm. His was a musical family, his brothers and sisters being gifted either as vocalists or performers, and before he left home he had learned to play, unaided, several instruments. About the year 1838 he went to Boston, where he began to study under A. N. Johnson, a prominent teacher of that city, and advanced so rapidly that he became an assistant to his instructor. He was associated with Lowell Mason also in the first experiment in this country of introducing singing as a regular branch of education in the public schools, and was also director of two choirs. In 1844 Mr. Root went to New York city on invitation of Jacob Abbot, who, with his brothers, had established a young ladies' seminary there; and, in addition to giving instruction in that institution, taught in the Rutgers Institute, the Institute for the Blind, and elsewhere, and was leader of the choir in the Mercer Street Presbyterian Church. In 1850 he visited Europe, and spent a year in study in Paris, returning with enlarged ideas and greater ambition. In the autumn of 1852, he opened at Dodsworth Hall, in New York city, the first normal musical institute ever held in this country; and three years later, when it was well established, gave up teaching to devote himself to composition and the conducting of musical conventions. His first song, "Hazel Dell," appeared in 1853, and became extremely popular, as did those that followed, such as "Rosalie, the Prairie Flower," "There's Music in the Air," and the war songs: notably, "The Battle Cry of Freedom" (1861) and "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys are Marching" (1864). The words of some of the ballads were trivial, but the melodious quality of the compositions captivated the uncritical, and the patriotism that found vent in the war songs is still gratefully remembered by millions who were thrilled and encouraged by them. Many of his compositions for church use are as widely known as his secular pieces. "How Lovely is Zion," "When Shall the Voice of Singing," and "The Shining Shore," for example, and a number of the most popular of the "Gospel Songs" are from his pen. In this line of composition Mr. Root was particularly successful, and during the later years of his residence in New York he was connected with the publishing-house of Mason & Bradbury in the production of church music-books. In 1859 Mr. Root removed to Chicago, where he established the publishing-house of Root & Cady, one of his brothers being associated with him. The firm prospered until the autumn of 1871, when, by the great fire, a loss of $250,000 was incurred. After this, John Church & Co., of Cincinnati, purchased the good-will of the firm, and the Chicago house was conducted under the name of Root & Sons. Mr. Root continued to live in Chicago, devoting his time to composition, in which he was exceedingly fertile. The popularity of his work abroad, as well as at home, may be judged from the fact that the catalogue of musical publications in the British Museum (to which a copy of everything published in the kingdom must be sent) gives more than twenty pages to this one composer. His works include cantatas ("The Flower Queen" (1852), "The Haymakers" (1857), "Daniel," "Belshazzar's Feast," "David," "The Pilgrim Fathers," "Under the Palms," etc.); singing-books for Sunday and day-schools, singing-classes and conventions; church music-books; piano and organ-books, and sheet music of varied character. Mr. Root was widely honored and beloved; his manly, Christian character and his genial manner impressing themselves upon all who became acquainted with him. His autobiography, entitled "The Story of a Musical Life," was published in 1891. He died while at his summer home at Bailey's Island, off the coast of Maine, Aug. 6, 1895. His eldest daughter, Mrs. Clara Louisa Burnham, is well known as an author.

Geo. F. Root

ROOT, Frederic Woodman, musician, was born in Boston, June 13, 1846, son of Dr. George Frederick and Mary Olive (Woodman) Root. Both of his parents were professional musicians and members of musical families. On the paternal side, his grandfather, Capt. Frederick Ferdinand Root, of Sheffield, Mass., was a choir leader and singer, while his grandmother was one of a large family all of whom were accomplished musicians. His mother's parents were the principal choir leaders and singers of Newburyport, Mass.; her sister was the solo soprano of Bowdoin street choir, under Dr. Lowell Mason, and her brother, J. C. Woodman, a professional musician, was author of the church tune, "State Street," and father of the organist and composer, R. Huntington Woodman. The son spent his earliest years in New York city, surrounded by musicians, and hearing of little else besides music and musicians, rehearsals and concerts, church music and singing lessons. His father's profession prevented his living long in one place, and he frequently removed from Boston to New York, then to North Reading, Mass., where he lived for a short time with his grandparents before passing on to Brunswick, Me., and from there to Newton and Auburndale, Mass. This interfered with his regular studies, which had to be made up in later years; but his musical education was carried on steadily after his sixth year. He was always impatient of instrumental practice, but at an early age began to compose music, and his musical taste was educated to a high degree. After studying under his father and B. C. Blodgett, now in charge of the musical department in Smith College, he went, at the age of sixteen, to New York city, where he studied piano under Dr. William Mason, and organ with James Flint, of Madison Square Church. There he made his first public appearance as an organist. In 1863 he removed to Chicago, Ill., and became organist of the Third Presbyterian church, and, after three years, of the Swedenborgian church. At the same time, he held a position in the publishing department of the music-house of Root & Cady, of Chicago, and made occasional tours, as pianist and accompanist, into the Northwest with popular artists of that day. He also began the study of vocal music at this time, under his father. In 1869 he went to Europe and spent a year or two in travel and work, studying piano and singing in Berlin and Florence. Mr. Root published, during his early years in Chicago, a large number of musical compositions, the value of which he himself considers small, but some of which seized the popular fancy. Occasionally in these early years he wrote in a more serious vein, as in the case of a song "Beyond" and a duet with four hand accompaniment, "The Crimson Glow of Sunset Fades." Among his later compositions are the songs: "For Your Dearest Heart," "Through Winter Snow and Summer Shine," "The Knight of Old" and "A Hushaby Song," the words written by Eugene Field for Jessie Bartlett Davis, who requested Mr. Root to set them to music; also a "Te Deum in G"; an anthem, "The Earth is the Lord's"; a quartet, "Soft Floating in the Evening Air"; and a cantata, "The Landing of the Pilgrims," which was performed by the Beethoven Society under Carl Wolfsohn. He has made numerous arrangements for quartets and chorus, and for many years gave an annual entertainment, for which he generally wrote a musical play or short operetta, some of which have been published, including "The Old Melodeon" and "Castanea." As a conductor, he has had great success from the earliest years of his life in Chicago. He conducted for years at the summer sessions of the National Normal Musical Institute, and had charge of a choral society in Hyde Park which gave all the principal oratorios. In 1889 he organized and conducted a festival chorus of 400 voices in a series of concerts given by P. S. Gilmore's band and several leading vocalists. He conducted the Silver Lake Assembly festival in New York in 1895, and in 1884 organized in Chicago the "War Songs Concerts," which were repeated for years. He published, on the theory of vocalization, "The School of Singing," in 1873; and later, "Root's New Course in Voice Culture and Singing" and "Root's Condensed Method." In 1893, he resumed for a year his vocal studies in Germany, Italy, France and England, and after his return published a series of articles in the Cincinnati "Musical Messenger," entitled "The Polychrome Lessons; or, How to Train My Voice." He edited "Root's Special Edition of Songs of the Great Masters," Nos. 1 and 2; "The International Song Album," "The Song Recital Album," "The Columbia Choir Collection," "Studies from the Opera" and "Exercises in Pitch and Rhythm." Many of the leading American professional singers have been his pupils. Mr. Root was married in Cincinnati, O., in 1874, to a daughter of S.S. Smith, Esq.

BURNHAM, Clara Louise, novelist, was born at Newton, Mass., May 25, 1854, oldest daughter of George F. and Mary Olive (Woodman) Root. Her father, a musical composer, was famous for his war songs, "Battle Cry of Freedom," "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," etc., and others. Her ancestors on both sides for several generations back were noted for their musical attainments, although following other vocations. Her great-great-grandfather, Azariah Root, was a colonel in the revolutionary war. When very young, she removed with her family to Chicago, where she attended public and private schools. Her frequent visits to New England have kept her closely in touch with New England ways and ideas. While in her teens, she was married to Mr. Burnham. The peculiarity of her experience was that she had no literary connections and no leaning toward authorship; but she was urged by one of her brothers to try to write, as he recognized talent in her letters. He continued his persuasions for a year before she laughingly consented to prove to him that she had no talent. With scarcely any obstacles to overcome, she almost immediately met with success. Her first novel, "No Gentleman," was published in 1881, others following in quick succession: "A Sane Lunatic" and "Dearly Bought." In 1886 appeared "Next Door," which won her great popularity, and added greatly to her reputation as a novelist. Others followed: "Young Maids and Old," "The Mistress of Beech Knoll," "Miss Baggs' Secretary" and "Dr. Latimer." "Sweet Clover," one of her most successful stories, was published in 1894, being a pure-toned romance of the "White City." The "Art Interchange" speaks of Mrs. Burnham thus, in noticing one of her novels: "In bright, airy chatter, sparkling with fun and wit, this author has scarce an equal among to-day's story-tellers; and for the clever showing up of superficial oddities and mannerisms, none is her superior." Mrs. Burnham wrote the text for several of her father's cantatas, and has contributed poems and stories to periodicals.

SHERWOOD, William Hall, pianist and composer, was born at Lyons, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1854, son of Rev. Lyman Hinsdale and Mary (Balis) Sherwood. He belongs to a family of English origin, remarkable for the number of prominent men it has produced. His great-grandfather, Lemuel Sherwood, was a captain in the army during the revolutionary war. His grandfather, Judge Lyman Sherwood, was noted throughout New York state for probity and learning, and other ancestors were not less conspicuous as patriots and public citizens. William H. Sherwood's teacher, until he reached the age of seventeen, was his father, who was the founder of the Lyons (N. Y.) Musical Academy, and to the patient, thorough guidance of that parent Mr. Sherwood attributes his own success. He was well drilled in mathematics and the classics at the same time, but instead of entering college went to New York to devote his whole time to music, having there as instructors Edward Heimburger, Pychowski, and William Mason, who advised him to study under Kullak, of Berlin. In 1871, Mr. Sherwood placed himself under the last-named instructor, who took great pride in his youthful pupil, and in addition had Deppe for a teacher. For a short time he studied at Leipsic, and then became a pupil of Liszt, at Weimar. He took organ lessons at Stuttgart of Scotson Clark, and courses in theory, counterpoint and composition under Dr. Weitzman, Carl Doppler, R. Wuerst and E. F. Richter. At Berlin he was organist of the English chapel, and at Stuttgart held a similar position in the English church. During his first year in Berlin he was selected to play at the Royal Sing-Academy, and was received with great enthusiasm. On another occasion he rendered Beethoven's "Emperor Concerto" with full orchestra, under the direction of Royal Capellmeister Wuerst, before an audience of 4,000 persons, and his success was so great that the performance of this concerto was demanded and given five different times in Berlin. After finishing his studies he made a concert tour of some of the large cities of Germany, and everywhere was conceded to be one of the greatest living pianists. He declined flattering proposals to remain in Germany and play in orchestral concerts in various cities, returned to his native country in 1876, and one of his first public appearances was with Thomas' orchestra at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. He made Boston his home for several years, and was prime mover in the organization of the Philharmonic Orchestral Society of that city; then removed to New York, where he remained about three years, finally establishing himself in Chicago. He is principal of the Sherwood Piano School of Chicago, in which his method of instruction is exclusively used; all the assistants having been trained by himself. For ten years he has been examiner at the Conservatory of Toronto, Canada, and also director of the piano department of the Chautauqua Assembly during the same period. He was one of the founders of the American College of Musicians, and was its first elected examiner. He was one of the first members of the Music Teachers' National Association and of other prominent organizations, but while his services to the country have been recognized by at least two colleges which have offered him the degree of doctor of music, he has steadily declined the honor.

Wm H. Sherwood

He has made frequent tours through the United States and Canada, playing with nearly all the leading orchestras and musical societies, and has an extended reputation as a teacher as well. In 1896, during a vacation trip in Europe, he played by invitation in several large cities, and was urged to return for regular engagements, including appearances with leading orchestras of London and Paris. His compositions, which include impromptus, scherzos, waltzes and the like, have been played by noted artists, and some of them have been published in Germany. Mr. Sherwood takes a patriotic interest in the progress of music in America, and in his own countrymen who are striving for success as composers or players, and rarely gives a concert without placing the works of Americans on the programme. He has done original work towards developing an understanding of newer and more varied ways of managing the arm, wrist, knuckles and fingers of piano students with a view to greater resources of technique and touch, and for more perfect physiological growth; while making an equal analysis of the musical contents of the works of the great masters, down to the minutest details, thereby developing in his pupils both a logical understanding of the principles of expression and the most practical and modern powers of interpretative technique and touch. His pupils occupy positions among the best in our music schools and largest cities.

John Philip Sousa

SOUSA, John Philip, conductor and composer, was born in Washington, D. C., Nov. 6, 1854, son of Antonio and Elizabeth (Trinkhaus) Sousa,—a Spanish father and German mother. His early musical training was of the best, and he began his career as a violinist when very young. Meanwhile, his studies in harmony and composition kept pace with his constant instrumental practice, and at the age of eighteen he became a leader of theatre orchestras. In the year 1880 Mr. Sousa was appointed, under the Hayes administration, musical director of the United States marine band—this being his first entrance into the field of military music. For twelve years he filled this position, serving under five successive presidents, and it is an accepted fact that he developed the organization he succeeded to into one of the foremost military bands in existence. In 1892 the late David Blakely prevailed upon Mr. Sousa to leave the government service and create a band for purely concert work. Mr. Sousa acceded to the proposition, and on Aug. 1, 1892, his present band was organized. It began a tour in September; has since played in every town of any prominence in the United States, Canada, at Manhattan beach, and at the leading expositions of the country; and was one of the leading attractions at the World's fair. As a composer, Mr. Sousa is as widely and favorably known as he is as a leader. The title of "March King" has been bestowed upon him by universal acclaim, although he is rapidly demonstrating that he is entitled to higher honors in other and wider fields. He is one of the very few American composers whose works are generally played through Europe. Altogether, he has composed over two hundred musical works. Among the most popular are: "The Gladiator," "National Fencibles," "Semper Fidelis," "The Thunderer," "The Crusader," "The Occidental," "The Belle of Chicago," "The Beau Ideal," "The Washington Post," "The High School Cadets," "The Liberty Bell," "Manhattan Beach," "King Cotton," "El Capitan" and "The Stars and Stripes Forever," marches. His most popular songs are: "I Wonder"; "My Own, My Geraldine"; "Hoping"; "Sweet Miss Industry"; "Oh, Ye Lilies White," and the patriotic song, "The Stars and Stripes Forever"; his most popular waltzes: "La Reine de la Mer," "Paroles d'Amour," "Intaglio" and "Colonial Dames." In the operatic field, Sousa has written: "The Smugglers," produced in 1879; "Desirée," produced in 1884; "Queen of Hearts," produced in 1885; "El Capitan," produced in 1896; and "The Bride Elect," produced in 1898, the libretto of the latter opera being also his work. Among his miscellaneous works is a compilation, entitled "National, Patriotic and Typical Songs of All Lands"; a book of instruction for the trumpet and drum; a volume of popular music for the violin and piano, and a volume of popular music for cornet and piano; also a "Te Deum," and many arrangements of orchestral compositions (for string or wind instruments), including a symphonic poem, "The Chariot Race"; scene historical, "Sheridan's Ride"; and two suites, "The Last Days of Pompeii" and "Three Quotations." He was married, in 1879, to Jane, daughter of Henry and Louisa Bellis, of Pennsylvania.

PERKINS, William Oscar, musician, was born in Stockbridge, Vt., May 23, 1831, son of Col. Orson and Hannah (Rust) Perkins. Both parents were able musicians, his father being long noted as a vocalist and music teacher. The Perkins family came from England, and settled in 1630 at Plymouth, Mass., whence branches spread throughout the northern, southern and western states. Two of Mr. Perkins' brothers also became distinguished as musicians, Henry Southwick and Jule Edson, the latter becoming the husband of the prima donna, Marie Rose, and being, at the time of his death, in 1875, primo basso of Her Majesty's opera in London. He was carefully trained in musical studies by his father. As a boy he performed creditably on several instruments, and had a high soprano voice, which later developed into a bass of large compass. He attended school at Taftsville, Vt., where the family settled, and entered Kimball Union Academy, where he pursued a classical course and was graduated in 1854. While at college he was the acknowledged leader in all musical undertakings of the students. In 1854 he went to Boston, and there studied at the Boston Music School, continued his academic studies in Harvard University, and was bass singer in the quartette choir of the Charles Street Church. In the following winter he organized a male quartette, the Mendelssohn Vocal Quartette, with which he made a concert tour in the eastern and middle states. Much of the music rendered was arranged and composed by the young leader. In 1856 he returned to Boston, but left soon to teach for two years in the New Brunswick, N. J., high school, after which he returned to Boston and established himself as a teacher of instrumental and vocal music, and composition, and as a choral conductor. In this last capacity he was particularly successful, becoming, in 1858, choir conductor at Boston Music Hall, of Theodore Parker's religious society; and his reputation spread, being more and more frequently called upon to conduct musical performances throughout the northern states and Canada. He also took a vigorous part in political life, participating in the anti-slavery movement; wrote frequently on a variety of subjects for American periodical publications, and appeared in public as a lecturer. He became an excellent linguist, conversant with the French, Italian, German and Spanish languages, and made a study of scientific, economic and religious questions. The years 1871–72 he spent in Europe at various places, and returning to Boston, he continued his labors there until 1882, when he removed to New York city. For several years he was an instructor in the Ohio Normal Academy of Music, a summer school for the special instruction of teachers of music, and at various times was associated with other schools of a similar character. The degree of doctor of music was conferred upon him by Hamilton College, New York, in 1879. During 1882–86 he resided in New York, and then, for the following eight years, made his home in London, England, where he continued to teach, deliver lectures and to write. Returning to America in 1894, he spent a year in the southern states, and then returned to Boston, where he afterwards resided. Among Dr. Perkins' most distinguished pupils are: Jules E. Perkins, the famous basso; Mrs. Webster Norcross, who made her début in the opera "Faust," in 1894, at Covent Garden Opera House, London, in company with Melba and the de Reszke brothers; Mrs. Elizabeth Wright Shaw, opera and concert singer, of Boston, and the male quartette known as the "Meister Glee Singers," of London. His first musical work, "The Choral Harmony," was published in 1859, and in the course of his career was followed by more than sixty volumes of works which are well known in America and England. Among the subjects of which his public lectures treat, are: "The Origin and Use of Music"; "Biography of Musicians"; "Music as a Means of Education"; "The History of Music"; "The Human Voice"; "Vocal Acoustics"; "The Spiritual Power and Curative Influence of Music"; "Psychology"; "The Origin of Evil"; "Buddhism and Christianity," and "England and the English." Among his more successful journalistic writings were his analytical criticism of Verdi's "Aida," from Milan; Bach's "Passion Music," and of Sullivan's "Pinafore"; "Letters from Italy," and "Letters from London." Among his later musical works may be mentioned: "Part-Songs for Mixed Voices"; "Part-Songs for Men's Voices"; "The Ariel"; "Sacred Music for Women's Voices"; "Sacred Music for Men's Voices," and "New Anthems for Mixed Voices." The "Musical Herald" of London, said of Dr. Perkins: "He has a long and successful record as a bass singer, conductor, composer and vocal trainer, also as a writer and lecturer. . . . He has been for several years a resident of London, where he is very prominent in musical, literary and social circles. . . . He has trained and brought out many talented pupils here, among the most noted of whom are the Meister Glee Singers, whose performances surpass, in beauty and excellence, anything ever before heard in London." Dr. Perkins possessed, in an unusual degree, the power to control large bodies of singers and audiences, and to impart instruction: hence his great success as a conductor, lecturer and teacher. His intellectual ability gave him a marked standing among those with whom he associated.

BIRD, Arthur, composer, was born at Mount Auburn, Cambridge, Mass., July 23, 1856, son of Horace and Elizabeth (Hoar) Bird. His father, the second son of Joseph and Mary (Cutter) Bird, of Watertown, Mass., at an early age showed a talent for music, and after a course of instruction from Lowell Mason and George J. Webb, began teaching music in Cambridge, at the age of eighteen. His effort proving a success, he gave his entire life to the cause he had espoused, and for nearly fifty years conducted singing-schools in the neighborhood of Boston, until his name was a household word in thousands of homes. He was a member of the Academy of Music, Boston, and also of the Händel and Haydn Society. Arthur Bird attended the public school in Watertown, and was graduated at the high school in Belmont. From early childhood he displayed a great fondness for music, and possessed an unusual talent for free improvisation, so that at twelve years of age he was appointed organist of the First Baptist Church in Brookline. In 1875 he went to Berlin, Germany, to study piano and organ with Rohde, Haupt and Loeschhorn, and remained until the summer of 1876. Then returning to Boston, he accepted the positions of organist and choir-master at the Kirk, Halifax, N. S., and head piano-master at the young ladies' seminary in that city. His organ recitals were very popular. In 1881, returning to Berlin, he again studied with Haupt and Loeschhorn, devoting particular attention to counterpoint and orchestration with Heinrich Urban. The summers of 1885 and 1886 were spent in Weimar with Liszt, who took a great interest in Bird's compositions, and often had them played at his soirees. In February, 1886, Bird gave his first public concert in Berlin with the Philharmonic orchestra, conducting personally an overture, symphony and a suite. The critics were unanimous in their praise, and particularly emphasized the fact that Bird was a born American. At the All-Musikverein concerts, in June, the same year, his "Carnival," for orchestra, was played for the first time (Sondershausen), and was greeted with rounds of applause and a public congratulation from Liszt. In July he conducted with great success his second suite, for orchestra, by invitation of the committee of the North American Sängerbund, in Milwaukee, Wis. Mr. Bird's compositions include, besides those already mentioned, an American comic opera, "Daphne"; "Rubezahl," a romantic and fantastic ballet; symphony in A major, for grand orchestra; an introduction and fugue, for grand orchestra; three suites, in F D C majors; Oriental music, for flute and orchestra; suite for ten wind instruments; ten original compositions, for Mason & Hamlin organ; op. 38; two compositions, for violin and piano; a large number of works for piano (two and four hands); and songs and part songs. Mr. Bird resides in Berlin, Germany. He was married in Peterborough, England, in 1888, to Wilhelmine, daughter of Julius Waldmann, of Hanover, Germany.

Arthur Bird.

CAPPA, Carlo Alberto, musician, was born at Allesandria della Paglia, Sardinia, Dec. 9, 1834. His father was a major of the 11th infantry in the Sardinian army, and served under the great Napoleon in his campaign against Russia. He was wounded in the retreat from Moscow, and died when his son was but four years old. At the age of ten Carlo entered the Royal Academy at Asti, to which only the sons of soldiers are admitted. After five years in the academy, he enlisted with the band of sixth lancers (Cavallegere d'Aosta), and was at the battle of Novara in 1849. He was for six years in the army service as first trombone in the band. He then enlisted in the U. S. navy for a two years' cruise on board the frigate Congress, under the command of Com. Breese, and arrived in America Feb. 22, 1858. He first associated himself with Kendall's band, Boston, Mass., making a tour of the principal cities of the United States; but subsequently joined Shelton's celebrated New York band, conducted by Grafulla, who became leader of the 7th regiment band in 1859.

Mr. Cappa followed him, and remained with him until his death. In 1869 Mr. Cappa became first trombone of Thomas' orchestra, and continued that connection for seven years; and also for seven years played the euphonium with the Mapleson Opera Co. He accompanied the 7th regiment to Washington when it answered Pres. Lincoln's call for 75,000 volunteers. In 1881 Mr. Cappa became leader of the 7th regiment band, and the celebrity which it attained was in a great measure due to his untiring energy and ability as a leader. He was particularly free from affectation, and conducted his band with a dignified composure that betokened a thorough knowledge of his art. His rėpertoire was unexcelled either in this country or in Europe, and by his concerts in Central park, New York city, Coney Island, Brighton Beach, etc., and those at Quebec, San Francisco, Louisville, Salt Lake City, New York centennial, Cincinnati, St. Louis, the maritime exhibition at Boston, and elsewhere, his reputation became truly national. Mr. Cappa arranged the music for the centennial celebration at Newburgh, N. Y., and had charge of the 2,000 singers who sang at the concert. At the Louisville exposition he was publicly complimented by the board of managers, decorated by the festival chorus and elected conductor for the following year by a large majority of the popular vote taken on the last day of the exposition against the following competitors: Damrosch's orchestra and Gilmore's band, each organization having played engagements for several weeks. At Minneapolis he was decorated and elected an honorary director of the exposition by the directors. Mr. Cappa did much to popularize classical music, and his public concerts in Central park were important factors in advancing the musical education of the masses. He had the happy faculty of satisfying the popular taste, and his programmes were selected with an unvarying good judgment that struck a chord in the heart of the general public. He composed a number of pieces that were equally well received; the most prominent being "Sardinian March," "Grand Rounds" and "Battle of Gettysburg." The last, his most remarkable production, is a realistic composition and has received the highest commendation everywhere. Mr. Cappa was identified with the 7th regiment for over thirty years. He was as popular with his band as he was with the public, and as highly esteemed by his comrades of the Lafayette Post, Grand Army of the Republic. He was married, in 1862, to Elizabeth Seyder, an American lady, by whom he had seven daughters and a son. Mr. Cappa died in New York city, Jan. 7, 1893.

C. A. Cappa

WHITNEY, Samuel Brenton, organist and composer, was born in Woodstock, Vt., June 4, 1842, son of Samuel and Amelia (Hyde) Whitney. He attended the public school, and subsequently the Vermont Episcopal Institute at Burlington, and studied music under various teachers until he went to New York, and became a pupil of Carl Wels. In 1866 he returned to Vermont, and in the course of the following four years served as organist in Christ Church, Montpelier, Vt.; St. Peter's, in Albany, N. Y., and St. Paul's, at Burlington, Vt. He resumed the study of music at Cambridge, Mass., under Prof. John K. Paine, whom he also assisted as organist of Appleton Chapel. In 1871 he was appointed organist of the Church of the Advent in Boston, and this position he has since continued to hold. Under his management, the Church of the Advent choir has become celebrated throughout New England, and Mr. Whitney is probably the best known organist in Boston. He has frequently been engaged as conductor of choir festival associations of Massachusetts and Vermont. At various times he has trained many choral societies in and about Boston, and has been particularly successful in training and developing boys' voices. Excelling in the performance of liturgical music, of which he is a passionate admirer, he is an advocate of the more elaborate forms of the Episcopal service, and especially identified with the inception of the vested choir in New England churches. An eminent Boston authority on music has said that "Mr. Whitney, by his wonderful mastery of the preludes, fugues and toccatas of Bach, most of which are so impressed upon his remarkable memory that he rarely uses notes; by his style, so brilliant and pleasing, and his improvisations, so solid and rich, has won much credit in and beyond professional circles." Mr. Whitney established in the New England Conservatory of Music, in which he was for a time teacher of the organ and church music, a church music class, for instructions in interpretation of sacred music for the vocal pupils, and to teach to organ pupils the management of the organ in church music. He has been professor of organ and a lecturer at the Boston University, and a member and examiner in the American College of Musicians. He has composed a trio for pianoforte and strings, many solos and arrangements for both pianoforte and organ and church services, Te Deums, miscellaneous anthems, and sacred and secular songs, the most successful of which are: two full communion services, with full orchestral and organ accompaniment, which have several times been given in Boston as well as elsewhere; the hymn, "The Son of God Goes Forth to War," which is sung all over the country; "Consecration Anthem," composed for and sung at the consecration of the Church of the Advent, Boston; anthem, "O God, My Heart Is Ready"; "Magnificat" and "Nunc Dimittis" in B flat and E flat; ballad, "Looking in the River," reproduced in the publication, "Famous Songs and Those Who Made Them." Mr. Whitney is a member of the Harvard Musical Association of Boston.

S. B. Whitney

PICKETT, Albert James, historian, was born in Anson county, N. C., Aug. 13, 1810, son of Hon. William R. Pickett. He was educated in Virginia, and studied law under his brother, William D. Pickett, but disliking this profession, became a planter, first in Autauga county, Ala., later in Montgomery county. In 1836 he was acting adjutant to Gov. Clay in the Creek troubles. As foreman of the grand jury in 1844 he represented to the court the evil to be apprehended from the influx of negroes into the state, and, when the matter was considered in the legislature, he published a reply to the objections raised against the proposed prohibition. In 1851 he issued his "History of Alabama, and, Incidentally, of Georgia and Mississippi" (2 vols.), based on the published accounts of the early explorers and on the narratives of Indian chiefs and traders from whom he had received statements in the early days of the state. It ran through three editions the year of publication, and was again reprinted at Sheffield, Ala. After the publication of this work Col. Pickett devoted himself to the preparation of a "History of the Southwest," but his work was never completed. He died in Montgomery county, Ala., Oct. 28, 1858.

STONE, Frederick Dawson, librarian, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 8, 1841, son of John and Mary (Whetstone) Stone, of English descent. He received his education at the Union Academy in Philadelphia. After a journey abroad, for business purposes (1859–60), he entered the house of John Stone & Sons, and although at no time a member of the firm, he remained in it until the retirement of his brothers, in 1876. During the emergency campaigns of 1862 and 1863 he served as a member of the Gray Reserves (now the famous 1st regiment), and was present at the shelling of Carlisle. He was always interested in gathering books and prints, but in 1866 he began to collect in earnest historical material, particularly such as related to America. He was especially fond of extra-illustrating historical and biographical works, doing the inlaying with his own hands, and in the selection of books as well as prints showed rare judgment. His knowledge of the details of printing, engraving and binding was not only thorough but minute; as for his knowledge of prints, it seemed to be instinctive, and it may well be doubted if any of his contemporaries surpassed him in this department. In March, 1863, he was elected a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and soon was placed on important committees, notably that on publication. In January, 1869, he became a member of the council, and served until February, 1877, when he was elected librarian. He has written for the "Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography," of which for a time he was editor, and with John Bach McMaster, he edited "Pennsylvania and the Federal Constitution, 1787–88" (1888). In June, 1893, he was appointed a member of the Valley Forge park commission by Gov. Pattison, and served as secretary. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society, May 17, 1895, and in June of the same year received the honorary degree of Litt.D. from the University of Pennsylvania. He was a member of the History and the Philobiblion clubs; he was an honorary member of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, and a corresponding member of the New England Historic and Genealogical Society; the Maryland Historical Society; the Wyoming Historical Society, and the Minnesota Historical Society. He took an enthusiastic part in promoting the success of the great public celebrations that were held in Philadelphia in the period of 1876–89; the centennial exhibition; the bicentennial celebration of the landing of Penn; the centennial jubilee of the constitution, and the centenary of the inauguration of Washington. Dr. Stone was married, Nov. 9, 1865, to a distant relative, Annie E., daughter of Adam K. and Hannah (Steele) Witmer, of Paradise, Lancaster co., Pa. They had two sons, one of whom, Witmer Stone, is well known as a naturalist. Dr. Stone died in Philadelphia, Aug. 12, 1897.

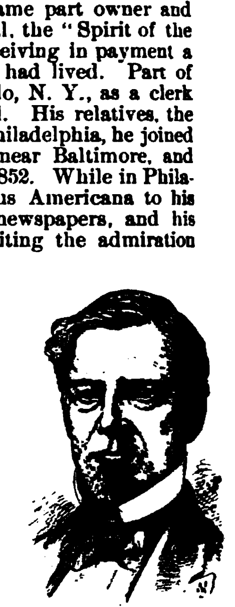
F. D. Stone

BALDWIN, Augustus Carpenter, jurist and congressman, was born at Salina, Onondaga co., N. Y., Dec. 24, 1817, son of Jonathan and Mary (Carpenter) Baldwin. His father, a native of Canterbury, Conn., early settled at Salina, N. Y., where he engaged in mercantile business; his mother was a daughter of Joseph Carpenter, of Lancaster, N. Y. The original American ancestor was Henry Baldwin, a native of Devonshire or Hertz, England, who settled at Woburn, Mass., about 1640. Mr. Baldwin was educated partly in Salina and partly at Lancaster, whither he removed with his widowed mother in 1828. He entered active life in 1834 as an apprentice in the office of the Buffalo "Bulletin," but in 1836 engaged in teaching at Canterbury, Conn.; later attending the Plainfield Academy for a short time. In 1837 he removed to Michigan, then recently admitted as a state, and while alternately teaching and studying at the Branch State University, at Pontiac, read law with Hon. O. D. Richardson, of that place. On his admission to the bar in 1842 he entered professional practice at Milford, Oakland co., where he remained for seven years, and then removed to Pontiac, which has since been his home. For two years he was in partnership with Hon. Hester L. Stevens, and since 1851 has been associated with Hon. Charles Draper, and through an increasing and profitable practice has become an acknowledged leader of the bar. He is also prominent in politics as a Democrat, and as early as 1840 was elected school inspector for Bloomfield township, Mich. In 1843 and 1845 he was elected to the Michigan house of representatives; in 1846 commanded the 5th brigade, Michigan militia, under the then existing military system; during 1853–54 was prosecuting attorney for Oakland county, and in 1860 a delegate to the Democratic convention at Charleston, S. C., and Baltimore. In 1862 he was elected to the 38th congress, and serving one term, was a member of the committees on agriculture and of expenditures in the interior department, and in January, 1865, a prominent advocate of the 13th amendment. During the civil war he was active in behalf of the preservation of the Union, in raising money and troops, but was opposed to the denationalization of the southern states and the "Confiscation Act" at the close of the struggle. In 1864 he was a delegate to the Democratic convention in Chicago, and in 1866 to the peace convention in Philadelphia. In 1874 he was elected mayor of Pontiac, and in 1875, circuit judge, for a term of six years, although resigning after serving four, to resume the practice of his profession. Among other important business connections he is solicitor of the Pontiac, Oxford and Northern railroad. From 1868 until 1886 Judge Baldwin was a member of the city board of education. For eighteen years he was a trustee of the State Asylum for the Insane at Pontiac, the location of which he was partly instrumental in securing, and is also a trustee and the president of the Michigan Military Academy, in the founding and maintaining of which he has been constantly active, and to which he has transferred his valuable library of nearly 7,500 volumes. A Mason from early manhood, he is at present past eminent commander of Pontiac commandery No. 2, Knights Templars. He has ever found complete recreation from his professional labors in his fine library, his collection of works of art, paintings and statuary, and in the supervision of farming lands. Judge Baldwin has been twice married: first, in 1842, to Isabella, daughter of Charles Churchill, of Bloomfield, Mich., and second, in 1894, to Flora E., daughter of Hon. Friend Belding, of Troy, Mich. He has one daughter, Augusta, who is now the wife of Dr. Edmund A. Christian, medical superintendent of the Eastern Asylum for the Insane, Pontiac, Mich.

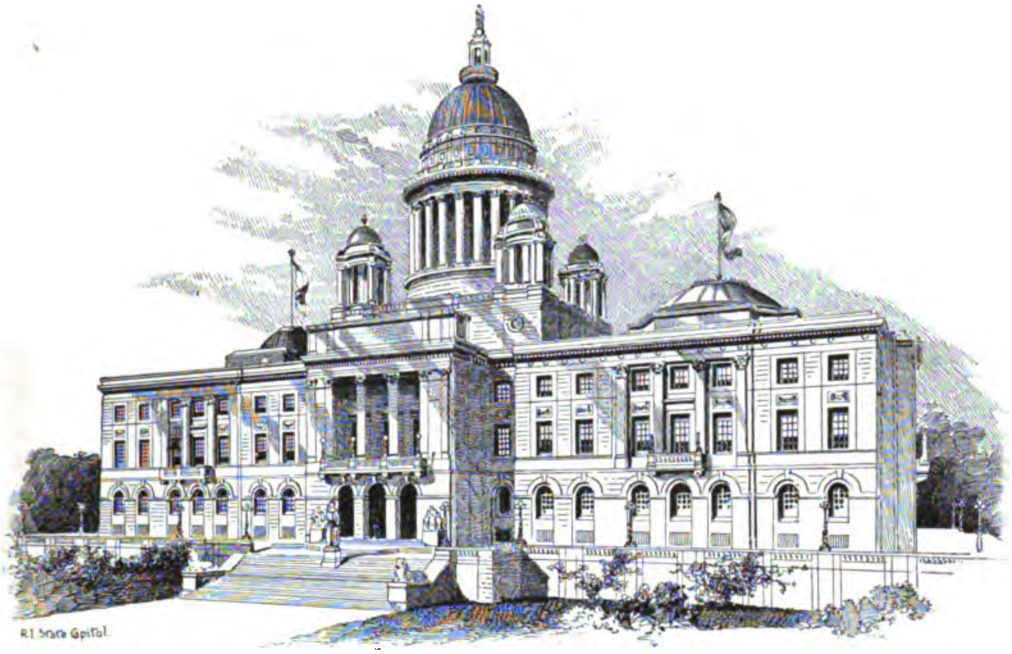
Aug. C. Baldwin

RICH, Hiram, banker and journalist, was born at Gloucester, Mass., Oct. 28, 1832, son of Stephen and Nancy (Adams) Rich. He is connected with the distinguished Adams family, of Massachusetts, and his father was a mariner of Mount Desert, Me. Having been educated in the public schools of his native town, he was first employed as a clerk in an outfitting store in 1850, and in 1856 became a bookkeeper in Boston. He entered the banking business in 1857, and in 1865 became cashier of the Cape Ann National Bank of Gloucester, where he has since resided. He has been a contributor of poetry to the "Atlantic Monthly," "Century," and other leading magazines, and read the poem at the 250th anniversary of the founding of Gloucester. He is a member of the Cape Ann Historical Society. Mr. Rich was married, Nov. 17, 1861, to Mary Adelia Procter, of Gloucester, Mass. They have three children.

DRAPER, Lyman Copeland, historian and educator, was born at Hamburg (now Evans), Erie co., N. Y., Sept. 4, 1815, and was of the fifth generation from James Draper, who emigrated from England about 1650, and settled at Roxbury, Mass. (now Boston Highlands). One of his grandfathers, Jonathan Draper, was a soldier in the Continental army under Washington; the other fell in the defense of Buffalo against the British in 1813, while his father was twice captured by the British during the same war. While still an infant he removed, with his parents, to Springfield, Erie co., Pa., and from there went to Lockport, N. Y., where his father, Luke Draper, became a grocer, tavern-keeper and farmer. Until the age of fifteen years the boy worked hard and had very little schooling; then for three years he was a clerk in village stores, picking up whatever schooling he could obtain and reading with avidity all books that fell in his way. He was particularly interested in the revolutionary war, read everything he could find upon that subject, and treasured the conversation of veterans of the army. In 1833 he went to Mobile, Ala., to reside with a cousin, the wife of Peter Remsen, a cotton factor of that city, and while there devoted himself to collecting historical information, especially regarding Weatherford, a famous Creek chief. In 1834-36 he studied at Granville College (now Denison University), Granville, O. In the meantime, the Remsens removed to the neighborhood of Alexander, N. Y., and offered young Draper a home with them, which led to his attending the seminary at Stockport, where he was a close student and a careful historical reader. At this time he conceived the idea of writing a series of biographies of trans-Alleghany pioneers, and began correspondence with prominent men, especially those living in Ohio, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and South Carolina. In 1840 he began the work of visiting pioneers, revolutionary soldiers and Indian chiefs in their homes, and for nearly a quarter of a century made this his chief occupation. In his journeys of discovery, largely through dense wildernesses, he traveled in all over 60,000 miles, and as he was the first historian in this field, he collected an immense amount of material that otherwise would have perished and of information through personal interview that otherwise would not have been recorded. In 1857 he computed that his material comprised "some 10,000 foolscap pages of notes of the recollections of warrior-pioneers, either written by themselves or taken down from their own lips, and well nigh 5,000 pages more of original manuscript journals, memorandum books and old letters." Among the original manuscripts was George Rogers Clark's narrative of his famous expedition in 1778. The material covered the entire history of the wars from 1742—the date of the first skirmish with the Indians in the valley of Virginia—to 1813-14, when Tecumseh was killed and the Creeks were defeated. In 1841, being at Pontotoc, in northern Mississippi, he became part owner and editor of a small weekly journal, the "Spirit of the Times," but soon sold out, receiving in payment a tract of wild land on which he had lived. Part of the year 1842 he spent in Buffalo, N. Y., as a clerk in the office of the Erie canal. His relatives, the Remsens, having removed to Philadelphia, he joined them, after a short residence near Baltimore, and there remained until October, 1852. While in Philadelphia he added miscellaneous Americana to his collection, including files of newspapers, and his library became celebrated, exciting the admiration of such historians as Bancroft and Parkman. In 1852 Draper removed to Madison, Wis., having been invited to assist in the reorganization of the State Historical Society. In 1853 he became one of the executive committee, and in 1854 corresponding secretary of the society. In the thirty-three years that he held this position the library increased from fifty volumes to about 60,000, and a museum containing many thousand objects of interest was formed. He traveled thousands of miles to collect materials with reference to the early history of Wisconsin, and the results of his labors appear in the first ten volumes of the "Wisconsin Historical Collections," which were edited by him. In 1858-59 he was state superintendent of public instruction, and by his administrative ability infused new life into the educational system. He was also, *ex officio*, a regent of the University of Wisconsin and the state normal schools. In 1871 the university conferred on him the degree of LL.D., the degree of M.A. having been conferred by Granville College in 1851. On Jan. 6, 1887, he resigned his secretaryship, and was made honorary secretary for life. He projected many works which were left incomplete or unpublished at his death. Among these were a "Life of George Rogers Clark," "Life of Daniel Boone," a volume on the "Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence" and "Border Forays and Adventures," the last prepared with Consul W. Butterfield. His principal work was "King's Mountain and its Heroes" (1881), which has been highly praised as a storehouse of information concerning warfare in the Carolinas during the revolutionary period. Bancroft called it "a magnificent volume," and Gen. Joseph E. Johnston said it was the most interesting historical work he had ever read. Other works were: "Madison, the Capital of Wisconsin" (1857), and Forman's "Narrative of a Journey Down the Ohio and Mississippi in 1789-90," which he edited and published in 1888. His first book, prepared with William A. Croffutt, was "The Helping Hand: An American Home Book for Town and Country" (1870), a decided digression for an historian. Dr. Draper made a specialty of autograph collecting, and one of his most valuable contributions to the "Wisconsin Historical Collections" (Vol. X.) was an "Essay on the Autographic Collections of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution," which was issued separately in 1889. He frequently contributed to encyclopædias. Dr. Draper was married, in 1853, to his cousin, the widow of his friend, Peter Remsen. She died in 1888, and on Oct. 10, 1889, at Cheyenne, Wyo., he was married to Mrs. Catherine T. Hoyt, who survived him. He died at Madison, Wis., Aug. 26, 1891.



Lyman C. Draper



COOKE, Nicholas, first state governor of Rhode Island (1775–78), was born in Providence, Feb. 3, 1717, third child of Daniel and Mary (Power) Cooke. He followed the sea for years, becoming a ship-master; and then engaged in mercantile business in Newport, also carrying on rope-making and distilling, and acquiring a large fortune, part of which he invested in lands in Rhode Island, Connecticut and Massachusetts. In February, 1762, Samuel Ward proposed to the general assembly that Gov. Hopkins and himself should cease their contest for the governorship and that a coalition ticket should be formed giving the office of deputy-governor to a Providence man, either Nicholas Cooke or Daniel Jenckes. This proposal for peace was not acceptable to either party; but Cooke, as a supporter of Hopkins, was brought forward more prominently, and in 1768, when the rival governors concluded their amnesty and Josias Lyndon went into office as a representative of the Ward faction, Cooke was elected deputy-governor. In May, 1775, he was again elected to the same office. At the special town meeting convened in Providence, in August, 1765, to discuss the Stamp Act, Cooke was one of a committee appointed to draft instructions to the Providence deputies in the general assembly, and the patriotic spirit shown on that occasion was again manifested soon after he was elected deputy-governor a second time. Capt. Wallace, of the royal frigate Rose, had annoyed the commerce of the colony considerably, and in June, 1775, Cooke was instructed to write him, requesting reasons for his arbitrary and unlawful acts, and demanding the restoration of a packet detained by him. The deputy-governor's letter was imperative and its language forcible; but when Wallace replied he asked who Cooke was and if the colony was not in a state of rebellion. A few hours later an armed sloop, commanded by Capt. Abraham Whipple, captured a packet, which had been armed and used as a tender to the Rose, running her onto the shore of Conanicut island. "To Capt. Whipple," says Arnold, "is due the honor of discharging the first gun upon the ocean at any part of his majesty's navy in the American revolution." In October, 1775, Cooke and Sec. Ward were sent to Cambridge, Mass., as members of a committee to make arrangements for a renewal of the Continental army, and had hardly returned home when, Nov. 7th, he was elected governor in place of the long-suspended loyalist, Joseph Wanton. It was believed that whoever became chief magistrate would, in case the British captured Rhode Island, lose his life; and it was necessary that a man of tried worth and known courage should be chosen. Says a Rhode Island historian: "Stephen Hopkins, then preparing for his journey to take his seat in congress, and Joshua Babcock, the oldest member of the house, were requested to wait on Mr. Cooke. . . . Both houses were waiting in solicitude for the return of their messengers. They stated the urgency of the case. Mr. Cooke pleaded his advanced age and the retired habits which unfitted him for meeting the expectations of the assembly. They replied that they considered his duty required him to make a favorable report. He finally consented, although nothing but the critical state of the country would have induced him to do so." Gov. Cooke remained in office until May, 1778, and then, worn out by the labors and responsibilities of his position, retired. His record as a patriot was a noble one, and justifies the remark that he "was one of the most eminent public characters of which our country can boast." Soon after Washington had accepted the command of the Continental army, Gov Cooke wrote him a congratulatory letter, assuring him of the hearty coöperation of Rhode Island; and in August, in response to a personal appeal for ammunition from Washington, he forwarded to Cambridge 1,300 pounds of lead, and soon after dispatched the greater part of a cargo of powder which a trading vessel had brought into the port of Providence. In November, 1775, he urged the Rhode Island delegates in the Continental congress to propose to that body that the manufacture of saltpetre be encouraged in order to supply the army, and stated that he himself had manufactured it with success, on a small scale.

Nicholas Cooke

After the British occupied Newport, and at other critical times, he fulfilled all the requirements of a prudent, farseeing and energetic officer. During his administration, on May 4, 1776, Rhode Island issued her declaration of independence; but he did not live to see his beloved commonwealth absolutely free. Gov. Cooke was appointed a trustee of Rhode Island College (Brown University) in 1776, representing the Congregationalist denomination in the corporation, and continued in office until his death. He was married, Sept. 23, 1740, to Hannah, daughter of Hezekiah Sabin, and had twelve children. The inscription on his monument says "he was honored with the friendship and confidence of Washington." Gov. Cooke died Nov. 14, 1782.

GREENE, William, second governor of Rhode Island (1778–86), was born at Warwick, Aug. 16, 1731, son of Gov. William and Catherine (Holden) Greene. His mother was a daughter of Benjamin, and granddaughter of Randall Holden. He was admitted a freeman of the colony in May, 1753; in October, 1771, was on a committee with Thomas Aldrich to finish the court-house in East Greenwich; and in August, 1772, was appointed by the assembly, a director of a lottery for the benefit of John Greene & Co., Griffin Greene and Nathaniel Greene & Co., whose iron-works had been burned. He was elected to the assembly from Warwick in 1773, 1774, 1776 and 1777, and was in attendance when that body repealed the act of allegiance to King George. In February, 1774, he was one of a committee to procure gold and silver coin for the expedition into Canada. On July 18, 1776, the Declaration of Independence having been proclaimed, he was appointed one of a committee to proceed to the houses of Edward Thurston and Daniel Coggeshall, who were suspected of treason, and demand correspondence and "papers relating to the disputes between the independent states of America and Great Britain or of a political nature." In August, 1776, he was chosen first associate-justice of the superior court, Metcalf Bowler being chief-justice, and in February, 1778, succeeded the latter. On Dec. 10, 1776, a council of war was appointed, the British having taken possession of Rhode Island, and Judge Greene was one of its ten members. In May, 1777, he was elected speaker of the house of representatives, and in October, 1777, was again appointed a member of the council of war. In December, 1777, he was sent, with Jabez Bowen, to represent Rhode Island at New Haven in the convention of northern states, according to the recommendation of congress. In May, 1778, he was elected governor, to succeed Nicholas Cooke, and Jabez Bowen was elected deputy-governor. "It illustrates the simple manners as well as the physical vigor of the men of revolutionary times," says Arnold, "that Gov. Greene, although possessed of an ample fortune, was accustomed two or three times a week, during the sessions of assembly at Providence, to walk up from Warwick, or we might say from Greenwich, as he resided on the dividing line of the two towns, and home again in the afternoon." Gov. Greene remained in office until May, 1786, and during the most trying years of the war for independence. At the close of the conflict the once prosperous commonwealth was almost hopelessly prostrated. Thousands of its inhabitants had been reduced to beggary; its commerce had been ruined; its island and shore towns had been subjected to the ravages of hostile fleets and bands of Tories; its currency had depreciated; its treasury had been drained; and yet it had submitted to the heavy taxes laid upon it by congress, and had furnished its quota of men whenever called on. Its privateers won triumphs on the ocean, and its troops, with "obstinate bravery," as Washington described them in a letter to Gov. Greene, bore the brunt of the fight at Trenton and Springfield; while at Yorktown "the first sword that flashed in triumph above the captured heights" was that of Capt. Olney, leader of the Rhode Island regiment. The historian, Dr. Henry E. Turner, characterizes the letters written by Gov. Greene during this period as showing "unwavering patriotism and eminent ability. . . . The most vivid imagination can hardly form an adequate picture of the distresses of the people. . . . Calm, strong, immovable, he passed through that cruel ordeal with a reputation for wisdom and integrity accorded to but few men, even in that period of exceptional superiority." In 1786 a party that sought to relieve the financial distress of the state by the establishment of a paper money bank gained sufficient strength to nominate a candidate for governor, and in May Gov. Greene made way for John Collins, retiring to his estate at Warwick. His wife was Catharine, daughter of Simon and Deborah (Greene) Ray, of Block Island, and great-granddaughter of John Greene, 2d, and Phebe Sayles. She bore him two sons and two daughters. His oldest son, Ray Greene, who was married to Mary M. Flagg, of Charleston, S. C., was attorney-general of Rhode Island in 1794–97, and U. S. senator in 1797–1801. The latter's son, William, was lieutenant-governor of Rhode Island in 1871–72. He died at Warwick, R. I., Nov. 29, 1809.

W. Greene

COLLINS, John, third governor of Rhode Island (1786–90), was born in Newport, June 18, 1717, and belonged to a prominent family. He was an assistant in 1776, and in September of that year was appointed, with Joshua Babcock and Joseph Stanton, Jr., deputies to convey a letter from Gov. Cooke to Gen. Washington at New York, informing him of the condition of the colony, and asking advice as to the best means of defending it. In May, 1778, he was one of the four delegates chosen to represent the state in congress; but in December, 1779, was requested not to resume his seat in that body for the present, as one representative was considered sufficient until the Articles of Confederation should be adopted. At the election in May, 1780, he was the only one of the old members returned, and he served until May, 1781, when William Ellery took his place; but was re-elected in May, 1782. In November, 1782, he went to Washington once more as bearer of a letter from the house of deputies to the president of congress, giving their reasons for rejecting the impost act. He remained at the capital and in congress until May, 1783. The state at that time was not only divided into two parties,—patriot and loyalist,—but, in addition, was distracted by questions of state sovereignty and finance. The agricultural communities were hostile to any movement tending to increase the power of the general government at the expense of the individual states and contended for paper currency, while the seaport towns and mercantile classes favored a closer union of the states and contended for specie currency. In 1786 the paper money party carried the election; Collins was chosen governor, and a paper money bank of £100,000 was made, although a numerously signed remonstrance against such a measure had been presented to the assembly some months previous. No sooner were the new bills issued than they began to depreciate, and the assembly was forced to pass an act compelling persons to receive them on the same terms as specie on penalty of a heavy fine and disfranchisement. This and similar acts were declared void by the court, and were repealed in 1787. Gov. Collins was not in office when Rhode Island entered the Union. The struggle connected with this step was severe, says Arnold, "for leading patriots as well as the great mass of the people were at first opposed to the constitution." On Jan. 17, 1790, a bill to call a convention to decide the question passed the lower house and came to the senate, where there was a tie, owing to the absence of one of the members. Gov. Collins, giving as his reason the distressed condition of the state resulting from disconnection with the Union, cast his vote in favor of the proposed convention. This act lost him popularity, and the Anti-Federal party seized their opportunity, putting Arthur Fenner into the chair in May at the head of a coalition ticket. Subsequently Gov. Collins was elected a representative to congress, but did not take his seat. He died at Newport, March 8, 1795.

FENNER, Arthur, fourth governor of Rhode Island (1790–1805), was born in Providence in 1745, son of Arthur and Mary (Olney) Fenner. His grandfather, Capt. Arthur, as he came to be called, was born in England in 1622, and emigrated to Providence in the early years of the colony. He was put in charge of the garrison of seven men at Providence during King Philip's war, and held other important offices. His house, which was called "the castle," whose chief feature was its enormous chimney, remained in greatly altered state for about 150 years. By his first wife, Mehitable, daughter of Richard Waterman, he had six children. His son, Arthur, known in history as Arthur Fenner, Jr., was a prominent citizen of Providence, and also served in the army, being appointed an ensign in one of the companies that took part in the invasion of Canada in 1759. Arthur Fenner, the governor, was one of the committee of inspection, recommended by the Continental congress and appointed by the town, which held its first meeting Dec. 24, 1774. He was clerk of the court of common pleas in Providence for many years. In March, 1790, the contest between Federalists and Anti-Federalists in Rhode Island reached its height, the long delayed convention to decide upon the adoption of the convention having been called, and Gov. Collins having become unpopular in consequence. Deputy-Gov. Owen was offered the governorship by the Anti-Federalists, but declined to serve. "A movement," says Arnold, "was made in Providence to form a coalition party. The Newport committee united with them in proposing to Arthur Fenner, an Anti-Federalist, . . . to head a ticket upon which there should be a Federalist deputy-governor and a nearly equal number of assistants from each party. Fenner, in a modest letter to the committee, referred the subject to the freemen." The Anti-Federalists triumphed, and on May 5th the general assembly declared Fenner governor and Samuel J. Potter deputy-governor. Opposition to entering the Union was so strong, particularly in the country districts, that final action on the subject was delayed until the last week in May, and when, on the 29th, a decision was reached the vote stood thirty-four to thirty-two in favor of adopting the Constitution. "The first state to strike a blow for freedom was the last to recognize a system by which that freedom could best be preserved." During Gov. Fenner's administration a great impetus was given to commerce and manufacture and to trade with adjoining states, the tariffs that had existed having been abolished. In 1791 Providence had more vessels than New York, and Newport and Bristol owned many. Gov. Fenner was very popular, and was continued in office, serving at the time of his death, Oct. 15, 1805. His son, James, was governor in 1807–11 and 1824–31.

A. Fenner's "Castle"

MUMFORD, Paul, acting governor of Rhode Island (1805), was born at South Kingstown, March 5, 1734, son of William and Hannah (Latham) Mumford. He was a grandson of Thomas Mumford, and a descendant of Thomas Mumford who settled at Pettaquamscut (South Kingstown) in 1657. His father was one of six brothers noted for their height, and popularly known as the "thirty-six foot Mumfords." He was graduated at Yale College in 1754, and then studied medicine, but abandoned that profession for the law, and settled in Newport. In 1774 he was elected to the general assembly, and served until Newport was occupied by the British, when he retired to his farm at Barrington. He was a prominent member of the council of war, and occasionally appeared with his musket. On July 7, 1777, the assembly appointed Stephen Hopkins, ex-Gov. William Bradford and Paul Mumford to attend a convention of the New England states at Springfield, Mass., to consider the question of currency and the defense of Rhode Island. In May, 1777, he was appointed judge of the court of common pleas, and a year later was elevated to the bench of the superior court, where he served until May, 1781. In 1779 he was chosen to the upper house of the general assembly, and served two years. From May, 1781, to June, 1785, he was chief-justice of the state, and again from May, 1786, to May, 1788. In 1787 the refusal of John Weeden, a butcher of Newport, to receive depreciated paper money in payment of a debt from John Trevett was followed by an appeal from the latter to Chief-Justice Mumford, who convened a special court to try the case. The constitutionality of acts of the general assembly respecting paper money was involved, and the right of the assembly to question decisions of the court was resented by the four associate judges. At the next election the paper money party gained the ascendency and removed the associate judges, but retained Chief-Justice Mumford, who appears to have avoided committing himself. From April, 1801, to March, 1803, Judge Mumford was a state senator. On the death of Gov. Arthur Fenner, Oct. 15, 1805, Judge Mumford was appointed acting governor, but died a few weeks later.

SMITH, Henry, acting governor of Rhode Island (1805–06), succeeded Paul Mumford; but no other information concerning him can be obtained.

H Smith

WILBOUR, Isaac, acting governor of Rhode Island (1806–07), was born at Little Compton, R. I., April 25, 1783. He was a descendant of Samuel Wilbour, who emigrated to Boston as early as Dec. 1, 1633, joined the Hutchinson party, and with William Coddington and others purchased the island of Aquidneck (Rhode Island), and settled at Portsmouth in 1638. He acquired considerable property in land at Portsmouth and Taunton, besides his estate in Boston, to which he returned late in life. William Wilbour, a grandson of Samuel, was one of the original settlers of Seaconnet (now Little Compton), and his descendants there are numerous. Isaac Wilbour was carefully trained in the principles of the Society of Friends, of which his parents were members. He began holding public office before he attained his majority, and in 1801 was sent to the general assembly. In 1805 he was returned, and was speaker of the house. In that year the people of the north part of Gloucester petitioned to be set off in a separate town; but the political jealousy existing between the commercial parts of the state and the agricultural districts revived, and a tie resulted, whereupon Speaker Wilbour cast his vote in favor of the bill. The action of the senate was adverse, and in 1806, when the bill again came up, there was a tie in that body; but Isaac Wilbour was now a member of the senate, and gave the decisive vote. The petitioners were anxious to give his name to the new town, but he was unwilling, and it was called Burrillville, after Hon. James Burrill. In 1806 he was lieutenant-governor, and as there was no election that year he became governor ex-officio, and served until the following spring, when he was sent to congress, and served two years. In 1809 Francis Malbone, senator from Rhode Island, died, and ex-Gov. Wilbour was appointed by Gov. Fenner to fill the vacancy, but declined on account of the ill health of his wife. In 1818 he was appointed associate justice of the supreme court, as he had a thorough knowledge of the form and principles of law, although he was not educated a lawyer. Soon, through the retirement of Hon. James Fenner, Judge Wilbour became chief-justice, and was re-elected from 1819 to 1826, resigning in 1827. "After his retirement to private life," says one of his biographers, "he was much devoted to the interests of religion, and his voice, so often heard in courts of law and halls of legislation, was now often heard in prayer and exhortation in the Friends' meeting-house in Little Compton." Gov. Wilbour was married, May 17, 1786, to Hannah, daughter of Deacon Philip Tabor, of Westport, Mass., who bore him three sons and three daughters. He died Oct. 4, 1837.

FENNER, James, fifth, ninth and fourteenth governor of Rhode Island (1807–11, 1824–31, 1843–45), was born in Providence, Jan. 2, 1771, son of Gov. Arthur Fenner. After receiving a classical education, he entered Brown University, and was graduated with the highest honors of his class in 1789. Association with his father, and his own abilities, led him to enter public life early, and, as a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, he exerted great influence in politics. For several years he represented Providence in the general assembly. In 1805 he was chosen U. S. senator, and served from Dec. 2d of that year until the spring of 1807, when he was elected governor. Through successive elections he held office until May, 1811. In 1824 he was again elected governor, and was re-elected each successive year until 1831. During the Dorr rebellion in 1842, he sided with the "law and order party"; and on Nov. 5th of that year presided over the convention, held at East Greenwich, to decide the question of submitting a new constitution to the people. This constitution, the one now in force, having been adopted, he was re-elected governor, and held office for two years. He was married in November, 1792, to Sarah, daughter of Sylvanus and Freelove (Whipple) Jenckes, who died in 1844, leaving four children: Almira, Sarah, Freelove and Arthur. In 1825 Gov. Fenner received the degree of LL.D. from Brown University. He was known as a man of "iron will, inflexible resolution, vigorous intellect and unconquerable energy," and the admiration and respect of the people of Providence and of the state at large was expressed at his funeral by "civic and military honors such as have been accorded to few if any citizens of Rhode Island." His last years were spent on his estate, named "What Cheer," where he died, April 17, 1846.

JONES, William, sixth governor of Rhode Island (1811–17), was born in Newport, Oct. 8, 1753, fourth child of William and Elizabeth (Pearce) Jones. His grandfather, Thomas Jones, was a native of Wales. His father, who died in 1759, entered the privateer service in the war against France, and rose to be first lieutenant of the noted vessel the Duke of Marlborough, commanded by Robert Morris. William Jones received a fair education, and began to earn his living as a carpenter, but in January, 1776, obtained a commission as lieutenant in Babcock's (subsequently Lippitt's) regiment, one of two raised by order of the general assembly for the war of independence. Early in September he received a captain's commission, and with the regiment, under Col. Lippitt, left the state on the 14th for the relief of Long Island, joining Washington's army at Harlem Heights. Eventually the regiment was incorporated with McDougall's brigade, and formed part of the division under Maj.-Gen. Lee, until the latter was taken prisoner, when Col. Hitchcock was appointed commander. The term of this regiment was to expire on Jan. 18, 1777, but a stirring appeal from Gen. Washington induced them to volunteer for another month, although the severity of the winter campaign in New Jersey had well nigh discouraged them. The repulse of the British at Assanpink bridge on Jan. 2d was largely due to the Rhode Island troops, and at the battle of Princeton their battery was so conspicuous that Gen. Washington thanked Col. Hitchcock in the presence of the army. Capt. Jones returned to Rhode Island in February, 1777, but in February, 1778, again entered the service, this time as captain of marines on board the Providence, one of the two frigates ordered by congress to be built in Rhode Island, and commanded by Abraham Whipple. His first important service, though not of a belligerent character, was the bearing of despatches from congress to the American commissioners in Paris. In the summer of 1779 the Providence and two other ships captured ten ships, bound from Jamaica for England, off the banks of Newfoundland, and brought eight of them to Boston as prizes. On Nov. 24, 1779, the Providence, together with three frigates, sailed for Charleston, S. C., and was there at the time the British reduced the city, in the spring of 1780. The crews and guns of all the American ships but one had been sent ashore to reinforce the batteries, and Capt. Jones was one of those who were made prisoners of war. On being released on parole, he returned to Providence, where he engaged in the hardware business in connection with his brothers, and subsequently on his own account. He was admitted a freeman of Providence in 1788. After serving as a justice of the peace, he was sent, in 1807, to the general assembly, and was thrice re-elected, acting as speaker in 1809 and 1810. In April, 1811, he was elected governor by the Federalists, and held office for six years, retiring from public life when he left the gubernatorial chair. He was a man of courtly manners and of unblemished life. He was a member of the Beneficent Congregational Church; president of the American Bible Society and of the Peace Society, and a fellow of Brown University. He was married in Providence, Feb. 28, 1787, to Anna, daughter of Samuel Dunn. She bore him one child, a daughter, Harriet, who became the wife of Thomas C. Hoppin. The latter, by a special resolution of the Society of the Cincinnati, succeeded Gov. Jones as a member of that order. Gov. Jones died in Providence, April 9, 1822.

Wm Jones

KNIGHT, Nehemiah Rice, seventh governor of Rhode Island (1817–21), was born at Knightville, in the town of Cranston, Providence co., Dec. 31, 1780, son of Nehemiah Knight, who was an Anti-Federalist representative in congress from 1803 until 1808. His early life was spent on his father's farm. Although he did not receive a liberal education, his natural ability was such that he was never at a disadvantage among men who possessed college diplomas. In 1802 he represented Cranston in the general assembly, and doubtless would have been re-elected had he not removed to Providence, where he resided for the rest of his life. He was clerk of the court of common pleas for Providence county from 1805 until 1811, being supplanted by a Federalist. During the war of 1812 he received the unsolicited appointment of collector of internal revenue for the district of Rhode Island, and retained the position until he was elected governor in 1817, at which time he also resigned the position of clerk of the circuit court for the district of Rhode Island, which he had held since June, 1812. He became chief magistrate as a result of the growth of the Anti-Federalist party, and he was successively re-elected until 1821. At that time public sentiment was adverse to free schools, and few were in existence. Gov. Knight repeatedly urged the legislature to establish a public school system, and in 1820 a committee was appointed to prepare and report a bill establishing free schools, but no report was made, and it was not until 1828 that a bill was passed committing the state to such action. In January, 1821, Gov. Knight was unanimously elected by the legislature to the U. S. senate to fill the unexpired term of Hon. James Burrill, deceased. In January, 1823, he was re-elected for a full term, and served through elections in 1828 and 1835 until 1841, owing his election the last time to the national Republican party, with which he had become identified. His course in congress reflected great credit upon Rhode Island and upon Sen. Knight himself. In 1843 he represented Providence in the convention that passed the present constitution of the state. The remaining years of his life were spent in attending to private interests and to his duties as president of the Roger Williams Bank, of which he was chosen head officer in 1817. He was married early in life to Lydia Waterman, who survived him but a few months. Gov. Knight died in Providence, April 18, 1854.

A. R. Knight

GIBBS, William Channing, eighth governor of Rhode Island (1821-24), was born in Newport in 1790. He was of English descent, and related to the great pulpit orator and controversialist, William Ellery Channing. Several families by the name of Gibbs emigrated to New England in the seventeenth century, and before the middle of the eighteenth, one branch settled in Rhode Island. William Gibbs' grandfather, George, removed to New York city, but the latter's son, also named George, returned to Rhode Island. On account of his interest in and his services to science Brown University conferred upon him the honorary degree of M.A. in 1800 and Yale College the same degree in 1808. For several years William Channing Gibbs represented Newport in the general assembly, and when advanced to the position of chief magistrate he gave equal satisfaction to his larger constituency. He was major-general of the Rhode Island militia for several years. Gov. Gibbs was married, in 1822, to Mary, daughter of Elias Kane, of Albany, N. Y., who bore him six sons and four daughters. Gov. Gibbs died in Newport, Feb. 24, 1871.

William C. Gibbs.

ARNOLD, Lemuel Hastings, tenth governor of Rhode Island (1831-33), was born at St. Johnsbury, Vt., Jan. 29, 1792, only child of Dr. Jonathan Arnold and Cynthia Hastings, his third wife. His father, a native of Gloucester, R. I., was a surgeon in the revolutionary army; served in the general assembly of Rhode Island, and was the author of the declaration of independence passed by that body in May, 1776; succeeded William Ellery in the Continental congress, where he served in 1782-84, and aided Vermont in securing her boundary rights; founded the town of St. Johnsbury on land ceded to him in return for his services, and died there in 1793. Lemuel Hastings Arnold was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1811. Among his classmates were Hon. Ames Campbell, chief-justice of New Hampshire and professor of law at Harvard College; Joel Parker, chief-justice of New Hampshire; Dr. Daniel Poor, the missionary, and Judge Ether Shepley, of Maine. In the autumn of 1811 he went to Providence, R. I., and studied law with James Burrell, Jr., the husband of his half-sister, Sally Arnold. He was admitted to the bar in March, 1814, but did not practice, having decided to engage in manufacturing business. He represented the city of Providence in the general assembly from 1826 until 1831, one year excepted, and succeeded James Fenner as governor of the state in 1831. Up to that time the governors of the state, as a rule, had been identified with commerce. During his administration, what was known as the Olney lane riot, broke out in Providence; but this he quelled in a most summary and effective manner, and it is a common saying in Rhode Island that there has never been a riot there since. During his second term, in the summer of 1832, the Asiatic cholera broke out, and caused widespread alarm among the people. All bore witness that he, by his firmness, calmness, cheerful spirit and the timely sanitary measures which he adopted, did much to allay their fears and restore tranquility. During the Dorr rebellion he served in the executive council of the state with James Fenner, Richard R. Randolph, Edward Carrington, Samuel F. Mann and Nathan F. Dixon as his associates. Having removed from Providence to South Kingston he was elected representative to congress from that district, and served one term (1845-47). Gov. Arnold was married, in June, 1819, to Sally, daughter of Maj. Daniel Lyman, who served in the revolutionary army, and Mary Wanton, great-granddaughter of Gov. Gideon Wanton. They had three sons and six daughters. She died in February, 1837, and in June, 1847, he was married to Catherine Shannard, of Washington, D. C. His oldest son, Lemuel Hastings Arnold, enjoyed the distinction of being the only soldier who was wounded in the Dorr rebellion. His son, Richard Arnold, served through the civil war, and at its close was brevetted major-general in the regular army. His son, Daniel Lyman Arnold, was a most gallant

L. H. Arnold

soldier, but was killed in battle early in the war. His daughter, Sally, was the wife of Gen. Isaac P. Rodman, who was mortally wounded in the battle of Antietam. His grandson, Lemuel H. Arnold, 3d., is a lawyer of New York city. Gov. Arnold died at Kingston, June 27, 1852.

FRANCIS, John Brown, eleventh governor of Rhode Island (1833–38), was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 31, 1791, son of John and Abby (Brown) Francis. He was a great-grandson of Tench Francis (uncle of the noted Sir Philip Francis), who was attorney-general of Pennsylvania from 1741 until 1755, and grandson of Tench Harris, for many years agent for the Penn family and first cashier of the Bank of North America. The father of John Francis became a resident of Providence soon after the latter's birth, but died in a few years, leaving the boy to the care of his maternal grandfather, John Brown, the leading merchant of the town. Young Francis fitted for college at the university grammar school, and then entered Brown, where he was graduated in 1808. After spending a year in the counting-house of his relatives, Messrs. Brown & Ives, he began study in the law school at Litchfield, Conn., intending to use his knowledge for private ends rather than for the public benefit. His grandfather Brown died about this time, bequeathing him a large estate, and for several years he devoted himself to the management of it. His mother died not long after, and in 1821 he went to Warwick, R. I., to live at the country-seat of the Browns, Spring Green. He represented Warwick in the general assembly from 1821 until 1829, and in 1831 was sent to the state senate. Previous to 1832 he had been a Federalist and then a national Republican, but in that year he was elected governor by a coalition of Anti-Masons and Democrats, and thereafter was allied with the Democratic party. After voluntarily leaving the governor's chair in 1838 he retired from politics; but in 1842 he was elected to the state senate as a representative of the "law and order" party. In 1844 Hon. William Sprague, U. S. senator, resigned, and Gov. Francis was chosen to succeed him. On the expiration of the term, in March, 1845, he was re-elected to the Rhode Island senate, and was annually re-elected until 1856. He exerted great political influence in the state, and he was, perhaps, as influential in connection with the cause of education. From 1828 until 1857 he was a trustee of Brown University, and from 1841 until 1854 he held the office of chancellor. Gov. Francis was married, in 1822, to Anne, only daughter of Nicholas Brown, of Providence, who died in 1828, leaving two daughters. In 1832 he was married to a cousin, the daughter of Thomas Willing Francis, of Philadelphia, who, with a son and two daughters, survived him. "Gov. Francis was," says a biographer, "regarded by the people among whom he always lived with a mingled affection and respect which they have accorded to no other public man of his time." He died at Spring Geeen, Warwick, Aug. 9, 1864.

John Brown Francis

SPRAGUE, William, twelfth governor of Rhode Island (1838–39), was born at Cranston, Providence co., R. I., Nov. 3, 1799, son of William and Anne (Potter) Sprague. His father, who was the first to introduce calico-printing into America, and was as successful a merchant as a manufacturer, was a descendant of Jonathan Sprague, an able Baptist minister and speaker of the general assembly in 1703. His maternal grandmother was a Williams, and a lineal descendant of the "apostle of liberty." He received a good education, and passed from the schoolroom to his father's mills at Cranston, where with his brother, Amasa, he acquired a thorough acquaintance with the business of manufacturing cotton cloth and printing calicoes. The sons were soon admitted as partners, and in 1836, on their father's death, assumed the style of A. & W. Sprague. Their properties in Warwick and Coventry as well as Cranston became very extensive, and they came to be the most extensive manufacturers of cotton goods in the world. As early as 1832 Gov. Sprague entered public life as a representative of Cranston in the general assembly, and from 1832 until 1835 he was speaker of that body. In 1835 he was elected to the U. S. house of representatives by the Democrats, and served from Dec. 7 until March 3, 1837, when he declined a renomination. He was then elected governor of the state. In 1842 he was elected to the U. S. senate, to succeed Hon. Nathan F. Dixon, and served from Feb. 18, 1842, until Jan. 17, 1844, when he resigned, the death of his brother throwing the whole weight of their vast business upon his shoulders. He was chosen presidential elector in 1848 on the Taylor and Fillmore ticket. He was president of two banks and of the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill railroad. Gov. Sprague was married to Mary Waterman, of Warwick, who bore him a daughter, Susan, and a son, Byron, who, with his cousins, Amasa and William, continued the firm of A. & W. Sprague. His nephew, William, was governor in 1860–63. Gov. Sprague died in Providence, Oct. 19, 1856.

Wm Sprague

KING, Samuel Ward, thirteenth governor of Rhode Island (1839–43), was born at Johnston, Providence co., R. I., May 23, 1786, son of William Borden and Welthian (Walton) King. He was a grandson of Josiah King and his second wife, Mary, daughter of Maxey and Meribah (Borden) King. His maternal grandparents were John and Mercy (Greene) Walton, the latter the daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Coggeshall) Greene, of Warwick. Samuel Greene was a brother of the first Gov. William Greene, and Samuel Ward King was related also to Brig.-Gen. Nathanael Greene, and through the marriage of a cousin, Zilpha King, to Samuel Cranston, he was connected with a family which gave Rhode Island two of her colonial governors. Samuel Ward King, after a partial course of study at Brown University, studied medicine with Dr. Peter Ballou, of Smithfield, there being no medical college at that date, and on Aug. 5, 1807, received a medical diploma at Providence. While carrying on his practice, or at a time when patronage was slight, he served as cashier of the Agricultural Bank at Olneyville, R. I. In 1812, about two months after war with Great Britain was declared, a privateer schooner sailed from Providence, and seventeen days later, Aug. 20th, was captured by a British vessel, and taken to Barbadoes. The captain, first lieutenant and surgeon were paroled, and the last-mentioned, Dr. King, as the Providence "Gazette" recorded, returned to Providence on Nov. 19th. That this was Samuel Ward King is said to be proved by a parole document found among his papers after his decease. According to family tradition, however, he was surgeon on board the ships Wasp and Hornet, and was on board the latter when she captured the British sloop-of-war Frolic off the coast of North Carolina, Oct. 18, 1812, only to be captured herself a little later. Dr. King was a witness of the fight between the U. S. frigate Chesapeake and the British frigate Shannon off Boston harbor, in June, 1813, and attended Capt. James Lawrence in his last moments, having been called on board to assist the acting surgeon. In memory of that event and in honor of the gallant American commander he named his first-born son James Lawrence. After the war he resumed the practice of medicine and surgery at Johnston (Olneyville). In 1820 he was elected town clerk of Johnston, and held that office until 1843, when he declined a renomination. Dr. King served as governor's assistant in 1839, and later in the year, as there was no election of governor or lieutenant-governor, he was chosen to act as chief magistrate. In 1840 he was elected by popular vote, and served two terms. At that time suffrage in Rhode Island, still based on the charter of Charles II., was limited to possessors of a certain amount of real estate and to their eldest sons, and thereby two-thirds of the citizens were debarred from voting. Thomas Wilson Dorr, a member of the legislature, who, as a second son, was one of the disfranchised, after attempting in vain to secure the adoption of a more liberal constitution, organized a suffrage party in 1840, and in 1842 was chosen governor by the disaffected. Gov. King, who was reelected to office that same year under the old charter, was an advocate of reform; but when Dorr's supporters took up arms, he construed this as rebellion against the lawful government, proclaimed martial law, and called out the state troops. Dorr attempted to seize the state arsenal at Providence, but was prevented; and then, as the excitement increased, Gov. King appealed to the national government, which recognized him as the lawful magistrate. A last attempt at armed resistance was made by the suffragists at Chepachet, near Providence, June 25, 1842; but, realizing the hopelessness of his course, Dorr ordered his friends to disperse, and left the state, a large reward for his apprehension being offered by Gov. King. The course of Gov. King during Dorr's rebellion was wise and conciliatory, and went far toward allaying party strife. Gov. King was married at Johnston, May 20, 1813, to Catherine Latham, only child of Olney and Mary (Waterman) Angell, granddaughter of Daniel and Phebe (Olney) Angell, and great-granddaughter of Stephen and Martha (Olney) Angell. Mrs. King was born July 6, 1795, and received her middle name from an ancestress of her mother, Frances, daughter of Lewis Latham, falconer to King Charles I. Mrs. King bore her husband ten daughters and four sons, and died May 4, 1841. Gov. King died at Providence, Jan. 20, 1851, and was laid by the side of his wife in the private burial ground of the Kings at Johnston, R. I. A handsome monument, erected by their children, marks the spot. "Few men," said the writer of an obituary, "have enjoyed in their day to a greater degree the confidence of the public, and few men in their private lives have exhibited greater amiability and genuine kindness of heart.

Saml Ward King

JACKSON, Charles, fifteenth governor of Rhode Island (1845-46) was born in Providence, March 3, 1797, eldest child of Richard and Nabby (Wheaton) Jackson. He was fitted for college at a public school, and entered Brown University, where he was graduated in 1817. He then studied law in the office of Hon. James Burrill, and was admitted to the bar in 1820 He practiced but a short time, and then began the manufacture of cotton goods, with a small mill at Scituate in 1823. A little later he bought the water privilege above the site of the present village of Fiskeville, built a factory, and called the village which grew up about it, Jackson. Both Jackson and Fiskeville became thriving manufacturing places, thanks to his efforts. Later he became a member of the Crompton Co., and retained an active interest in the firm almost to the time of his death. The rubber manufacturing business in Providence was started by him, a patent having been obtained from Charles Goodyear, the inventor, and after a time he united with Dr. Isaac Hartshorne, Earl P. Mason and Duty Greene to form the Providence Shoe Co. He began also the manufacture of fire-arms, opening at Bristol, but later removing the plant to Providence, where large buildings were put up and a company formed. When the demand for rifles lessened, the manufacture of locomotives was undertaken, and the Burnside Rifle Works became the Rhode Island Locomotive Works. With this corporation Mr. Jackson remained connected until forced by advancing years to give up business cares. He was often a member of the state legislature, and was a firm supporter of Gov. King in his course during the Dorr rebellion. Having shown executive ability as a representative and as speaker of the house, Mr. Jackson was elected chief magistrate in 1845. The year previous, under Gen. Fenner, Dorr had been condemned to imprisonment for life, but shortly after Jackson began his duties as governor, the general assembly passed an act discharging from prison all persons convicted of treason against the state, and this was approved by the chief magistrate. As a consequence of his action, Gov. Jackson alienated many old friends, and his personal character, as well as his administration, was bitterly attacked, but in time his course was vindicated. Gov. Jackson was noted for his genial disposition and for his skill as a story-teller. Although his ancestors had been Baptists, he was never connected with any denomination. He was, however, a believer in most of the great truths set forth in the Bible, and in his latter years was fond of studying theological topics. He was married, Nov. 20, 1827, to Catharine, daughter of Samuel Dexter, of Providence, who died at Jackson, Scituate, in June, 1832. He was again married, Nov. 24, 1836, to Phebe, daughter of Joseph Tisdale, of North Kingston, who survived him with three of their seven children. Gov. Jackson died in Providence, Jan. 21, 1876.

Chas P Jackson

DIMAN, Byron, sixteenth governor of Rhode Island (1846-47), was born at Bristol, R. I., Aug. 5, 1795, eldest son of Jeremiah and Hannah (Luther) Diman. In his boyhood he attended a school kept by the rector of St. Michael's Church, Rev. Alexander V. Griswold (subsequently bishop), and was known as a devoted student. From the school-room he passed to the counting-room of James De Wolf, afterwards U. S. senator, and remained in business relations with the latter until his death in 1837. Mr Diman was identified with the chief interests of Bristol, especially with the whale-fishery and manufacturing He was at one time treasurer and afterward president of the Bristol Steam Mill; a director of the Pokanoket Mill, and for many years was president of the Bank of Bristol. From early man-

Byron Diman

hood he took a deep interest in politics, as a Whig, served for many years in the state legislature, and in 1839 was a delegate to the convention at Harrisburg, Pa., that nominated Gen. Harrison for the presidency. When the Dorr rebellion broke out he was a member of Gov. King's council, but he marched with other volunteers to Chepachet, where Dorr's followers had gathered. On the adoption of the new state constitution in November, 1842, he was elected lieutenant-governor, and served until 1846, when, on the disruption of the Law and Order party, he was elected governor. He refused re-election, and as persistently refused to become a candidate for the office of U. S. senator, retaining official connection with the state only as commissioner of the indigent blind, deaf and dumb. He joined the Republican party on its organization, issued the call for the first meeting in its interests held in Bristol, and was an enthusiastic supporter of Pres. Lincoln. He was a student all his life, and acquired a profound knowledge of English literature, general history, and local antiquities. By his first wife, Abby Alden Wight, he had four children; by his second, Elizabeth Ann Liscomb, one child. Gov. Diman died at Bristol, Aug. 1, 1865.

HARRIS, Elisha, seventeenth governor of Rhode Island (1847–49), was born at Cranston, Providence co., in 1791, son of Joseph Harris, and descendant of William Harris, who emigrated to America in the ship Lion with Roger Williams, and was one of the original proprietors of Providence, and later of Pawtuxet. Elisha Harris was educated at the public schools of his town, and was for a time at the East Greenwich Seminary. Soon after leaving school he became book-keeper at the mills at Phœnix, then called the Roger Williams Mills. Subsequently acquiring the water privilege next above, he entered upon the manufacturing business for himself in 1822. Possessed of good mercantile habits, he succeeded in developing a considerable business, which is yet under the control and management of his descendants. The village of his creation is a very handsome one, and is known as Harris. Although too modest to seek public office, he conscientiously accepted it, when assured that it was but duty to do so. He was lieutenant-governor in 1846–47 and governor, 1847–49. He belonged to the Whig party until its dissolution, and then became a Republican, and was a presidential elector in 1860. He was a lifelong member of the Methodist church and a liberal giver to the educational and religious institutions under its control. He was president of the Bank of North America in Providence for many years. He was married to Sarah, the daughter of William Taylor, of Providence, who survived him for many years. Besides a son, who died in infancy, he had two daughters, Catherine G. and Eliza A. F. The former is the wife of Hon. Henry Howard, the latter and younger dying unmarried. Gov. Harris died at Harrisville, R. I., Feb. 1, 1861.

ANTHONY, Henry Bowen, statesman and eighteenth governor of Rhode Island (1849–51), was born at Coventry, Kent co., R. I., April 1, 1815, son of William and Mary Kinnecut (Greene) Anthony. His ancestry on both sides was mostly of Quaker persuasion. He was descended from John Anthony, who came from England about 1640 and settled on Aquidneck Island, and from John Greene, one of Roger Williams' associates and an original purchaser of Shawomut (now called Old Warwick). William Anthony was a native of Providence and a prosperous cotton manufacturer at Coventry; his wife was a daughter of James Greene, of Warwick. The son was fitted for college at Coventry and at a private seminary in Providence, and was graduated at Brown University in 1833. He then entered the office of a brother in Providence, intending to make manufacturing his business, but after five years' experience turned to newspaper work and became editor of the Providence "Journal," to which he had contributed during his college days. When, a few years later, the agitation for securing an enlargement of the suffrage divided the state, the "Journal," by supporting the "law and order" party, did much to secure its triumph. In 1840 Mr. Anthony became joint proprietor with Joseph Knowles and John W. Vose, and retained his proprietorship throughout life, the firm style becoming Knowles & Anthony in 1848, and Knowles, Anthony & Danielson in 1863. He became widely known for the vigor of his editorials, especially on political matters, for his brilliant but genial satire and for a native dignity and courtesy that made him very popular in society. He gave the "Journal," already one of the leading newspapers in New England, a still higher position in the journalistic field, and tempting offers to edit newspapers in other cities frequently came to him. In 1849 he was elected on the Whig ticket governor of his native commonwealth. So satisfactory was his record in this high office that he was returned in 1850, but declined the proffered renomination in 1851. At the first election he received a majority of 1,547, and at the second 2,760. He returned to his editorial work and devoted himself to it until March, 1859, when he took his seat in the U. S. senate as a Union Republican and as the successor of ex-Gov. Philip Allen. It was an eventful period in the history of the senate, for Jefferson Davis and other southern leaders already were inclining their hearts toward secession, and Sumner, Foster, Chandler, Henry Wilson and a few others of their stamp led the Republican minority. He was elected as a Republican, but at the same time was not openly allied with the abolitionists, and throughout the civil war he gave ardent support to the government. As a member of the committee on public affairs, he helped to create a naval force and to select its officers; he favored liberal pensions for the wounded and for widows and orphans, and he aided in framing the reconstruction measures. On the trial of Pres. Johnson he voted for impeachment. He also served on committees on mines and mining and on post-offices and post-roads, and was for eighteen years chairman of the committee on public printing, where his experience was of the greatest value in reforming the department and in diminishing its expenses. Gov. Anthony continued in the senate by repeated re-elections until his death. In March, 1863, March, 1871, and January, 1884, he was elected president *pro tem.*, but on the last occasion declined on account of failing health. He was a member of the national committee appointed to accompany the remains of Pres. Lincoln to Illinois in 1865; was one of the senators appointed to attend the funeral of Gen. Winfield Scott in 1866, and in that same year was a delegate to the Loyalist convention in Philadelphia. In de-

H B Anthony

bate Anthony was always noted for clearness of statement and soundness of argument. His style of oratory was eloquent and graceful, and repeatedly, upon the decease of members of the senate, he was called on to deliver memorial addresses. Among his best known oratorical efforts were his address at the completion of the equestrian statue of Gen. Greene, near the capitol, which owes its existence mainly to his exertions; speeches on the occasion of the presentation by the state of Rhode Island to the national government of this statue and that of Roger Williams, and three on Charles Sumner. He was very firm in holding to his conclusions when the question of right and wrong came under consideration, and was especially tenacious of his relation to Rhode Island, having a commendable pride in the institutions of his state and fondness for her traditions. Gov. Anthony bequeathed to Brown University about 6,000 volumes, constituting what is known as the Harris collection of American poetry. It was begun early in the century by Judge Albert G. Greene, author of the familiar ballad "Old Grimes is Dead," and was increased by Caleb Fiske Harris, who was a kinsman of Gov. Anthony. Gov. Anthony was married, Oct. 16, 1838, to Sarah Aborn, daughter of Gen. Christopher Rhodes, of Pawtuxet, a descendant of Zachariah Rhodes, an associate of Roger Williams. She died in New York city, July 11, 1854. Gov. Anthony died in Providence, Sept. 2, 1884.

ALLEN, Philip, nineteenth and twentieth governor of Rhode Island (1851-53), was born in Providence, Sept. 1, 1785, eldest son of Zachariah and Anne (Crawford) Allen. He was one of the first in this country to engage in calico printing, and began the business in Providence about the year 1834, using wooden blocks and cloth imported from India. Philip Allen prepared for college under Jeremiah Chaplin, subsequently president of Waterville College (now Colby University), Maine, and in 1803 was graduated at Rhode Island College (now Brown University). He at once engaged in business, dealing extensively in West India products, and next turned his attention to cotton manufacture. In 1812 he built a mill on the Woonasquatucket river, about eight miles from Providence, and around this the village of Allenville (now Enfield) grew up. Later he established the Allen print-works in the northern part of Providence, and his brother, Crawford Allen, established similar works in Pawtucket. Still another brother, Zachariah, carried on the manufacture of cotton goods for many years, and became a noted inventor. During 1827-36 Philip Allen was president of the Rhode Island branch of the United States Bank. He was a representative from Providence in the general assembly in 1819, 1820 and 1821, and served as one of the commissioners for the settlement of the state debt. In 1851 he was elected governor by the Democrats, and in 1852 and 1853 was re-elected, but resigned before completing his term, having been elected, May 4, 1853, to the U. S. senate. He opposed the repeal of the Missouri compromise, although he supported in general the administrations of Pierce and Buchanan. He served on the committees on commerce and naval affairs, and his personal experience gave his advice great weight in matters relating to manufactures. He was married, in 1814, to Phœbe, daughter of Benjamin Aborn, of Providence, who bore him eleven children. Gov. Allen died in Providence, R. I., Dec. 16, 1865.

Philip Allen

LAURENCE, William Beach, statesman, jurist and acting governor of Rhode Island (1852), was born in New York city, Oct. 23, 1800, son of Isaac and Cornelia (Beach) Laurence. His father, who was a wealthy merchant, was descended from one of three brothers who emigrated from England in 1644 and received a patent of land on Long Island, the territory now constituting the towns of Flushing, Hempstead and Newtown. His mother's father was the Rev Abraham Beach, for many years rector of Trinity Church, New York. William Beach Laurence entered Rutgers College at the age of twelve, but two years later became a student at Columbia College, where he was graduated with high honors in 1818. After studying law in the office of William Slosson, of New York, and at the law school at Litchfield, Conn., he spent two years (1821-23) in Europe, part of the time in the study of law in Paris. Through his father, who had been a presidential elector in 1816, he received from Pres. Monroe letters of introduction to Lafayette and Lord Holland, and through the U. S. diplomatic representatives was enabled to enter court circles. On his return to New York Mr. Laurence was admitted to the bar, and gave his attention mainly to international law. In 1826 he was appointed secretary of legation at London, under Gallatin, and in 1827 was appointed chargé d'affaires for the ratification of foreign treaties concluded by Mr. Gallatin. He selected the arbiter for the settlement of the boundary of the northern and northeastern frontier of the United States, and his correspondence on the subject with Lords Dudley and Aberdeen gave him a high regutation as a diplomat as well as an expounder of international law. From London he went to Paris, where, under the Rives treaty of 1821, he presented claims for indemnity for spoliations during the reign of Napoleon in violation of the laws of nations. On his return to New York Mr. Laurence formed a partnership with Hamilton Fish, and delivered at Columbia College and before the Mercantile Library Association lectures on political economy in which he defended free trade. He promoted the construction of the Erie railroad, being on the executive committee, and was an active member of the New York Historical Society, of which he was vice-president in 1836-45. About 1845 he bought Ochre Point, at Newport, R. I., where he built a summer residence, which in 1850 became his permanent home. In 1851 he was elected lieutenant-governor, and in 1852 served as acting governor, aiding while chief magistrate in abolishing the laws for the imprisonment of debtors and in defeating the passage of the Maine liquor law by the general assembly. In 1853 he was a member of the state constitutional convention. In 1872 and 1873 he lectured on international law in the law school of Columbian College, Washington, D. C. In 1873 he increased his reputation, already great, by his argument before the British and American joint high commissioners in Washington in the case of the ship Circassian. The suit involved more than $500,000, and Gov. Laurence obtained for his clients a reversal of the decision of the U. S. supreme court, the only instance of the kind known. He was an original member of the Institute of the Law of Nations, and he was the first one to receive the title of D.C.L., a degree conferred by the regents of the University of the State of New York. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Brown University while

Wm B Laurence

he was in Europe. Gov. Laurence was a voluminous writer. His works include a translation of Barbé Marbois' "History of Louisiana" (1830); "Institutions of the United States" (1832); "Discourses on Political Economy" (1834); "History of the Negotiations in Reference to the Eastern and Northeastern Boundaries of the United States" (1841); an enlarged edition, with annotations, of Wheaton's "Elements of International Law" (1855; new ed. 1863); "Commentaire sur les Éléments du droit International" (4 vols., 1868-80); "The Treaty of Washington" (1871); "The Indirect Claims of the United States under the Treaty of Washington, of May 8, 1871, as Submitted to the Tribunal of Arbitration at Geneva" (1872); "Belligerent and Sovereign Rights as Regards Neutrals During the War of Secession" (1873); and "Études sur la Juridiction Consulaire et sur l'Extradition" (Leipzig, 1880). Gov. Laurence was married in New York city, May 19, 1821, to Esther R., daughter of Archibald Gracie, a prominent merchant. One of their children, Gen. Albert Gallatin Laurence, distinguished himself during the civil war, and another, Isaac, was the Democratic candidate for governor of Rhode Island in 1878. Gov. Laurence died in New York city, March 26, 1881.

DIMOND, Francis M., acting governor of Rhode Island (1853-54), was born at Bristol, Bristol co., R. I., in 1796. He went to Cuba when a young man, and thence to Hayti, serving some years as U. S. consul at Port-au-Prince. From Port-au-Prince he drifted to New Orleans, where he resided for several years, and then went to Vera Cruz, Mexico, to become U. S. consul. The knowledge he gained of the country and its politics was of great service to the U. S. government when war with Mexico was declared; and when the siege of Vera Cruz was planned he was summoned to Washington to furnish a map of the harbor, which he easily did from memory. He sailed from Havana, intending to witness the bombardment of Vera Cruz, but was shipwrecked; and, after spending two days and two nights in an open boat, arrived at his destination after the city had capitulated. He was official interpreter while the army remained in occupancy, and was appointed collector of the port. Some years later he returned to Rhode Island to live, and was elected lieutenant-governor for 1853-54. Gov. Philip Allen was re-elected in 1853, but not long after the opening of his third term was chosen U. S. senator, and Lieut.-Gov. Dimond succeeded him. Gov. Dimond was one of the promoters of the Southern Pacific railway, and was president of the company which had charge of its construction. He died at Bristol, R. I., in 1858.

Fm, Dimond

HOPPIN, William Warner, twenty-first governor of Rhode Island (1854-57), was born in Providence, R. I., Sept. 1, 1807, son of Benjamin and Esther Phillips (Warner) Hoppin. His family is an ancient one, having settled in Massachusetts in 1653, migrating thence to Rhode Island a century later, and was closely related to the Cushing, Cotton, Rawson, Phillips and other old New England families. For generations the Hoppins have been distinguished for intellectual vigor and patriotism as well as for high social position. Benjamin Hoppin, grandfather of the governor, held a commission in the Rhode Island militia under George III., but resigned to enter the Continental army as a captain in Col. Christopher Lippitt's regiment. William Warner Hoppin was graduated at Yale College in 1828, on that occasion delivering the class oration by request of his fellow students, and then entered the Yale Law School. In 1830 he was admitted to the bar, and settling in practice in Providence, steadily rose to prominence. He was elected to the common council of the city in 1838, and served about four years. In 1845 he relinquished law practice, and with his family went to Europe, where he remained two years. For five years (1847-52) he was a member of the board of aldermen of Providence, and in 1853 was sent to the state senate, where he secured the adoption of a ten-hour labor law after great opposition. He was elected governor on the Whig ticket in 1854; was re-elected in 1855 and 1856, but declining a fourth nomination, returned to the practice of his profession in 1857. He was often spoken of as a candidate for the national house of representatives, but as often refused to allow his name to be used. In 1857 he was urged to become a candidate for the national senate, but withdrew in favor of his friend, James F. Simmons. In 1858, however, he consented to stand, and in the first informal ballot of the legislative caucus received a plurality of votes, but finally was defeated by Henry B. Anthony. In 1861 he was one of the five delegates from Rhode Island to the peace congress at Washington, and made a conciliatory speech before that body. During the civil war he was active in support of the Union, both by personal influence and contributions of money; and his services were recognized in his election as honorary member of the Loyal Legion. He was president of the state branch of the National Union League, which he represented at the convention that nominated Grant for the presidency. In 1866 he was returned to the state senate; from 1867 until 1872 he was a registrar in bankruptcy, a position offered by his personal friend, Chief-Justice Chase; in 1875 he served in the state house of representatives. On ceasing to hold public office Gov. Hoppin devoted himself to private affairs and to various plans for the benefit of the public. He was treasurer of the Providence and Fishkill railroad, and was influential in obtaining the charter for its construction. He was president of the Providence Dyeing, Bleaching and Callendering Co., founded by his family, and one of the first, if not the first corporation of the kind in this country, and was connected officially with many of the business and charitable institutions of Providence. His religious connections were with the Congregationalists, and he was a member of the Beneficent Congregational Church of Providence. On the revival of the Rhode Island branch of the Society of the Cincinnati, Gov. Hoppin joined it as the representative of his grandfather. He was married, June 26, 1836, to Frances A. F. Street, of New Haven, Conn., a descendant of Rev. Nicholas Street, called by the First Church of that town, in 1656, to be its associate pastor, and sister of Augustus Russell Street, the founder of the Yale Art School. Two sons, Frederick Street and William Warner, survive their father. Gov. Hoppin died in Providence, April 19, 1890.

W. W. Hoppin

DYER, Elisha, twenty-second governor of Rhode Island (1857-59); was born in Providence, July 20, 1811, son of Elisha and Frances (Jones) Dyer. He was a descendant of William Dyer, who, with his wife, Mary, settled in Boston in 1635, and was exiled with William and Anne Hutchinson in 1637. He helped lay the foundations of Pocasset (Portsmouth); became clerk of the colony of Rhode Island, and was later commander of the naval forces sent against the Dutch. His wife, who, on revisiting Boston, was banished for succoring the persecuted Friends, returned in 1660, defying the authorities, and was executed. Their grandson, John, progenitor of Gov. Dyer, was married to Freelove Williams, a great-granddaughter of the founder of Rhode Island. Gov. Dyer's father was a native of Gloucester, and at the age of ten was apprenticed to a Scotchman, John Fitton, who carried on a commission business, which, together with a large share of his property, he bequeathed to young Dyer. The latter thereupon formed the firm of Elisha Dyer & Co., and continued the commission business until 1835, when he began the manufacture of cotton cloth at North Providence, starting the Dyerville mill. His wife, Frances Jones, was a descendant of Gabriel Bernon, one of a number of Huguenot refugees who settled in Rhode Island. Gov. Dyer was educated in private schools in Providence and Plainfield, Conn., and at Brown University, where he was graduated in 1829. He immediately became a clerk in the commission house of Elisha Dyer & Co., and in 1831 was admitted a partner. His moral principles led him to condemn the sale of liquors—one of the firm's chief sources of revenue—and he prevailed upon his father to discontinue it, regardless of consequences. On the establishment of the Dyerville Co., he became its agent, and on his father's death, in 1854, became sole owner. He carried on the business until 1867, when failing health compelled him to retire. Gov. Dyer took, or was forced to take, in response to urgent appeals from his fellow-citizens, many positions of trust. In 1835 he joined the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry; became its secretary, and later its president, and was an honorary member from 1859 until 1878. He was a member of the Providence school committee (1843–54); president of the Exchange Bank, and director after it became a national bank (1837–79); second vice-president of the Rhode Island Art Association in 1853; member of the Windham County (Conn.) Agricultural Society, and of the United States Agricultural Society, of which he was made president in 1853; member of the Butler Hospital Corporation and of the Providence Dispensary; vice-president of the Lake Erie Monument Association; member and director of the Providence Athenæum; director of the Providence Young Men's Bible Society, and its president in 1843; member of the Rhode Island Historical Society, and one of its trustees (1845–48); member of the American Association of Arts and Sciences; president of the Young Men's Christian Association (1857–58); trustee of the Fireman's Association, Gaspé Co. No. 9; vice-president of the Roger Williams Monument Association, and chairman of the executive committee; a founder and manager of the Providence Aid Society; honorary member of the Board of National Popular Education; member of the Rhode Island Horticultural Society; director of the Plainfield and Providence railroad; originator of the Providence and Springfield railroad; one of the corporators of the Narragansett Valley railroad, the charter of which was drawn by him, and director, in 1851, of the Rhode Island Steamboat Co. Gov. Dyer was allied with the old-line Whig party until its dissolution, and then became a Republican. He was a delegate to the state Whig convention at South Kingston in 1839, and secretary of the body; delegate of the Whig jubilee and festival in New York city in 1839; chairman and first vice-president of the Young Men's Whig convention in Providence in 1840, and delegate to the similar convention in Baltimore in the same year, serving as chairman and making an address to 10,000 people. In 1840 he was elected adjutant-general of Rhode Island, and was re-elected for five successive years. During Dorr's rebellion he had almost entire charge of the plans of the state government. In 1851 the temperance party nominated him for mayor, but he was defeated; and in 1853 he was nominated for state senator, but failed of election. He was a delegate to the several Whig state conventions during the period 1851–55. In 1857 he was elected chief magistrate of the commonwealth; in 1858 was re-elected, and would have been renominated in 1859, but declined in favor of Thomas G. Turner. On the occasion of his retirement the Providence "Post," a Democratic paper, said: "It is not often that men thus voluntarily decline an honorable office, and especially when the office may be used as a stepping-stone to others of still greater value and importance. . . . We have from the first looked upon him as an honorable, high-minded opponent, and a straightforward, conscientious man; and candor compels us to say that he has never failed to reach the standard we set up for him. His abilities have been equal to his official duties, and his integrity has been equal, so far as we know or suspect, to every assault which the intrigues of professed friends have made upon it. He retires from an office, which he did not seek, wholly unscathed." During the civil war Gov. Dyer's patriotism was at white heat, and he bore arms himself, as well as encouraged others to take them up. When a young man he had belonged to the 1st light infantry of Providence, and later in life he was made an honorary member of the Newport artillery company and of the Providence marine corps company. In September, 1861, he was chosen captain of the 10th ward drill company, and in May, 1862, his son, Elisha, being prevented from continuing in the service, went to Washington, where he served three months as captain of company B, 10th regiment Rhode Island volunteers. In 1868 Gov. Dyer represented the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry at the International Agricultural exhibition, Hamburg; in 1869 he was elected president of the National Musical Congress in Boston; in 1871 he represented Rhode Island at the International exhibition in London, and in 1873 he was appointed honorary commissioner to the Vienna exposition by Pres. Grant. Gov. Dyer was a ready and interesting speaker, and made a number of addresses on education, agriculture, music, and other subjects outside of politics. He was the author of "A Summer's Travel to Find a German Home" (1864), and occasionally contributed to the press. He was a member of the Protestant Episcopal church, and in 1852 was a delegate to the diocesan convention. He was married, Oct. 8, 1838, to Anna Jones, daughter of Thomas C. Hoppin, of Providence, who bore him seven children, four of whom are living: Elisha, Anna Jones, Gabriel Bernon and William Jones. Gov. Dyer died in Providence, R. I., May 17, 1890.

Elisha Dyer

Thomas G. Turner

TURNER, Thomas Goodwin, twenty-third governor of Rhode Island (1859–60), was born at Warren, Bristol co., R. I., Oct. 24, 1810, son of William and Abiah (Goodwin) Turner. His father was captain of the packet Hannah and Nancy, plying between Warren and Newport, and had as assistants his sons, William and Thomas. At the age of fourteen Thomas Goodwin entered the dry-goods store of Mr. Cahoon in Newport, as a clerk, and during spare hours educated himself by reading. Returning to his native town, he became a partner of Martin L. Salisbury in the dry-goods and merchant-tailoring business, and later in the manufacture of neck-stocks. About 1860 he sold out his interest and removed to Providence, to become president of the Equitable Fire and Marine Insurance Co., and this position he retained until he died. During the Dorr rebellion he served as colonel of militia, and was in command at Acote's hill. He was a director of the Warren Manufacturing Co.; of the First National Bank of Warren, and of the Mechanic's Machine Co.; the City National Bank and the City Savings Bank of Providence, and of the Providence, Warren and Bristol Railroad Co. He represented Warren in the general assembly, senate and house for several years; twice was chosen presidential elector, and for two years (1857–59) was lieutenant-governor. Elected governor in 1859, he performed his duties with marked ability. He exhibited marked patriotism during the civil war, and he was chosen by Pres. Lincoln first collector of internal revenue for the first district of Rhode Island. He was a trustee of Brown University; a member of the board of the American Baptist Missionary Union, and an active member of the Rhode Island Historical Society. He was married, April 4, 1833, to Mary Pierce, daughter of Jonathan and Rosamond Luther, of Warren, who bore him seven children, three of whom lived to years of maturity. Gov. Turner died at Warren, R. I., Jan. 3, 1875.

William Sprague

SPRAGUE, William, twenty-fourth governor of Rhode Island (1860–63), was born at Cranston, Providence co., Sept. 12, 1830, son of Amasa and Fanny (Morgan) Sprague, the latter a native of Groton, Conn. He was educated in the schools of Cranston, East Greenwich and Scituate, and at Irving Institute, Tarrytown, N. Y. At the age of fifteen he entered the store at Cranston connected with the large cotton manufacturing and calico printing business of A. & W. Sprague, the firm consisting of his father and his uncle, Gov. William Sprague. At the age of sixteen he removed to Providence, to enter the counting-house of the firm, and two years later became a bookkeeper. Amasa Sprague died in 1843, leaving a large estate, consisting chiefly of firm property, to his sons, William and Amasa, who in 1856, on the death of their uncle, succeeded to the management of the business, and their cousin, Byron, being a silent partner, continued the firm style. "For miles the Sprague properties extended in Warwick and Coventry, in the Pawtuxet valley, and consisted not only of the mills, but also of the villages and extensive tracts of land." They managed nine great mills in Rhode Island and Connecticut, capable of an output of 800,000 yards of cloth, and of 1,400,000 yards of printed calicoes per week, and their plant was said to be the largest in the world. The firm failed in October, 1873, in consequence of the monetary crisis of that year. Gov. Sprague engaged also in the manufacture of iron and of locomotives, and was an owner of railroads and steamships. He made several improvements in the processes of calico printing, perfected a mowing machine, and used the first rotary machine for making horseshoes. Gov. Sprague took an interest in military affairs early in life, and in 1848 joined the marine artillery company of Providence, and rose from the ranks to the position of colonel. He made the company the equal of any military force in the United States in efficiency. In 1859 he visited Europe, and made a special study of its military establishments. In 1860 he was elected governor, and anticipating the civil war, had the infantry and artillery of the state in readiness for emergencies. He made great exertions to raise troops in response to Pres. Lincoln's call for three months' men, and offered the national government a regiment and a battery of light-horse artillery. The "war governor," as he was called, went immediately to the front, and was in the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, where his horse was shot under him. He served during the Peninsular campaign, and for his bravery and his patriotic services in general was commissioned brigadier-general, but was not mustered into service, being unwilling to give up his position as governor. He was re-elected governor in 1861 and 1862, but was absent in the field most of the time, and the duties of his office were performed by John R. Bartlett. In large measure it was due to him that Rhode Island won an enviable reputation for the high character, number and bravery of the men she contributed to the Federal army. In the spring of 1863 Gov. Sprague was elected to the U. S. senate, and resigned the governorship, William C. Cozzens, president of the senate, acting in his place until the regular election in May. Gov. Sprague was a member of the committees on manufactures and on military affairs, and chairman of the committee on public lands. His term extended from March 4, 1863, until March 3, 1875, and he left congress to resume his business as a manufacturer. Brown University gave him the degree of M.A. in 1861, and he was elected one of its trustees in 1866. He was married, Nov. 12, 1863, to Catharine, daughter of Hon. Salmon P. Chase, secretary of the U. S. treasury, who bore him a son, William, and three daughters.

BARTLETT, John Russell, acting governor of Rhode Island (1861–62) and author, was born in Providence, Oct. 23, 1805, son of Smith and Nancy (Russell) Bartlett, of Massachusetts families. He went to school first in the Canadian cities of Kingston and Montreal, afterwards attending the academy at Somerville, N. Y. He was educated for a business life, and entered a mercantile house in his native city, which he left to enter a banking house. During the nine years that he was thus employed, he pursued his studies along various lines, and took an active interest in intellectual projects generally, being one of the founders of the Providence Athenæum. In 1837 he gave up banking, and entered a commission house in New York city; but this failing, he soon afterwards opened, in partnership with Charles Welford, a bookstore for the importation and sale of choice foreign works. The two learned partners were authorities on almost every subject treated in the works they collected, and their bookstore soon became a popular resort for literary men. At this time Mr. Bartlett was a member of the Franklin Society of Rhode Island and the New York Historical Society, before which he occasionally lectured. Together with Albert Gallatin, he founded the American Ethnological Society, to the proceedings of which he contributed extensively. In 1847 he published an independent work on this subject, "The Progress of Ethnology," and in the following year a volume, entitled "A Dictionary of Americanisms; a Glossary of Words and Phrases Usually Regarded as Peculiar to the United States," which immediately became a recognized standard on the subject, running through four editions before 1878, and being translated into Dutch in 1854. He retired from business in 1849, and was in the next year appointed by Pres. Taylor commissioner to establish the boundary between the United States and Mexico, under the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, and for the next three years, aided by experts, he made surveys and explorations, supplemented by astronomical, magnetic, meteorological, geological and botanical observations. Owing to differences of opinion at Washington, the survey was not completed, and Mr. Bartlett returned home to publish, in 1854, the results of his experiences in a work entitled "Personal Narrative of Explorations and Incidents in Texas, New Mexico, California, Sonora and Chihuahua, Connected with the United States and Mexican Boundary Commission." This book contains a variety of information interestingly given, which can scarcely be obtained from any other existing work. While in that region he collected material for a work on the ethnology of the Indian tribes in the states contiguous to the Mexican boundary, but this was never written. In 1855 Mr. Bartlett was elected secretary of state, and held office through successive re-elections until 1872. On the departure of Gov. Sprague for the seat of war he became by virtue of office acting governor, and served in this capacity one year. During his administration as secretary he became deeply interested in the history of Rhode Island, and for ten years occupied himself arranging and editing the state records. The results appeared in ten volumes (1856–65), entitled "Records of the Colony of Rhode Island and the Providence Plantations," the work being brought down to the adoption of the U. S. constitution in 1792. He also published "A History of the Destruction of His Britannic Majesty's Schooner Gaspé in Narragansett Bay, June 10, 1772" (1862); "Index to the Acts, Etc., of the General Assembly of Rhode Island, 1758–1862" (1863); "Bibliography of Rhode Island with Notes, Historical, Biographical and Critical" (1864); "Memoirs of Rhode Island Officers in the War of the Rebellion" (1867). "History of the Norton Family, of Newport, R. I." (1878), and "Naval History of Rhode Island" (1880). Among other works were "Literature of the Rebellion" (1866); "Bibliotheca Americana," a catalogue of books relating to America in the John Carter Brown Library at Providence (4 vols., 1865–67); "Primeval Man and his Associates" (1868); "Genealogy of the Russell Family" (1878). Gov. Bartlett was married, May 15, 1831, to Eliza Allen, daughter of Christopher Rhodes, of Pawtuxet (Warwick), who bore him three sons and four daughters. She died in 1853, and in 1863 he was married to Ellen, daughter of Nelson S. Eddy, of Providence. He died in Providence, R. I., May 28, 1886.

John Russell Bartlett.

COZZENS, William Cole, acting governor of Rhode Island (1863), was born in Newport, Aug. 26, 1811. He was educated in a well-known school kept by Levi Tower, and then entered the dry-goods store of Edward W. Lawton, who was lieutenant-governor of Rhode Island (1847–49), and continuing in the business, became one of Newport's prosperous merchants, and head of the firm of William C. Cozzens & Co. In 1854 he was elected mayor of Newport, succeeding Hon. George H. Calvert, the first to hold office under the revised charter. During his term Newport was visited by the cholera, and his efforts to improve the sanitary conditions of the city were untiring. He was sent to the lower house of the general assembly several times, and in 1861 was elected to the senate, of which, in 1863, he was chosen president. When, in March, 1863, Lieut.-Gov. Samuel G. Arnold was elected to the national senate, to succeed Hon. James Simmons, resigned, Mr. Cozzens, by virtue of his office as president of the senate, became governor. His term was short, extending only until May, when James Y. Smith was elected to the office, but during that time he displayed great wisdom in dealing with matters of public polity. Gov. Cozzens was president of the Redmond Library several times, and was one of its directors for a number of years. About 1857 he became president of the Rhode Island Union Bank. He was influential in securing for the city the tract of land now called Town Park and in having the Old Colony railroad extended to Newport. He was a warden of Zion (Protestant Episcopal) Church for many years. He delivered an historical address in 1863 that was published under the title, "History of Long Wharf, Newport." Gov. Cozzens died at Newport, Dec. 17, 1876.

Wm. C. Cozzens

James Y. Smith

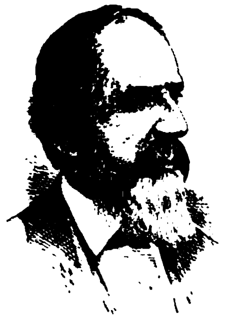
SMITH, James Youngs, twenty-fifth governor of Rhode Island (1863–66), was born at Poquonoc Village, Groton, New London co., Conn., Sept. 15, 1809, son of Amos Denison and Priscilla (Mitchell) Smith. His father was a sea captain, but owned a farm that had been in the possession of the family since the settlement of Groton in 1650; his mother was a descendant of the famous John Alden and Priscilla Mullens. At the age of thirteen James Y. Smith left his father's farm to become a clerk in a store at Salem, Conn., of which, in three years' time, he became chief manager. He then joined his brother, Amos Denison Smith, who was associated in the lumber business with James Aborn in Providence. Amos D. Smith retired from the firm in 1828 to engage in the manufacture of cotton goods at Johnston, and in 1830 James Y. Smith formed a partnership in the lumber trade with a nephew of Mr. Aborn, under the name of Aborn & Smith. In 1837 he became sole proprietor of the business, which had grown to great proportions. In the same year he began to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods, and in 1843 disposed of his interest in the lumber business and formed a partnership with his brother, Amos, under the style of A. D. & J. Y. Smith. They bought mills at Willimantic, Conn., and Woonsocket and Providence, R. I., and in addition to manufacturing, engaged in a wholesale trade in merchandise. In 1862 Mr. Smith retired from this firm to carry on business in his own name, and after the civil war organized the James Y. Smith Manufacturing Co., and built a mill for manufacturing shirtings at Elmwood, Cranston (now a part of Providence). In 1866 and 1873 his sons-in-law, Charles A. Nichols and Gen. Horatio Rogers, were admitted to the firm, and the style became James Y. Smith, Nichols & Rogers. For several years Gov. Smith served in the general assembly, and in 1855–56 was mayor of Providence. In 1861 the Republicans nominated him for governor, but the Democrats and disaffected Republicans united to elect William Sprague. In 1864 he was again a candidate, and again was opposed, chiefly because he would not commit himself to any candidate for the U. S. senatorship, but was elected, and in 1865 was re-elected by a majority from every town and ward in the state, a case without parallel in the history of Rhode Island, and probably of any other state in the Union. Gov. Smith's course during his administration was that of a sagacious and uncompromising patriot. He contributed largely from his private fortune to aid the national government, and succeeded in filling all the quotas of the state by voluntary enlistment, thus avoiding the necessity of resorting to a draft. During the rest of his life Gov. Smith was in active service on behalf of his fellow citizens, on school committees, church building committees, boards of charitable societies, commissions under the city government and the like. For three years he was president of the Providence board of trade. At the time of his death he was president of a bank of discount and of two savings banks; a director in eight insurance companies, also serving as president of several, and a director of the Providence and Worcester and the New York and New England railroad companies. Few public men have been as highly honored during their lifetime or followed to the grave with as sincere lamentation by rich and poor alike. He was married, Aug. 13, 1835, to Emily, daughter of Thomas Brown, of Providence, proprietor of extensive cotton mills at Scituate. Their only son died in childhood; two daughters survived their father. Gov. Smith died in Providence, R. I., March 26, 1876.

BURNSIDE, Ambrose E., twenty-sixth governor of Rhode Island (1866–69). (See Vol. IV., page 53.)

PADELFORD, Seth, twenty-seventh governor of Rhode Island (1869–73), was born at Taunton, Mass., Oct. 3, 1807, son of John and Mary (Heath) Padelford, and descendant of Jonathan Padelford, who came to New from Old England in colonial times. He was educated in the common schools of Taunton, and then while still a lad removed to Providence, where he entered a wholesale grocery store. Not many years later he engaged in the business for himself, and continued it for forty years, accumulating considerable wealth. In 1837–41 and 1851–52 he was a member of the city council; in 1837–41, 1851–53 and 1864–73 served on the city school committee, and in 1852–53 represented Providence in the lower house of the general assembly. He was chairman of a committee to call a meeting of citizens, March 7, 1854, to protest against the introduction of slavery into Nebraska, and was a vice-president of a meeting, June 7, 1856, to denounce the assault of Preston S. Brooks on Charles Sumner. In 1863 he was elected lieutenant-governor, and held the office for two years. He was presidential elector on the Grant ticket in 1868, and in 1869 was elected governor, serving by repeated elections until 1873, when he declined to accept further nomination. By virtue of his office he was chairman of the state board of education and chairman of the trustees of the state normal school, in whose establishment he had taken a deep interest. From May, 1873, to January, 1877, he was one of the commissioners of the sinking fund of Providence. In March, 1861, he was elected a director of the Bank of North America, and soon after president, an office held through life. At different times he was vice-president of the New England Emigrant Aid Society; director of the Providence Athenæum; president of the Rhode Island Association for the Benefit of the Freedmen; member of the Rhode Island Historical Society; member of the Providence Aid Society; trustee of the Benefit Street Ministry-at-large, and president of the corporation for five years; auditor of the Rhode Island Hospital; one of the vice-presidents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and of the Rhode Island Bible Society. Gov. Padelford was one of the founders of the Westminster Congregational (Unitarian) Society in 1828, and was president of its board of trustees seven years. In 1869–74 he was president of the Channing Conference; in 1866–70 was a vice-president of the American Unitarian Association, and from 1870 until his death was a vice-president of the National Unitarian Conference. "Gov. Padelford," says one of his biographers, "won his way from obscurity to prominence and honor, by the exercise of prudence, industry and perseverance." In every position he filled he endeavored faithfully, conscientiously and according to his best judgment, to perform every duty which belonged to it, even to the slightest detail. This was especially manifest in his administration as governor of the state. He had, what is too often wanting in official life, the sense of personal responsibility. He was a man of great persistence of purpose, of unwearied industry, of deep convictions and good impulses. His faith in divine Providence in all the circumstances of life was unshaken, and from the beginning to the end he endeavored to illustrate with constancy the principles of religion and duty which he had cherished in his early days. He was married, Oct. 19, 1834, to Louisa Rhodes, who bore him two daughters, and again, Oct. 2, 1845, to Mrs. Mary (Barton) Pierce. Gov. Padelford died in Providence, Aug. 26, 1878.

HOWARD, Henry, twenty-eighth governor of Rhode Island (1873–75), was born at Cranston, R. I., April 2, 1826, son of Jesse Howard. His father was judge of the state court of common pleas and for about twenty-five years treasurer of the People's Savings Bank of Providence. He was educated at the academies at Fruit Hill, Seekonk and Smithville, and the University Grammar School, Providence. His intention of entering college was frustrated by ill health, and he went into active business life instead. Later, however, he entered on the study of law in the office of ex-Gov. Hoppin, with whom he shortly formed a partnership. He was also in partnership successively with Hon. Thomas A. Jenckes and Hon. Jerome B. Kimball. In 1858 he returned to business life, and since that time has been connected with the Harris Manufacturing Co., of which he has been president for many years, and with other enterprises. He is also a director of the National Bank of North America. Pres. Hayes appointed him one of the assistant commissioners to the industrial exposition at Paris in 1878, where he made a special study of the textile exhibits of the various countries, giving the results in a detailed report to the government. Gov. Howard entered political life in 1857, being then elected to the general assembly from Coventry, where he had taken up his residence. He was re-elected in 1858, but resigned after a few months. In 1856 and 1876 he was a delegate to the national Republican conventions, and in 1872 he was a presidential elector. In 1873 he was elected governor on the Republican ticket by a very large majority, and in 1874 was re-elected with no opposing nomination. He declined to become a candidate in 1875. Gov. Howard is a man of superior ability as a writer and lecturer, and has contributed letters of travel and other prose articles, also poetry, to the Providence "Journal" and other newspapers. He was married at Coventry, Sept. 30, 1851, to Catherine G., daughter of Gov. Elisha Harris. His children are Jessie H., the wife of Edward C. Bucklin, treasurer of the Harris Manufacturing Co.; Elisha Harris, local agent of the mills of the same company, and Charles T. Howard.

LIPPITT, Henry, twenty-ninth governor of Rhode Island (1875–76), was born in Providence, Oct. 9, 1818, son of Warren and Eliza (Seamans) Lippitt. He was a descendant of John Lippitt, who came to Rhode Island in 1638, and in 1647 was one of the commissioners who organized the colony under parliamentary charter. John Lippitt's great-grandsons, Christopher and Charles, served in the revolutionary army. They were among the pioneer manufacturers of Rhode Island, and, with others, organized in 1809 the Lippitt Manufacturing Co., of which Warren, son of Charles and father of Henry, became treasurer in 1840. Henry Lippitt received a good education at the academy of Kingston, R. I., and soon after removed to Warren, where he was employed for four years as a clerk. In 1835 he returned to Providence, and for three years was bookkeeper for Josiah Chapin & Co., the largest cotton merchants in that city. In 1838 he and Edward Walcott became associated as Walcott & Lippitt, commission dealers in bale cotton and print cloths chiefly, with Amory Chapin as a special partner. Two years later Mr. Walcott retired and Mr. Chapin took his place as an active partner, and the firm style became Amory Chapin & Co. In 1846 Mr. Chapin died, and a younger brother of Mr. Lippitt, Robert L., was admitted to the firm. In 1848 the brothers, with their father and other capitalists, bought the large Tiffany Mill at Danielsonville, Conn., and the next year reorganized the business as the Quinebaug Manufacturing Co. From 1850 until 1853 Henry and Robert Lippitt manufactured cotton goods at Newport, in the Coddington Mill, hired for the purpose. In 1854 they purchased an interest in the Social and Harrison mills at Woonsocket, having sold their stock in the Quinebaug Co., which became Henry Lippitt's solely on his brother's death in 1858. In 1874 a new brick mill of 60,000 spindles was erected; about the same time the Globe Mill, of 44,000 spindles, was purchased, and the capital of the company was increased from $600,000 to $1,000,000. From the beginning Gov. Lippitt has been treasurer of the company, which, on the admission of Charles H. Merriman in 1859, became H. Lippitt & Co. From 1862 to 1866 he was a large owner in the Manville Co. Mills at Lincoln, R. I. In 1865 H. Lippitt & Co., with others, changed the cotton machinery in the Harrison Mill, and began to manufacture fancy cassimeres and overcoatings, the firm style being the Lippitt Woollen Co., the president, Gov. Lippitt, and the capital stock, $400,000. In 1883 a new mill, the Nourse, was completed, and the three mills, now operated by the Social Manufacturing Co., have a capacity of 2,855 looms, 137,776 spindles, and employ 1,450 operatives. Their product consists of twills, sateens, fancy and cotton goods. In 1862 Gov. Lippitt acquired a controlling interest in the Silver Spring Bleachery, situated in Providence, and in 1864 organized the Silver Spring Bleaching and Dyeing Co., which now has a capital of $500,000. Of this he is also president. Since 1838 his annual business has been at least $300,000, and several times has reached $4,000,000. In addition, Gov. Lippitt is president of the Rhode Island National Bank; Rhode Island Institution for Savings; Wheaton Hotel Co.; Providence Opera House Association; Dyer Street Land Co; Colonia Warehouse and Dry Dock Co. of South America, and treasurer of the Social Manufacturing Co. He was one of the organizers and the first vice-president of the Providence board of trade, and its second president for three years. Gov. Lippitt became interested in military affairs soon after returning to Providence, and in 1840 and 1842 took part in the re-organization of the Providence marine corps of artillery. He rose from subordinate positions to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and commanded a portion of the company, then armed and drilled as infantry, through the Dorr rebellion. He aided in repulsing the "Suffragists," who attacked the arsenal; commanded the leading section, May 18, when the Dorr forces were attacked on Atwell avenue, and was conspicuous in the capture of their fort on Acote's hill in June, being the third man to enter. In 1862 he was commissioner for the county of Providence on the enrolling and drafting of men under the call of Pres. Lincoln. In 1875 he was nominated for governor of the state by the Republicans. At the state convention there was a division between those who favored Lippitt and those who claimed that his nomination was secured in advance by the advocates of a license system. The dissatisfied members withdrew, and styling themselves the National Union Republicans, passed resolutions asserting that the nomination of Mr. Lippitt for governor was secured by measures destructive to the integrity and purity of the Republican party and perilous to all its interests. Rowland Hazard, of South Kingston, was nominated for governor and Daniel E. Day, of Providence, for lieutenant-governor. The Prohibition party, failing to secure a candidate, joined with the Independent Republicans, while the Democrats nominated Charles B. Cutler, of Warren. The whole number of votes cast was 22,258, of which Hazard received 8,724; Lippitt, 8,368, and Cutler, 5,166. As a majority of all the votes cast is necessary to elect in Rhode Island, the choice devolved upon the legislature, which elected Mr. Lippitt, governor. In 1876 Gov. Lippitt was renominated, his opponents being Albert C. Howard, Prohibitionist, and William B. Beach, Democrat. The votes cast numbered 19,087, of which Lippitt received 8,689; Howard, 6,733, and Beach, 3,599, and again the choice devolved upon the legislature, with the result that the Republican candidates were seated. The Centennial exhibition in Philadelphia was held during Gov. Lippitt's administration, and he took a most commendable part in the efforts to have Rhode Island's exhibit sustain her reputation, especially in the department of manufactures. Gov. Lippitt was married, Dec. 16, 1845, to Mary Ann, daughter of Joseph Balch, M.D. She bore him eight sons and three daughters. His son, Charles Warren Lippitt, was chief of the gubernatorial staff during his service as governor, and was himself chief magistrate in 1895–97. Gov. Lippitt died in Providence, R. I., in 1891.



Henry Lippitt

VAN ZANDT, Charles Collins, thirtieth governor of Rhode Island (1877–80), was born in Newport, Aug. 10, 1830, son of Edward and Lydia (Collins) Van Zandt. He was a grandson of Wynant Van Zandt, of New York, a member of one of the oldest Knickerbocker families, whose wife, Maria Underhill, was a native of Westchester county, N. Y., where her family owned large estates obtained by royal grant. Gov. Van Zandt's mother was the daughter of Hon. Charles Collins, of Bristol, R. I., for nine years lieutenant-governor of Rhode Island, and granddaughter of Hon. William Bradford, of Mount Hope, a lineal descendant of Gov. William Bradford, of Plymouth Colony. Charles Collins Van Zandt was educated at schools in Newport and Shrewsbury, N. J., and at Trinity College, Hartford, Conn., where he was graduated

Chas C. Van Zandt

in 1851. After studying law with Hon. Thomas C. Perkins, of Hartford, and Hon. Alfred Bosworth, of Warren, R. I., he was admitted to the bar in 1853. He began practice in Newport, and for many years after 1855 was city solicitor, and meantime for two years (1855–57) was clerk of the state house of representatives. In 1857 he was elected a member of the house of representatives from Newport, and was re-elected many times. He was speaker of the house in 1858–59, 1866–69 and 1871–73. He was a member of the state senate in 1873–74, and was chairman of the judiciary committee. In 1873 he was elected lieutenant-governor, and served two years; in 1877 was elected governor by the Republicans, and served three years, declining a renomination. He took a prominent part in political campaigns; canvassed the middle states in 1864 with Gov. Morton, of Indiana, and Gov. Brough, of Ohio; was chairman of the state delegation at the Chicago convention (1868) that nominated Gen. Grant for the presidency, and held a similar position at the convention at Cincinnati that nominated Rutherford B. Hayes for the presidency. Gov. Van Zandt has been called on frequently to deliver orations and poems before assemblies of various kinds. Notable among these are the orations on the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone of the state soldiers' and sailors' monument and the semi-centennial of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, and the poems delivered before the army of the Potomac and the Grand Army of the Republic at New Haven and the centennial poem before St. John's Lodge, F. & A. M., of Rhode Island, not to mention in detail a number before universities and colleges. The position of U. S. minister to Russia was offered him by Pres. Grant, but he declined. After his death a volume of his "Newport Ballads" was published by the Newport Historical Society, as they related to the quaint characters of former days in Newport. The book was arranged by his widow. The entire edition sold at once. Gov. Van Zandt was married, Feb. 12, 1863, to Arazelia, daughter of Judge Albert Gorton Greene, of Providence, R. I. He died June 4, 1894.

LITTLEFIELD, Alfred Henry, thirty-first governor of Rhode Island (1880–83), was born at Scituate, Providence co., April 2, 1829, son of John and Deborah (Himes) Littlefield. As early as 1721 some of the name, descendants of Edmund Littlefield, who in 1637 emigrated from England to Massachusetts, settled at New Shoreham, Block Island. Several of this branch of the family were elected to the general assembly of Rhode Island; Capt. William, whose daughter, Catharine, became the wife of Gen. Nathanael Greene, served in the revolutionary war; and the immediate ancestors of Gov. Littlefield were so conspicuous as patriots that during the revolution they were obliged to flee to the mainland. Alfred Littlefield was educated in the township of Warwick, whither the family removed in 1831, and then, at an early age, entered the Sprague mills at Warwick, where he remained until 1844. In 1845 he became a clerk in the dry-goods house of Joseph M. Davis, of Central Falls, Providence co., and also engaged in a small way in putting up skein and spool cotton. In 1851, after several years' service as clerk to his brother, George L. Littlefield, he was admitted to partnership with him, and the firm confined its business to the manufacture of thread at Central Falls. A store at Haydenville, Mass., opened in connection with their brother, Daniel G. Littlefield, was sold to the latter in 1853. A dry-goods store at Pawtucket also came under the supervision of Littlefield Bros., but was sold in 1854. In the same year they joined the firm of David Ryder & Co., thread manufacturers at Pawtucket, and four years later purchased the entire interest, their firm style again becoming Littlefield Bros. In 1889 an incorporated company was organized, of which Gov. Littlefield was president. Their mill employed about 150 operatives, had a capacity of 7,000 spindles, and produced hosiery yarns, skein cotton and three-cord thread for spools. Gov. Littlefield was one of the incorporators of the Pawtucket Hair Cloth Co., and was one of its directors since its organization in 1861. He was also a director of the First National Bank of Pawtucket; Pawtucket Gas Co.; Royal Weaving Co., and Pawtucket Street Railway Co. Originally a Whig, he joined the Republican party on its formation, and during the civil war was a zealous supporter of the national government, and gave frequent and generous assistance to the families of soldiers. In 1864 he was appointed division inspector of the state militia, with the rank of colonel, and held office for five years. From June, 1873, to June, 1877, he was a member of the town council of Lincoln, and in 1876–77 represented the town in the general assembly. In 1878 he was elected to the state senate, and in 1879 was re-elected. In March, 1880, he was nominated for governor by the Republicans, and at the election received 10,224 votes, while the Democratic nominee, Kimball, received 7,440, and the Prohibition candidate, Howard, 5,047. As the law required a majority vote, the election devolved upon the general assembly, and he was chosen governor by a vote of eighty-two Republicans against twenty Democrats. In 1881 the total vote for governor was 16,201—Gov. Littlefield received 10,849 votes; the Democratic candidate, Kimball, 4,756; the Prohibition candidate, Allen, 253, and the Greenback-Labor candidate, 285. In 1882 the total number of votes cast was 15,523, of which Gov. Littlefield polled 10,056. In his annual message, in 1882, he advised the establishment of a state industrial school for pauper and vagrant children. He also urged that the public school system be changed so as to better fit the people for the development of the manufacturing and mechanical industries of the state. To this end he suggested the employment of thoroughly trained teachers only and the introduction of the elementary principles of physics and mechanics. During Gov. Littlefield's first term of office the state entertained as its guests the representatives of the French government who came to this country to attend the centennial anniversary of the surrender of the British forces at Yorktown. Gov. Littlefield was married, Feb. 9, 1853, to Rebecca Jane, daughter of Ebenezer and Jane (Padwell) Northup, of Central Falls, R. I., who bore him four children, of whom two sons survive. He died in Lincoln, R. I., Dec. 21, 1893.

BOURN, Augustus Osborn, thirty-second governor of Rhode Island (1883-85), was born in Providence, Oct. 1, 1834, son of George Osborn and Huldah (Eddy) Bourn. His original American ancestor, Jared Bourn, settled in Boston about 1630, later removing to Roxbury and then to Portsmouth, R. I., which he represented in the colonial legislature in 1654–55, and finally to Swansea, Mass. In the last-named place he built a block-house that was the refuge of the inhabitants of the neighborhood during King Philip's war. Augustus O. Bourn was educated in the public schools of Providence and at Brown University, where he was graduated in 1855, and then entered the employ of his father, who was a manufacturer of india-rubber goods and one of the first in the state to make india-rubber shoes. In 1859 he became a member of the firm, and continued in the business until about 1864, when he founded at Bristol, R. I., the National Rubber Co. In 1867 the machinery of the Providence manufactory was transferred to Bristol and the capital consolidated. The company employed nearly 1,100 hands, and gave work to at least half of the population of Bristol. Its yearly output had a value of more than $2,000,000. Mr. Bourn was treasurer of the company until its existence ceased in 1887, and since that time has been engaged in the rubber business in Providence, being sole proprietor of the Providence Rubber Shoe Co., which employs about 300 hands. Gov. Bourn was connected for many years with the Providence horse guards, and rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1878 he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the 1st battalion of Rhode Island cavalry. From 1876 to 1883 and from 1886 to 1888 he represented Bristol in the state senate. From 1877 to 1882 he was chairman of the committee on finance and a member of the judiciary committee. He was the author of the "Bourn Amendment" to the constitution of Rhode Island. In its original form the constitution limited the voting power of foreign born citizens to owners of real estate. At the session of 1887 various acts looking to an enlargement of the franchise in respect to those citizens were introduced into the legislature, and among them an act by Gov. Bourn granting naturalized citizens equal franchise rights with those of native birth, which was reported in its original form by the joint special committee, passed by two legislatures, and adopted by a vote of the people. In 1883 he was nominated for governor by the Republicans, and received 13,068 votes, his opponent, William Sprague, candidate of the Democrats and Independents, receiving 10,201, and the candidate of the Independent Democrats 726. He was re-elected in 1884 by a total of 15,936 votes; Thomas W. Segar, Democrat, received 9,592, and the scattering votes numbered 13. In 1889 he was appointed by Pres. Harrison U. S. consul-general to Italy, and retained this responsible post until 1893. He then returned to the United States and resumed the rubber business in Providence. He is a member of numerous societies and organizations, among them the What Cheer Lodge of Masons and Calvary Commandery of Knights Templars. Before the state senate he delivered the memorial addresses on Pres. Garfield, Gen. Burnside, Hon. John F. Tobey and Henry B. Anthony; and before the citizens of Bristol, R. I., a memorial address on the death of Gen. U. S. Grant. These, together with others of his public addresses, have been printed in pamphlet form for private distribution. Gov. Bourn was married, Feb. 26, 1863, to Elizabeth Roberts, daughter of David C. and Mary Mansfield (Wentworth) Morrill, and has three sons and two daughters.

Augustus O. Bourn

WETMORE, George Peabody, thirty-third governor of Rhode Island (1885–87), was born in London, England, Aug. 2, 1846, second son of William Shepard and Anstice (Rogers) Wetmore. He is a descendant of Thomas Whitmore, a native of the west of England, who emigrated to Boston in 1635, and removed to Wethersfield, Conn., about 1640. Seth Whitmore, great-grandson of Thomas, was a deputy to the general court from Middletown, Conn., from 1738 to 1771; a magistrate of the town; judge of the county court, and one of the justices of quorum of Hartford county. By his second wife, Hannah Francis, of Middletown, he had several children, including Seth, Gov. Wetmore's grandfather. The latter, for many years, was a lawyer at St. Albans, Vt. His wife was Nancy, daughter of Gen. William Shepard, of Westfield, Mass., brigadier-general in the Continental army and representative in congress in 1797–1803. Their son, William Shepard, was born at St. Albans in 1801, and when still very young entered the employ of two of his uncles, named Wright, merchants of Providence, and in a short time was given the position of supercargo on one of their ships. Later he went into business for himself, at Valparaiso, Chili; in 1829 retired and returned to the United States; in 1833 formed at Canton, China, the great house of Wetmore & Co.; from 1837 to 1844, was a member of the firm of Wetmore & Cryder, of New York; in 1847 retired from business with a large fortune, and removed to Newport, where he built an elegant villa. He was an intimate friend of George Peabody, the banker, for whom his son was named. George P. Wetmore was graduated at Yale in 1867, and then studied at Columbia Law School, New York city. His life, from 1875 to 1883, was spent mainly in European travel, but during that period he lived in Newport; in 1880 was a presidential elector-at-large, and in 1881 was, by Gov. Littlefield, appointed to receive the delegates of the French republic, who, after attending the celebration of the surrender of the British at Yorktown, visited Rhode Island. His reception to Pres. Arthur on the occasion of the latter's visit to Newport in the summer of 1883 was a brilliant social event. In 1885 he was nominated for the governorship by the Republicans, and received at the election 12,563 votes, nearly 4,000 more than the Democratic candidate. In 1886 he was re-nominated by acclamation, and polled 14,340 votes against 9,944 cast for Amasa Sprague, Democrat. He was re-nominated in 1887, but dissatisfaction with their party leaders led a number of Republicans to vote the Democratic ticket, and Gov. Wetmore was defeated. He was married in New York, Dec. 22, 1869, to Edith M. Keteltas, one of a family whose residence in that city dates from 1692. They have several children.

Wetmore Crest

DAVIS, John William, thirty-fourth and thirty-seventh governor of Rhode Island (1887–88, 1890–91), was born at Rehoboth, Bristol co., Mass., March 7, 1826. His father, John Davis, 3d, of Rehoboth, a farmer, as were all his ancestors in this country, held many places of public trust by election of his fellow-citizens and by court appointment in the settlement of estates in bankruptcy and probate. His mother was Nancy, daughter of William Davis, of Rehoboth, but not of the same family as his father. On the paternal side he is descended from James Davis, of Marlboro, Wiltshire, England, who about 1630 settled at Newbury, Mass., and in 1640 became one of the founders of Haverhill; on the maternal side he descends from John Davis, of London, who emigrated to Rhode Island in 1679, settling in Newport. His paternal grandfather, John Davis, 2d, then a lad of fifteen, assisted an uncle, Capt. Joseph Barny, in the quartermaster's department of Gen. Sullivan's army, beleaguering the British on Long Island. His father's maternal grandfather, Stephen Bullock, was captain of a company in Sullivan's army at the battle of Long Island. Subsequently he represented Rehoboth in the general court; in 1797–99 represented his district in the U. S. congress, and in 1803–05 was a member of the governor's council of Massachusetts. William Davis, of Newport, Gov. Davis' maternal grandfather, was forced to flee from Newport when the British took possession, and taking refuge in Rehoboth, he was there married to a daughter of Capt. Peleg Peck, of Swansea, who was in active service in the revolutionary army in 1776–82. Gov. Davis was educated in the public schools of Rehoboth and in a private school in Pawtucket, R. I. Being the eldest son, he was, at an early age, charged with the care of the sheep and cattle on his father's farm, later aiding in planting and harvesting and in marketing the produce of the fields. From 1844 to 1850 he was engaged in the business of mechanical masonry, teaching public schools in the winter time. The winter of 1847 was spent in Charleston, S. C., and that of 1849 in New Orleans, La. In 1850 he became a dealer in grain in Providence, and was thus engaged until 1890. He then occupied himself with the care of his own estate and with that of others committed to his charge. In 1877 he took up his residence in Pawtucket. Gov. Davis has always been a Democrat, and as such was elected a member (his first public office) of the Pawtucket town council, and its president in 1882 and 1885. He was appointed by his party an alternate delegate from Rhode Island to the national Democratic convention at Chicago in 1884, and took an active part in the nomination of Mr. Cleveland. He was chosen a state senator by the town and city of Pawtucket in 1885, 1886 and 1893, and was appointed by Pres. Cleveland appraiser of foreign merchandise for the Providence U. S. customs district in 1886. He was elected governor of the state in 1887 and in 1890; having been for the last five years the Democratic nominee for that office, and receiving at each election, except the second, the majority vote, and in each canvass a larger vote than had ever before been polled for any candidate for the office in Rhode Island. Owing to the peculiar requirement in the state of a majority of all the votes cast to elect (otherwise the choice to be made by the general assembly), he lost the third and fifth elections, the assembly choosing the minority candidate in his stead. In 1897 he served as mayor of Pawtucket. During the civil war Gov. Davis was enrolled in the infantry, and later served in the Providence horse guards. While living in Providence he was a member of the Franklin Lyceum, and was active in the affairs of the Matheusen Street Methodist Episcopal Church. He was married in 1855 to Lydia W. Kenyon, who died in 1859; again, in 1862, to Emily P. Goffe, and for the third time, in 1895, to Marietta P. Pearse. He has two daughters by his second wife.

TAFT, Royal Chapin, thirty-fifth governor of Rhode Island (1888–89), was born at Northbridge, Worcester co., Mass., Feb. 14, 1823, son of Orsinus and Margaret (Smith) Taft. He descends through seven generations from Robert Taft, a native of Scotland, who was one of the first settlers of Mendon, Mass., in 1680, being a selectman in the following year. His grandfather, Jacob Taft, served in the revolutionary war as a private in Capt. Joseph Chapin's Uxbridge company at the battle of Lexington; as sergeant in Col. Joseph Read's regiment at the battle of Bunker Hill. He was educated in the public schools of Uxbridge, Mass., and at Worcester Academy, and then engaged in the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods in the employ of Royal Chapin, of Providence, R. I. At the end of five years (1849) he was admitted a partner with Mr. Chapin, under the style of Royal Chapin & Co.; but in 1851 he formed an association in the same line of business with Standish Bradford, of Pawtucket. The firm thus formed continued until 1885, under the successive styles of Bradford & Taft; Bradford, Taft & Co., and Taft, Weeden & Co. After three years of virtual retirement from active business, he purchased a considerable interest in the Coventry Co., cotton manufacturers. In addition to this interest, he is treasurer of the Bernon mills of Georgiaville, R. I., and president of the Quinnebaug Co., of Brooklyn, Conn. He was a member of the city council of Providence in 1855–56, and represented the city in the state legislature in 1880–84. At the Centennial exposition in Philadelphia in 1876 he served as a commissioner from Rhode Island. He was elected governor, on the Republican ticket, April 4, 1888, and served for one year, declining renomination on acccount of the pressure of his private business. He is president of the Merchants' National Bank of Providence; is vice-president of the Providence Institution for Savings; is president of the Rhode Island Hospital; is president of the Boston and Providence railroad, and is a director of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad. He was lieutenant and captain in the Rhode Island horse guards for several years. He was married, Oct. 31, 1850, to Mary Frances, daughter of Dr. George B. Aimington, of Pittsford, Vt. They have two daughters and two sons.

LADD, Herbert Warren, thirty-sixth and thirty-eighth governor of Rhode Island (1889–90, 1891–92), was born in New Bedford, Mass., Oct. 15, 1843, son of Warren and Lucy Ladd. He was graduated at the high school of his native town in 1860 and entered the wholesale dry-goods house of Tucker & Taber, where he remained until July, 1861. Then obtaining a long-desired position on the staff of the New Bedford "Mercury," he soon became a valued assistant, both in the business department and as a reporter, and going to the field of war in 1862 with the 43d and 44th Massachusetts regiments, he sent back an account of their first engagement, which was published in the Boston "Journal," before the New York press learned of the battle. The first Sunday newspaper ever published in New England, outside of Boston, was an extra "Mercury," issued by young Ladd to announce the battle of Fredericksburg. His letters while he was in the army were admirable examples of what such communications should be, and journalism was deprived of one of its ablest exponents when business claimed him. In 1864 he entered the dry-goods house of White, Brown & Co. in Boston, but seven years later removed to Providence, and with a Mr. Davis, of Boston, formed the firm of Ladd & Davis, establishing a large dry-goods house on Westminster street. The firm name, after undergoing several changes, became merged into the corporate title of the H. W. Ladd Co., of which Gov. Ladd is president. He distinguished himself by his public spirit on becoming a citizen of Providence; founded the Commercial Club; became vice-president of the board of trade; president of the Rhode Island Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; aided in obtaining better terminal railway facilities, and has ever shown a great interest in the militia of the state. He was one of the organizers of the Providence Congregational Club, and is a member of the Press Club, and the Hope, Squantum and Pomham clubs. From the first he has been a generous patron of Brown University, and among his gifts was an astronomical observatory, erected in 1891, in the eastern part of the city, which has given opportunity for advanced study leading to post-graduate degrees. In 1889 he was the Republican

candidate for governor. A few days before the Republican state convention met, the general assembly with the aid of Republican votes passed a resolution proposing to rescind the prohibitory amendment of 1886. As this showed a change of policy on the part of the Republicans, the resolution was strongly opposed by those of them who believed that prohibition had not had a sufficient trial, and they joined with other supporters of the amendment in forming a law-enforcement party, nominating James H. Chace. The latter received 3,597 votes; Ladd, 16,870; John W. Davis, Democrat, 21,289, and Harrison H. Richardson, Prohibitionist, 1,346. There being no choice by the people, the general assembly in grand committee voted, and placed Mr. Ladd in the chair. In his inaugural address, he urged the erection of a new state house, and was appointed by the assembly one of the commissioners to consider plans and recommend a site for it. The prohibitory amendment having been repealed, and a high license law enacted, the Republicans who left their party on that account, with others, formed a Union Reform party in 1890, and nominated Arnold B. Chace. Gov. Ladd was re-nominated, and polled 18,988 votes, against 20,548 for ex-Gov. Davis, Democrat. The Union Reform and Prohibition candidates polled 752 and 1,820 votes respectively, and the choice again devolved upon the general assembly, which elected ex-Gov. Davis. In 1891 ex-Gov. Ladd and ex-Gov. Davis were again rivals, the former receiving 20,995 votes and the latter 22,249, the general assembly deciding the issue, and seating Ladd. Gov. Ladd's administrations were acceptable to the people, and were brilliant socially, the chief events being dinners given at Newport to Pres. Harrison and ex-Pres. Cleveland. Gov. Ladd was married in Providence, May 25, 1870, to Emma, daughter of Caleb G. Burrows, a prominent merchant. She died in 1889.

BROWN, Daniel Russell, thirty-ninth governor of Rhode Island (1892–95), was born at Bolton, Tolland co., Conn., March 28, 1848, son of Arba Harrison and Harriet M. (Darb) Brown. His father was a thrifty farmer, and to add that he was an abolitionist is equivalent to saying that he possessed moral as well as physical courage. Russell Brown left the farm at an early age, having shown a decided aptitude for study, to enter an academy at Manchester. He continued his studies in Hartford, and then entered the employ of a hardware merchant in Rockville, Conn., whence he returned to Hartford two years later to become head salesman in a similar establishment. Within three months he formed a partnership with William Butler & Son, the style becoming Butler, Brown & Co., and in 1877 the firm of Brown Brothers & Co., as it then became, was the largest establishment of the kind in the United States. As soon as he became a citizen of Providence (1870) he began to take an intelligent and active interest in municipal and state affairs, but never allowed his enthusiasm in politics to injure his commercial relations. In 1880 he was elected to the common council, and served for four years. The Republicans nominated him for mayor in 1886, but he declined, two years later accepting the office of presidential elector. In 1892 he was elected governor, receiving 27,461 votes, and John W. Davis, Democrat, 25,433. The total vote was 54,679, the largest ever cast in the state. In 1893 he was again a candidate; David S. Barker, Jr., being the nominee of the Democrats, and Henry B. Metcalf, of the Prohibitionists. The votes for the respective candidates were 22,015, 21,830 and 3,265, and there being no choice by the people, the matter devolved upon the general assembly, and Gov. Brown was elected. At the opening of the spring session the Democrats had control of the house, and proceeded to unseat a holdover Republican member on the ground that certain votes cast for his rival at the election had been erroneously rejected, and another holdover on the ground of his election to the senate. Having gained a majority of the grand committee they invited the senate to join them in canvassing the returns of the election in April, and in declaring the result. This the senate declined to do, alleging that the house had acted illegally, and carried a resolution of adjournment until January, 1894. The house laid this resolution on the table, whereupon the senate informed the governor that a difference existed between the two houses as to the date of adjournment, and Gov. Brown adjourned the general assembly until Jan. 30th. The house refused to recognize the order, claiming that the senate could not adjourn for a longer period than two days until it had joined the house in grand committee for the purpose of counting and declaring the votes cast, and that the governor could not legally adjourn the assembly until the grand committee had acted. The state supreme court upheld Gov. Brown. A special election was held in November to decide on an amendment to the constitution, making election to the governorship depend upon a plurality vote, and on Dec. 4th, Gov. Brown announced its adoption by an overwhelming vote. At the January, 1894, session of the assembly, the house of representatives declared that Gov. Brown was not elected in 1893, but invited him together with the senate to meet it in grand committee, and canvass the votes cast the year previous. The senate, as before, refused, and the house declared that as this refusal was a violation of the constitution, and as certain ballots had been illegally thrown out, as claimed, the senate was in rebellion, the Republican officials were usurpers, and that a Republican form of government did not exist in the state. The Democrats, at their state convention in 1894, charged that the U. S. senatorship had been bought "in combination with an ambitious man, who having once been elected governor, has perpetuated himself in office for a year beyond the time for which he was chosen, by lawless defiance of the courts and laws, and now seeks further lease of power." The vote that year was the largest ever cast in Rhode Island. Gov. Brown polled 29,179 votes, and David S. Barker, Jr., Democrat, 22,924, the former's plurality being 6,255. Gov. Brown is a member of the Beneficent Congregational Church in Providence; of the Young Men's Christian Association, and of over thirty other benevolent, literary and social organizations. He was married at Providence, Oct. 14, 1874, to Isabel, daughter of Milton and Mary (Guild) Barrows. They have three children.

D. Russell Brown

LIPPITT, Charles Warren, fortieth governor of Rhode Island (1895–97), was born in Providence, R. I., Oct. 8, 1846, eldest son of Henry and Mary Ann (Balch) Lippitt, grandson of Warren and Eliza (Seamans) Lippitt. He is a lineal descendant of John Lippitt, a land-holder in the Providence Plantations in 1638; in the ninth generation from Roger Williams, the founder of Rhode Island; in the seventh generation from John Cushing, judge of the superior court of judicature of Massachusetts (1728–37), and in the tenth generation from Samuel Gorton, founder of Warwick, R. I. After his graduation at Brown University, in 1865, he pursued a post-graduate course with private tutors in Providence and at Cambridge, and afterwards traveled extensively in America and in Europe. In 1869 he commenced business in his father's office in connection with the Social Manufacturing Co., the Lippitt Woolen Co. and the Silver Spring Bleaching and Dyeing Co. In 1871 he was elected treasurer of the Silver Spring Bleaching and Dyeing Co., and still holds that position. He was elected president of the Franklin Lyceum in 1875–76. During the term of Henry Lippitt, his father, as governor of Rhode Island (1875–77), he served as colonel and chief of his personal staff. For a number of years he was a member of the executive committee of the Providence board of trade; in 1878, 1879, 1880 was elected first vice-president, and in 1881–82 president. In 1880 he was elected vice-president of the National board of trade. During 1878–84 he served three years as secretary, two years as vice-president and one year as president of the Providence Commercial Club, declining a re-election as president. In 1880 he was elected president of the Garfield and Arthur Republican Club of the second ward, Providence. After the death of his father, in 1891, he was elected president of the Social Manufacturing Co., which office he has since held. He also succeeded his father, in 1891, as a director of the Rhode Island National Bank of Providence. In 1895 he was elected vice-president, and in 1896 president, of the bank, which position he now holds. His entire business life has been passed in connection with manufacturing enterprises conducted within the state of Rhode Island. In 1894 he was chairman of the Rhode Island Republican state convention. At various times he has served as chairman of Republican city and congressional conventions, and has always been identified with the Republican party. In 1895 and 1896 he was elected governor of the state of Rhode Island. At the Republican national convention in 1896 he was a candidate for the position of vice-president, receiving the unanimous support of his state delegation for the position. Gov. Lippitt, on the 4th of July, 1895, delivered the oration before the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati, of which he is a member. In February, 1896, by invitation of the Union League Club of Brooklyn, N. Y., he delivered the principal address at the meeting on the anniversary of Lincoln's birth. In May, 1896, he delivered an address upon the tariff before the Republican Club of New York city, which was afterwards printed and circulated as a campaign document in the national election of that year. In 1896, by invitation of the city of Cleveland, O., he delivered the oration on Perry's victory day, Sept. 10th of that year, at the centennial celebration of Cleveland. At the request of the national Republican committee, Gov. Lippitt delivered a number of addresses in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania in support of Pres. McKinley, and closed the campaign in Philadelphia before a large and enthusiastic audience. In 1897 he was elected president of the Brown University Alumni Association of Providence, and in 1898 the president of the National Association of the Finishers of Cotton Fabrics. He was married in Providence, February, 1886, to Margaret Barbara, daughter of Alexander and Charlotte Barbara (Ormsbee) Farnum, and has had six children.

DYER, Elisha, forty-first governor of Rhode Island (1897–), was born in Providence, R. I., Nov. 29, 1839, son of Hon. Elisha and Anna Jones (Hoppin) Dyer. His father was governor of the state in 1857–59. He entered Brown University in 1858, but two years later went to Germany for a course at the School of Mines, Freiburg, Saxony, and at the University of Giessen, where he was graduated the same year with the degree of Ph.D. He returned to Providence in the autumn of 1860. In 1856–58 he was connected with the 1st light infantry company, state militia, as a private; in April, 1858, being commissioned colonel and aide-de-camp on his father's staff. He was one of the first in the state to enlist when Pres. Lincoln called for three months' volunteers, and as fourth sergeant of Capt. Tompkins' battery of Rhode Island light artillery, started for Washington. On April 18, 1861, while in charge of unloading the battery at Easton, Pa., he was injured, and a few days later was overcome with heat, and was discharged on surgeon's certificate. He never fully recovered. In 1862 he was re-elected lieutenant of the marine artillery, one of the oldest military organizations, having held that position before entering the army. In May of that year the battery re-enlisted, and Lieut. Dyer desired to accompany it, but was rejected on the ground of physical disability. He was, however, appointed major by Gov. Sprague, and detailed to aid in recruiting and drilling men for the battery. On Sept. 28, 1861, he was commissioned lieutenant and commissary, Providence marine corps of artillery, and served until June 7, 1862, being then commissioned major by Gov. Sprague to fill a temporary vacancy. In 1863–66 he was colonel and aide-de-camp on the staff of Gov. James Y. Smith. In 1867 the marine artillery company was reorganized, and he entered the ranks as corporal. Two years later he was elected lieutenant-colonel, commanding the company, but in 1871 resigned. In 1872–74 he was again commander. In 1875, under a new militia law, the artillery of Rhode Island was consolidated, and he became commander of the battalion. In 1875–78 he was a member of the board of examiners of the state militia. In 1882–95 he was adjutant-general of the state, with the rank of brigadier-general. Being relieved from active duty at his own request, he was retired with the rank of brigadier-general. As adjutant-general he made many changes and improvements in the equipment of the military organizations; organized the present machine-gun battery and the naval battalion; by direction of the general assembly, corrected and completed the war records of the state, and served as the first secretary of the state board of soldiers' relief, and subsequently as a member of the board. In 1877 he was elected to the state senate from North Kingston, and served on the judiciary committee and as chairman of the committee on militia. In 1878 he was appointed by a convention of militia officers one of a commission to report a new militia law to the general assembly. In 1877 Gov. Van Zandt appointed him a member of the joint select committee on the reception of Pres. Hayes and his cabinet. In 1878–83 he was a member of the state board of health for Washington county, in which North Kingston, one of his places of residence, is situated. In 1880–81 he was a representative to the general assembly from the fourth ward of Providence. In 1888–97 he was a member of the school committee of Providence. In 1890–92 he served on the board of aldermen. For several years he was a member of the financial committee of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry. Since 1870 he has been a director of the Union Bank and of the Union Savings Bank of Providence. He was elected governor on the Republican ticket in 1897, 1898 and 1899, on the second occasion polling the largest plurality ever given any candidate for the office. He is a chemist by profession, and has applied his knowledge in various branches of manufacture, in

Elisha Dyer

which from time to time he has been engaged. Gov. Dyer is a member of St. John's Lodge, F. and A. M.; Royal Arch Chapter; St. John's Commandery; Aleppo Temple of the Mystic Shrine, and of the Ancient Scottish Rite. He is a comrade of Rodman Post, G. A. R.; of A. E. Burnside Camp, of Sons of Veterans, and the Massachusetts Commandery, Loyal Legion. He is a member of the Hope and Squantum clubs, Providence Athletic Association, and of the University Club, New York city. Gov. Dyer was married in Providence, Nov. 26, 1861, to Nancy Anthony, daughter of William and Mary B. (Anthony) Viall. They have three sons: Elisha, Jr., of New York; George R., major of the 12th New York volunteers in the Spanish-American war, serving throughout the entire campaign in Cuba, and Hezekiah Anthony, an artist of Providence.

NEILL, Edward Duffield, clergyman and educator, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 9, 1823, son of Henry and Martha R. (Duffield) Neill. After passing through the sophomore class of the University of Pennsylvania, he entered Amherst College, where he was graduated in 1842. He spent one year at Andover Theological Seminary, and completed his theological studies under the supervision of Rev. Albert Barnes and Dr. Thomas Brainerd, of Philadelphia, being licensed to preach in 1847 by the presbytery of Galena, and ordained in the spring of 1848. He first preached to the lead miners at a hamlet near Galena, Ill., but having learned that a new territory was to be formed north of Iowa, he proffered his services for that field, and on April 23, 1849, arrived at the then struggling settlement of St. Paul, Minn. He held services first in the school-house, and during the following summer in the one hotel of the town, the Central House, which was also used as a temporary capital. By September the first Protestant church building in St. Paul was completed by Dr. Neill, and in November he organized the First Presbyterian Church. By request, he delivered the first annual address on Jan. 1, 1850, before the Minnesota Historical Society, of which he was subsequently secretary for about ten years and contributor of numerous articles to the five printed volumes of its historical collections. During 1851-53 Dr. Neill was first territorial superintendent of instruction, and, by his efforts, in February, 1853, a charter was obtained for the Baldwin School. Later he occupied several months in developing its boys' department, now known as the preparatory department of Macalester College. In 1854 he resigned his position as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, but continued his ministrations for a part of the next year, then becoming minister-at-large for the city, with the object of advancing the general interests of Christianity. On Dec. 24, 1855, he organized the House of Hope of the Presbyterian church, and continued its pastor until 1860. He prepared some of the most important sections of the city board of education charter which was passed by the legislature in 1856; was elected an inspector from the ward in which he lived, and later made secretary, a position which he held for several years. After Minnesota's admission to statehood, in 1858, Dr. Neill was elected chancellor of the state university. Finding it embarrassed by a heavy debt, he prepared a communication to congress asking for an additional grant of land, which, after several years, was obtained. He also secured the passage of a charter by the legislature of 1860, providing for the selection of five regents by the governor. By a bill passed in the same year, the chancellor of the university was made ex-officio superintendent of public instruction, and the double office was at once conferred upon Dr. Neill. Early in 1861 he endeavored to create a department of applied science, in the hope that its expenses might be met by private subscription. By his encouragement, David B. Reid, M.D., an eminent chemist, who had been president of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, delivered the first course of scientific lectures, which, however, were interrupted by the outbreak of the civil war. As state superintendent, in 1860 Dr. Neill cordially coöperated with Dr. J. D. Ford and others in establishing the first normal school at Winona. In April, 1861, he enlisted as chaplain of the 1st Minnesota regiment, and after the army of the Potomac rested at Harrison's Landing on the St. James river, Dr. Neill was appointed hospital chaplain, and was assigned to South Street Military Hospital, Philadelphia. He resigned the chaplaincy in January, 1864, and next month was appointed to arrange the correspondence of Pres. Lincoln, and, as his secretary, to sign land patents. He remained on duty at the president's house after his assassination. When Pres. Grant was inaugurated he was nominated consul at Dublin and its dependencies, and confirmed by the senate, but after about two years he resigned, and returned to Minnesota with the determination of building up a college for young men upon a broad Christian basis. A large vacant stone edifice, built for a hotel, and owned by the late Charles Macalester, of Philadelphia, he leased for $100 monthly, and began to develop his plans to reorganize the College of St. Paul, founded in 1854. The result was Macalester College. Before Mr. Macalester's death, after correspondence with Dr. Neill, a codicil to his will was arranged, by which the building, upon certain conditions, should become the property of trustees, appointed by Dr. Neill, to carry out the plan of a Christian, but not a sectarian, institution. After a few years, the enterprise being sufficiently established, Dr. Neill resigned the presidency, to take effect as soon as $30,000 were raised toward the endowment of the president's chair. It was not until 1884 that a successor was chosen, however, and then, by agreement with the trustees, before retiring from the presidency, Dr. Neill remained in the faculty as senior professor in history, literature and political economy, also college librarian. In the hope that in years to come the Reformed Episcopal church would be a home for many who preferred a liturgy in public worship, Dr. Neill in 1874 united with the few under Bishop Cummins, who organized a church protesting against the growing sacerdotalism and sacramentarianism in the Protestant Episcopal church. For a number of years he was pastor of Calvary Reformed Episcopal Church, St. Paul, but before his death returned to the Presbyterian fold. Dr. Neill was the author of many magazine and review articles and several books, which are much valued by advanced historical students: "A History of Minnesota" (1858); "Terra Mariæ; or, Threads of Maryland Colonial History" (1867); "Virginian Company of London" (1868); "English Colonization of America" (1871); "Founders of Maryland" (1876); "Virginia Vetusta, the Colony Under James I." (1885); "Virginia Carolorum" (1886), and "Concise History of Minnesota" (1887). The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Lafayette College. He was married, in October, 1847, to Nancy, daughter of Richard Hall, of Worcester county, Md. They had five children. Dr. Neill died in St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 26, 1893.

Edw. D. Neill

MUNKITTRICK, Richard Kendall, author, was born in Manchester, England, March 5, 1853, son of Richard and Augusta (Thorburn) Munkittrick. His father was Irish and his mother an American of Scotch parentage. While still an infant he removed to America with his parents, and was educated in private and public schools. His taste for poetry and literature was early developed, and in 1875, after trying several uncongenial occupations, he determined to adopt the profession of a writer, to which he has since devoted himself with success and acceptance. Since 1877 he has contributed occasional verse to the leading magazines, writing in both serious and comic vein. He has issued several books: "Farming" (1891); "The Moon Prince" (1893); "The Acrobatic Muse," humorous verses (1897), and "The Slambangasee" (1898). Mr. Munkittrick has made gradual progress in the literary field, but his success is assured. He is one of the gentlest and most retiring of men, but his literary productions have attained recognition for their high order of merit. He was married, July 5, 1883, to Jeanne A., daughter of Malcolm and Mary (Grant) Turner.

VAUGHAN, Elbert Hunter, founder and first president of Soule College, Kansas (1894-), was born on a farm near Bristol, Tenn., Jan. 9, 1849, son of Kennolly Greene and Rachel Anderson (Butler) Vaughan. His father was a farmer and a son of Rev. John Vaughan, a Methodist minister, who was for twenty years sheriff of Grayson and Carroll counties, Va.; his mother was a daughter of Capt. William Butler, of Tennessee, distinguished in the war of 1812. The first of the family in America was his great-grandfather, John Vaughan, of an English family closely related to Cardinal Vaughan, and he settled in Virginia toward the end of the eighteenth century. Elbert H. Vaughan was an active and industrious boy, but when nine years of age a protracted over-exertion brought on hemorrhage of the lungs and spinal trouble, so that for years he could not walk without crutches, and was very delicate. In spite of this he was obliged to assist in the farm work, his father being very poor, until having almost unaided acquired a rudimentary education, he was able, by teaching in a country school, to pay a man to take his place on the farm. By this time, although still delicate, he had somewhat improved in health. In 1870 he walked 100 miles to college; obtained employment with a farmer to pay for his board; entered King's College, and afterwards the East Tennessee Wesleyan University. He was graduated there in 1875; at Drew Theological Seminary in 1878, and later in post-graduate university work, receiving successively the degrees of A.B., A.M., B.D., Ph.D. and D.D. While studying he also engaged in teaching, preaching and other employments to earn his expenses. He was afterwards nine years in the Virginia conference, holding the office of secretary for seven years, and after filling pastorates at Hillsborough, Manassas and Norfolk, was for four years presiding elder on the Roanoke district; while there he established Roanoke Seminary, and left it out of debt. At the same time he repaired old churches and built new ones, until the value of church property in the district was increased sixty-five per cent., and clear of debt. Removing to the state of Kansas in 1887, he was pastor of Trinity Church at Winfield for three years; was afterwards vice-president of the Southwest Kansas College in that city, and in 1893 removed to Dodge City to take charge of the First Methodist Episcopal Church. As at that time there was no institution for higher education in a territory 400 miles square, of which Dodge City was the centre, Mr. Vaughan made strenuous efforts to establish one. Through his instrumentality, Hon. Asa T. Soule, a prominent Presbyterian layman of Rochester, N. Y., donated $52,000 to purchase a campus of forty acres and erect suitable buildings. He further promised to endow the institution suitably, but his untimely death in 1895 left it literally penniless. Soule College was opened in September, 1895, with Dr. Vaughan as first president. He served the first three years without salary, and in addition made large contributions to its support. As a result of his efforts the institution is free from debt, and is rapidly advancing to prominence among the Methodist colleges of the Southwest. It has an able faculty; offers courses in classics, science and philosophy, and is attended not only by natives of Kansas, but students from other states, and from foreign countries. Dr. Vaughan has also been partially instrumental in establishing a Methodist seminary at Nagasaki, Japan, and aided in establishing the Grant Memorial University at Chattanooga, Tenn. He was a delegate to the general conference of the M. E. church in 1884, and was appointed by the board of bishops a delegate to the centennial conference, Baltimore, Md., in 1886. He was married, Aug. 15, 1883, to Emma Virginia, daughter of John and Mildred Blanche (Lee) Tennyson, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Her father was a near relative of Lord Tennyson, and her mother, a niece of Gen. Robert E. Lee. She is secretary of the college, head of the music department, and an efficient helper in conducting the institution.

E. H. Vaughan

ROSECRANS, Sylvester Horton, first R. C. bishop of Columbus, O. (1868-78), was born at Homer, Licking co., O., Feb. 5, 1827, son of Crandall and Johanna Rosecrans. The family, of Dutch origin, emigrated to this country from Amsterdam, and settled in Pennsylvania, near Wilkes-Barre. The name was originally spelled Rosenkrantz. The parents of Sylvester Horton were Methodists, and came to Ohio from Pennsylvania, where he was sent to Kenyon College. While at this institution, his brother, who was at West Point, became a convert to the Catholic religion, and wrote to Sylvester to this effect, giving the reasons for his conversion. He followed the train of thought thus suggested, and the result was that he also became converted. He was received into the Catholic church in 1845, and left Kenyon, and entered St. John's College, Fordham, where, in 1846, he was graduated with distinction. Mr. Rosecrans decided to become a priest, and was sent by Bishop Purcell to the College of the Propaganda, Rome, for his theological studies. He stood high in the college, and won the honors of the institution, a doctor's cap. In 1852 he was ordained a priest at Rome, and after traveling through Europe returned to his native country to devote himself to the missions in Ohio. Dr. Rosecrans was first stationed at St. Thomas' Church, Cincinnati, and afterwards made one of the assistant priests at the cathedral, and also filled a chair in the theological seminary. In 1859 Archbishop Purcell opened a college in connection with the seminary, of which he appointed Dr. Rosecrans president. He remained in this position until the outbreak of the civil war, when the college was closed. Dr. Rosecrans was appointed coadjutor to Archbishop Purcell in 1862, and was consecrated in the Cincinnati cathedral by that prelate, Aug. 15th, under title of bishop of Pompeiopolis and auxiliary of Cincinnati. For the subsequent six years he assisted Archbishop Purcell, and on March 3, 1868, was appointed first bishop of Columbus, O. This diocese then comprised the territory of Ohio south of 40° 4′, and lying between the Ohio and Scioto rivers, as well as the counties of Franklin, Delaware and Morrow. There were forty churches and forty priests in the diocese, and about 40,000 Catholics. Bishop Rosecrans at once assumed administration of his see, and took active measures for promoting the affairs of the diocese. He built new churches, established schools, and greatly augmented the number of his clergy. In 1871 he erected St. Aloysius' Seminary for young men. He never ceased to perform the work of a parish priest, visited the schools frequently, was confessor for the Sisters of the Good Shepherd and the Sacred Heart, and believed the proper place of a bishop was in his see, laboring for the welfare of his flock, and, as Bishop Foley said of him, "he loved his diocese, and was seldom heard of as absent from it." His biographer says of him: "No inconvenience, no trouble, no suffering, no illness that could be overcome was ever allowed to interfere with his daily work or disarrange any appointment. Punctuality and exactness in the work of the ministry were distinguished traits of his whole career. He was a manly example of the frank, open, fair and just character of the American citizen." Bishop Rosecrans was twice elected president of the Alumni Association of St. John's College, Fordham, and in 1874 delivered the first annual address. His crowning work was the building of St. Joseph's Cathedral, at a cost of $220,000. He received some censure for the means adopted to raise funds for its erection, and had he lived to take his seat in the third plenary council of Baltimore, he would doubtless have united with his colleagues in enacting the decree which now condemns such methods of procuring money. On Oct. 20, 1878, the cathedral was dedicated with much solemnity, a large number of prelates from a distance taking part in the ceremonies. Bishop Rosecrans had been unwell for some time, but was unremitting in his labors, and on the afternoon of the day the cathedral was dedicated, as the congregation was assembling for vespers, he was seized with a hemorrhage from the lungs, and died in a few hours. His death occurred at Columbus, O., Oct. 20, 1878.

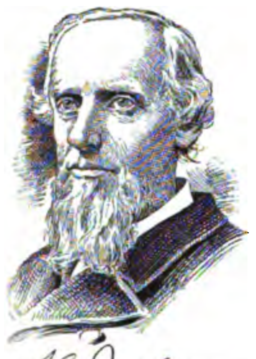
S. H. Rosecrans

WATTERSON, John Ambrose, second R. C. bishop of Columbus, O. (1880-99); was born at Bairdstown, Pa., May 27, 1844, son of John Sylvester and Sarah Salome (McAfee) Watterson. His paternal ancestors came from the Isle of Man in 1762; they were Episcopalian in faith. His great-grandfather, John Watterson, settled near Abbotstown, Pa., where he was married to Catherine Spes, a Presbyterian. They had one son, John, born in 1774, who by their death from yellow fever was left an orphan at seven years of age. Being taken in charge by a Catholic family named Eck, he was brought up by them in that faith, and was married to one of the daughters. The bishop's ancestors were pioneers of Catholicity in western Pennsylvania, and his father's house in Blairsville was the stopping place for missionaries. So famed was this house for its hospitality to the clergy that it was humorously known in the vicinity as "The Priests' Hotel." He conceived his first desire to be a priest while listening to the experiences of these hard-worked missionaries, and this ambition was further strengthened by the interest and influence of Father Jacob A. Stillinger, pastor of the Church of Saints Simon and Jude, and director of the parochial school in Blairsville, where John received his early education. His mother, one of those strong, earnest, self-sacrificing women, had great influence on her son's life. After four years' study, under the Benedictines at St. Vincent's College, he entered Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md., at the age of seventeen, and was graduated in 1865 with highest honors and with the degree of B.A. After his ordination by Rt. Rev. Michael Domenec, Bishop of Pittsburg, in St. Vincent's Abbey, Aug. 8, 1868, he accepted a professorship at Mount St. Mary's College. Here in time he became pastor of the parish church, vice-president of the college, and after the resignation of Rev. John McCloskey, in 1878, he was unanimously chosen its president. In 1879 he received the degree of D.D. from the faculty of Georgetown College. During these years Dr. Watterson was known over the country as a scholar and an orator. In March, 1880, he was appointed bishop of Columbus, and was consecrated in that city Aug. 8, 1880. His affability and ready courtesy made him a favorite with his people, and in 1893, at the silver jubilee of his ordination, the citizens of Columbus, irrespective of creed, tendered him a banquet, at which Gov. McKinley was present and delivered an address. The bishop was a strenuous opponent of the liquor traffic, and his advanced position and famous edict in 1894 "withdrawing his approbation from every Catholic society, or branch, or division thereof, in the diocese that has a liquor dealer or saloon-keeper at its head, or anywhere among its officers, and suspending every such society itself from the rank and privileges as a Catholic society until it ceases to be so officered," and also commanding his priests "if there are saloon-keepers in your parish who call themselves Catholics and yet carry on their business in a forbidden or disedifying way, or sell on Sunday either openly or under any sort of guise or disguise, in violation of civil law, and to the hurt of order and religion and the scandal of any part of the community, you will refuse them absolution unless they promise to cease offending," were strongly commended by the right-thinking people of the entire country. This decree was promptly appealed from to Monsignor Satolli, the papal ablegate, but the bishop was immediately sustained, and always insisted upon the enforcement of the decision. Bishop Watterson took great interest in all educational movements. His force of character, his great ability and learning, and his distinguished appear-

John A. Watterson

ance and episcopal bearing were everywhere recognized, won him hosts of friends among members of all denominations and made him a power and a leader. He died in Columbus, O., April 17, 1899.

DOLBEAR, Amos Emerson, physicist, teacher and inventor, was born in Norwich, Conn., Nov. 10, 1837, son of Samuel and Eliza (Godfrey) Dolbear, the former a native of Hancock, Vt.; the latter a native of Newport, R. I. His father was a paper manufacturer in Norwich. Amos Emerson, of New Hampshire, a great-great-grandfather, was a leader in the wars with the Indians, and also served in the revolutionary war. The parents of Amos Dolbear died when he was a child, and he was brought up by distant friends on a farm in New Hampshire. At the age of sixteen he began work in a pistol factory in Worcester, Mass., and became expert in a short time. In 1855 he accompanied some acquaintances to the West, and settled in southwestern Missouri, where for four years he taught school. In 1859–62 he worked in Mason's locomotive works, Taunton, Mass., where he finished his apprenticeship; in 1862–63 taught school at Milford, N. H.; in 1866 was graduated at Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, O., and received from that institution, in 1869, the degree of A.M. He then took a course in mining engineering at Michigan University, receiving the degrees of A.M. and M.E. in 1867; the degree of Ph.D. in 1883. In 1867–68 he was assistant professor of natural history at Kentucky University; in 1868–74 was professor of physical science at Bethany College, West Virginia. In 1874 he became professor of physics and astronomy at Tufts College, Massachusetts, and still (1899) holds that position. In 1853 he invented the string telephone, and in 1864 the electric writing telegraph, which was improved in 1879. The latter was described in the "New England Journal of Education" and the "Journal of the Telegraph" in 1880. The model was left at the Western Union office in New York city; was judged to have no commercial value, and was destroyed there soon after. Gray's telautograph is a modification of this invention. A modification of this, for talking, was invented in 1864, and was called a "talking machine," but the model was lost and the scheme forgotten until 1876, when he revived it and made an instrument which in principle was the same as what is now called the Bell telephone. The model, completed in September, consisted of a straight bar permanent magnet, with a vibrating armature of thin iron to talk against and to listen to. It did not depend upon a battery for either transmitting or receiving speech. Bell's telephone, exhibited at Philadelphia in July, 1876, employed an electro-magnet and required a battery, which he continued to use until the following winter. On Jan. 30, 1877, a patent for the permanent magnet telephone was issued to Bell, whereupon Prof. Dolbear, although he had never patented his device, contended that the invention was his, and appealed to the Western Union Telegraph Co., which adopted his claim, had a patent application drawn for it, and with some other inventions began to do work in New York. This made it needful for the Bell Co. to combine with the Western Union. Prof. Dolbear's claim was never adjudicated, but the Western Union paid him for the invention. He then invented the static telephone (1879), radically different from the other in structure and principle. The electrical conditions for working one were inoperative in the other; the only similarity was that they both employed electricity. An injunction was issued by the Bell Co., and the case dragged in the courts for six years, when the supreme court decided that Bell had not patented a device, but a new principle —the electric transmission of speech—and that Prof. Dolbear was an infringer. On one occasion, while working with the static telephone, he found that he was not connected with the transmitter wire, yet could hear as distinctly as though with the usual connections. He found he could hear fifty feet away, though insulated as perfectly as possible. This was followed by the invention of a special receiver without means for connecting to any circuit; that is, without wires in the ordinary sense. The waves from the transmitting device, scattering in every direction, enabled as many persons to hear as could be provided with suitable receivers within the limits of the energy employed. The patent office refused his application for a patent for telegraphing without wires, made in 1882, on the ground that it was "contrary to science and would not work." Finally, in 1886, a patent was allowed. Meanwhile experiments were continued. The transmitter contained an induction coil and a Morse key in its primary circuit. The secondary of the induction coil had one terminal in the earth, the other in the air for discharge. The air wire was sometimes attached to a gilt paper kite flying four or five hundred feet high, and the receiver gave loud responses to the Morse signals anywhere in the range of several hundred feet. The idea in this work was that having two similar automatically acting induction coils at any assignable distance apart, each one provided with a Morse key, and permitting each coil to discharge its secondary into the earth and air, the one positive, the other negative, there would be an earth current between the two, and not elsewhere, the aerial wires and waves from them would enable one to hear at one coil the particular signals made at the other. Prof. Dolbear read a paper on "Telegraphy Without Wires" at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Montreal in 1882. His work in that year demonstrated the existence of electric waves in space, though the waves were long ones, $\frac{186000}{4000}$—46 miles, and this was six years before Herz did his work. Ever since 1882 Prof. Dolbear has taught his classes of these electric ether waves, and has used the expression "electric radiation." In 1882, also, Prof. Dolbear invented the air space cable, which decreases the static capacity of electric cables and increases the rate of telegraphic work in them. This is now in use in more than 100,000 miles of telephone lines, and is extensively manufactured in Europe as well as America. Among his other inventions are: a gyroscope worked by electricity (1861), which in 1866 was improved and made to demonstrate the rotation of the earth; a vacuum tank for maintaining a vacuum for immediate use in laboratories (1869); Lissajou's forks for enlarged projections of Lissajou's figures (1872); the opeidoscope, for showing forms of voice vibrations (1873); the magneto-telephone, substantially as we have it to-day (1876); the rotaphone, a new kind of telephone receiver (1878); the open coil ammeter (1879). The last is the same as that in common use to-day in electric light stations; but through improper drawing of the patent specifications, the invention passed from Prof. Dolbear's control. In 1888 he invented the acoustic mill, a device for producing rotations from sound vibrations. His chief publications are a set of "Chemical Tables" (1871); "Art of Projecting" (1877); "The Speaking Telephone" (1877); "Matter, Ether and Motion" (1892); "Modes of Motion" (1897); "Natural Philosophy," text-book (1897). He is a fellow of the American Association for the Ad-



A E Dolbear

vancement of Science and of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; member of the American Academy of Political Science, and has been president of the American Psychical Research Society. He received a silver medal in Paris in 1881 and a gold medal in London in 1882 for the static telephone. Prof. Dolbear is a member of the Twentieth Century Club of Boston. He was married at Milford, N. H., in August, 1869, to Alice J., daughter of Phineas B. and Janett (Needham) Hood.

HOGUN, James, patriot, was born in Ireland at an unknown date. He removed to Halifax county, N. C., some time in the first half of the eighteenth century; was a member of the Halifax county committee of safety in 1774, and represented that county in the provincial congresses at Halifax in April and November, 1776. His first appointment was as paymaster of the 3d regiment, Col. Sumner; but on Nov. 26, 1776, he was elected colonel of the 7th regiment, and marched north along with Col. James Armstrong, of the 8th regiment, reaching Pennsylvania in time to take part in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, September–October, 1777. In 1778 he again marched north with 600 nine-month Continentals, gathered from eleven counties and organized by him, and reaching Philadelphia in August, marched thence to Washington's headquarters at White Plains, N. Y.; his regiment was engaged in throwing up fortifications at West Point in November, 1778, while the other four North Carolina regiments, constituting the brigade under the temporary command of Col. Thomas Clark, were at Fredericksburg, N. Y., on the Connecticut line. Hogun was not only the senior officer of the North Carolina troops, but had won promotion by bravery and been made brigadier-general, Jan. 9, 1779. He remained in service during 1779, and when, in February, 1780, Charleston, S. C., was threatened, he passed south with the North Carolina brigade to aid in its defense. Gen. Lincoln surrendered Charleston on May 12, 1780, and of the 5,000 prisoners only 1,800 were regulars, most of them being members of Hogun's brigade. The militia were paroled, but the regulars, with Hogun at their head, were conveyed to Haddrell's Point, in the rear of Sullivan's Island, S. C., where they suffered the greatest privations, being forbidden the privilege of fishing to replenish their scanty stores, and even threatened with deportation to the West Indies. Of the 1,800 imprisoned with Hogun only 700 were finally paroled. Hogun was offered his parole, but he felt that his departure would be unjust to his men and afford the British an opportunity for recruiting among them. He fell a victim to his sense of duty, and fills an unknown grave. Gen. Hogun was married, Oct. 3, 1751, to Ruth Norfleet, of Halifax county, N. C., and had one son, Lemuel Hogun. He died in 1780.

DRYDEN, John Fairfield, insurance president, was born at Temple Mills, near Farmington, Me., Aug. 7, 1839, son of John and Elizabeth Butterfield (Jennings) Dryden, of sturdy New England stock. His paternal ancestors came from Northamptonshire, England, where family traditions traced connection with John Dryden, the famous poet. He was educated in the schools of Worcester, Mass., and entered Yale College in 1861, with a view to preparing himself for the profession of law, but during the closing year of his course, when it was expected that he would be graduated with high honors, his health broke down, and he was compelled to abandon study and seek rest and recuperation. Becoming interested in the subject of life insurance, he studied the matter thoroughly, and became convinced that the benefits of sound life insurance could be placed within reach of the wage-earning classes by issuing small policies with weekly or monthly payment of premiums, similar to those in England. He determined to take steps for a practical solution of the business in America, and formulated a plan and prepared a table of industrial rates that could be successfully operated and applied to American conditions. In 1873 he went to Newark, N. J., and there disclosed his plans to several business men, who became converted to his ideas. This was the turning point of his career. Together they procured the passage of an act by the New Jersey legislature, authorizing the formation of a company to transact business on Mr. Dryden's plan. Under this law a Friendly Society was organized, and for two years issued policies, which experimentally demonstrated the soundness and success of the principles. On Oct. 13, 1875, the Prudential Insurance Co. of America was organized, and to it were transferred all rights, titles and interests of the Friendly Society, together with whatever contracts and obligations existed on its books. This was the real birth of "industrial insurance" on this continent and the culmination of Mr. Dryden's hopes, for which he had so long and ardently labored, and also established the justice of the designation by which he has subsequently been familiarly known, as the "Father of Industrial Insurance in America." In 1876 he visited England to observe on the ground the practical workings of the system there, and was accorded every facility and shown the most courteous attention by the officials of the great companies. The results of his investigations were submitted to the board of directors of the Prudential, and proved most satisfactory and beneficial. Mr. Dryden was secretary of the new company for six years, and in 1881 he was elected president. Its first year's premium receipts were less than $15,000. Its 1899 receipts, twenty-four years from its birth, exceeded $17,000,000, while the soundness of its invested assets places the Prudential in the front rank of financial institutions in America. In the inauguration and successful application of the principles of industrial insurance here, Mr. Dryden is justly entitled to a foremost position as a benefactor of his age and country. In 1875 less than two per cent. of the American people had their lives insured. In 1899 over seventeen per cent. are insured, and twelve companies are insuring, on the industrial plan, approximately $1,000,000,000, as the practical result of the "mustard seed" which he planted less than a quarter of a century previous in the establishment of the pioneer industrial life insurance company in America. His foundation principle of life has been the golden rule of perfect equity and justice, and under his administration no equitable claim for life insurance against the company has ever been contested at law. Mr. Dryden is vice-president of the Fidelity Trust Co., Newark; a director of the Merchants' National Bank, Newark, and also of the United States Casualty Co., New York; a member of the board of trade, Newark, and of the chamber of commerce, New York. His clubs are the Essex; the Essex County, Country and Newark Athletic of Newark; Union League and Lotos of New York, and Blooming Grove Park Association, Pike county, Pa. In 1864 he was married to Cynthia Fairchild, of New Haven, Conn., and they have a son, Forrest F. Dryden, and a daughter, Susie F., wife of Col. Anthony R. Kuser, of Trenton, N. J.

John F. Dryden

ATKINSON, Edward, economist, was born in Brookline, Mass., Feb. 10, 1827, son of Amos and Anna G. Atkinson, of old New England stock. He was educated at private schools, and at a little over the age of fifteen "went to work in a practical way," as he has expressed it. His life has been mainly spent in the conduct of manufacturing companies, and of late years in the conduct of factory mutual insurance. His leisure moments have been applied to public work, in writing and lecturing on economic subjects. His suggestions and observations have been published in pamphlets and periodicals and in books. He has contributed to the "Atlantic Monthly," the "International Review," the "Fortnightly Review," "Harper's Magazine," "Harper's Weekly," "North American Review," the "Century Magazine," the "Forum" and the "Popular Science Monthly." His pamphlets and books include: "Cheap Cotton by Free Labor" (1861); "The Collection of Revenue" (1866); "Argument for the Conditional Reform of the Legal Tender Act" (1874); "Labor and Capital: Allies, not Enemies" (1880); "What is a Bank?" (1881); "Right Method of Preventing Fires in Mills" (1881); "The Railway and the Farmer" (1881); "The Distribution of Products" (1885); a series of monographs on economic questions (1885); "Bimetalism in Europe" (1887); "The Wheat Supply," reprinted from "Bradstreet's" (1888). Among his public addresses, most of which have been published in the proceedings and transactions of the various organizations before which they were delivered, are: "Address on Banking," at Saratoga, N. Y., before the American Banking Association (1880); address at Atlanta, Ga., on the International Cotton Exposition, in 1880 and 1881; "Insufficiency of Economic Legislation," before the American Social Science Association; "What Makes the Rate of Wages?" before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at Montreal (1884); "Application of Science to the Production and Consumption of Food," before the American Association for the Advancement of Science (1885); "Common Sense in Regard to the Silver Question," before the American Bankers' Association (1885); addresses on the labor question, before the workmen of Providence, R. I. (1886); "Paper Mill Fires," before the American Paper Manufacturers' Association (1886); commencement address, State University of South Carolina; "Consumption Limited—Production Unlimited" (1889); "Slow Burning Construction," "Century Magazine" (1889); "The Industrial Progress of the Nation" (1889); "Future Situs of the Cotton Manufacture," "Popular Science Monthly" (1890); "Common Sense Applied to the Tariff Question," "Popular Science Monthly" (1890); "Credit, the Main Factor in Making Prices," American Bankers' Association (1890); "Future Situs of the Principal Iron Production of the World," "Manufacturers' Record," Baltimore (1890); "The Land of the Sky and its Possibilities," review of the South, "Manufacturers' Record" (1891); "Taxation and Work" (1892); "The Science of Nutrition," (1892), tenth edition, 1898; "Torrens' System of Registering Land Titles," "Century Magazine" (1892); "Personal Liberty," "Popular Science Monthly" (1892); "Does the South Know Beans?" "Manufacturers' Record," Baltimore (1893); ‘ New Source of Wealth, Peanuts," "Manufacturers' Record" (1893); "Nutrition of the Soil, the Plant, the Beast and the Man," State Board of Agriculture, Massachusetts (1894); "Forecast of the Future Commercial Union of the English-Speaking People," British and American Associations for the Advancement of Science (1894); "True Money; What it is; How to Make it Plenty," "Chattanooga Tradesman" (1895); "The Battle of the Standards," "Forum" (1895); "The Cost of Government," "Harper's Weekly" (1895); "Commerce Destroyers," "Journal of Commerce" (1895); "Jingoism and Silver," "North American Review" (1895); "Paramount Control of the Commerce of the World," "Engineering Magazine" (1897); "Development of the Resources of the Southern States," an address to the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce (1898); "Sheep in the Cotton States" (1898); "The Cost of a National Crime"; "The Hell of War and Its Penalties," and "Criminal Aggression, by Whom Committed" (1899). Mr. Atkinson's work for the last twenty years in the conduct of factory mutual insurance, a system which had been established many years before, has led to the development of the science of prevention of loss by fire, and to the reduction in the cost of insuring between $700,000,000 and $800,000,000 worth of factory property to a small fraction of what it cost in former days. In this practice, in which cognizance is taken of every point of construction, occupation and apparatus, the special hazards of textile factories, paper mills, cordage factories, machine shops, including large wood-working establishments, have been rendered safer and better risks from the point of view of the underwriter than the average church, schoolhouse, asylum or hospital building. The influence of this practice has modified the industrial architecture of the country, and is leading to better conditions of construction and provisions for the safety of city warehouses. Mr. Atkinson regards his invention of the Aladin oven as the work which will entitle him to credit in future years. In this apparatus two pounds, or a little over two pints, of kerosene oil, burned in a common lamp, does the work of cooking in every variety of about 120 pounds of coal burned in a common cooking-stove; the work being done in a much better manner, more wholesome and in every way beneficial. There are no patents in force upon this apparatus.

Edward Atkinson

STRONG, Josiah, clergyman and author, was born at Naperville, Du Page co., Ill., Jan. 19, 1847, son of Josiah and Elizabeth C. (Webster) Strong. He is in the eighth generation from John Strong, who came to New England in 1630, finally settling at Northampton, Mass. He became a ruling elder in the First Church (Congregational); had seventeen children, sixteen of whom lived to rear families, and is now represented by about 30,000 descendants. Josiah Strong's mother was a granddaughter of David Webster, a colonel in the revolutionary army. Josiah Strong, Sr., and his wife removed from New England to Illinois not long after that state was admitted to the Union. In 1852, they settled at Hudson, O., in order that their children might enjoy the educational advantages offered by Western Reserve College, an institution which has since been removed to Cleveland, O., with the name Adelbert College. Here Josiah pursued an academic course, and was graduated in 1869. He was offered the principalship of the college preparatory department, but declined, and went at once to Cincinnati to study theology in Lane Seminary. In 1871, he was ordained to the Congregational ministry, and accepted a call to a home missionary church in Cheyenne, Wy. In 1873–76, he served in Western Reserve College as chaplain, and instructed classes in natural theology and rhetoric. From 1876–81 he was pastor of the First Congregational Church at Sandusky, O., and while there became profoundly interested in the religious and material condition of the United States. Five years later, he accepted the secretaryship of the Ohio Home Missionary Society, in order to avail himself of the special facilities which the office would afford for the study of the great home missionary problem in all its aspects. In 1884–86, Dr. Strong was pastor of the Vine Street Congregational Church, Cincinnati. In 1886, he published "Our Country: Its Possible Future and its Present Crisis." The work was described in the "Christian Union" (now the "Outlook") as "a storehouse of facts, in which the author has shown as much skill in grouping as he has painstaking in accumulating." "He shows," continues the critic, "the danger from over-accumulation and concentration of capital; from the restlessness and discontent of labor; from the preponderance in many sections of foreign populations; from the growth and power of Mormonism; from the aggressions of the liquor traffic; from the unchanged assumptions of Rome. He writes, not in a panic, but as one hopeful of victory. No one can read this little book without realizing that . . . the solution of the slavery question has not left us without other questions quite as large." This book has had a circulation in the English language of nearly 170,000, and nearly the whole has been republished, a chapter more or less at a time, in pamphlet form, or in the daily press of the United States, Canada and Great Britain. It has also been translated into a number of European languages. The American Board of Foreign Missions ordered 80,000 of one of the chapters in pamphlet form for distribution in the United States, and received contributions to the amount of $30,000 in response. A revised edition of the book, based on the census of 1890, was issued in 1891. This volume led to his election as general secretary of the Evangelical Alliance for the United States, which office he assumed in November, 1886. In 1893, he published "The New Era," which has had a circulation of 46,000. It was published at the same time in London, and permission has been given to translate it into French and to publish it in Switzerland. Early in 1898 appeared "The Twentieth Century City," which reached the thirteenth thousand in the course of a few months. Dr. Strong continued general secretary of the Evangelical Alliance until June 1, 1898, when he resigned in order to organize the League for Social Service, the object of which is the education of public opinion and the popular conscience through the instrumentality of literature distributed by the various young people's societies, and through a bureau of information and a lecture bureau. He has been elected president of this organization. The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Adelbert College in 1886. Dr. Strong was married, at Chardon, O., 1871, to Alice, daughter of Charles and Cordelia (Packard) Bisbee, who through her mother, is a descendant of John Alden.

DUPORTAIL, Louis Lebeque, soldier, was educated at a military school in France, and entered the engineer service. When Franklin and Deane were in France, and were empowered by congress to engage French officers for the colonial service, Duportail was one of four chosen by them; and on arriving in this country was commissioned colonel of engineers. The details of his services are not given by the historians or biographers; but these must have been important, as on Nov. 17, 1777, he was promoted to brigadier-general, and to major-general Nov. 16, 1781. He was with Washington at the battle of Monmouth, and a bas-relief figure of Duportail, designed by Kelley, is on the Monmouth monument (see illustration, Vol. I., p. 40). At the siege of Yorktown, Gen. Duportail directed the engineering operations, and Washington specially mentioned him, after the surrender of Cornwallis, in his dispatches to congress. Duportail returned to France after the war, and in 1782 was made a field-marshal. On Nov. 16, 1790, he was appointed minister of war. He was a warm and personal friend of Lafayette, and when the latter came under the popular displeasure, and his downfall occurred, Duportail fell with him and resigned his position. He was afterwards in some military charge in the interior of France; but during the exciting period of the revolution serious accusations were about to be brought against him, and he resigned from the army and hid himself for two years in America. He sailed on his return home in 1802, but died on the voyage. Duportail was a notable and brilliant officer, and had very little respect for the generalship of the British. He declared that with 30,000 men an active and able general could have easily reduced the colonies to submission.

KINGSBURY, John, educator, was born at South Coventry, Tolland co., Conn., May 26, 1801, son of John and Dorothy (Leavens) Kingsbury. He attended a district school until he was fifteen years of age, and then taught for four successive winters, meanwhile fitting for college under Rev. Chauncey Booth, of South Coventry. He entered Brown University in 1822, and paid the expenses of the course by teaching during the summers. He had as classmates Edwards A. Park, subsequently professor in Andover Theological Seminary; Eleazer C. Hutchison, who became president of Kemper College; George Burgess, afterward bishop of Maine, and other young men of more than average talents; but he maintained a high standard of scholarship, and was graduated with the honor of salutatorian in 1826. Soon after, he became associated with G. A. Dewitt, who had a private school, and two years later opened a young ladies' high school, which constituted a department of Mr. Dewitt's school for a time. As an independent institution, it was wholly under Mr. Kingsbury's direction, and was the first school of high grade for young ladies to be established in Providence. A few such schools were in existence in cities like Boston and New York; but many felt that Providence could not support one, and the introduction of the higher branches of study became so much a subject of discussion that even the street boys, it is said, pointed at Mr. Kingsbury as "the man who is teaching the girls to learn Latin." A thorough and not a showy education was given, and every adverse criticism was silenced by the success of the school, which at no time under Mr. Kingsbury could accommodate the applicants for admission. A few years after he began his independent work, a fine building for the use of the school was erected in Benefit street, and for years this was regarded as a model building, exciting so much interest that visitors were attracted from a distance. In 1858, Mr. Kingsbury gave up the school, to be succeeded by Prof. John L. Lincoln, and the occasion of the close of his career as a teacher was celebrated by a gathering of former pupils and citizens, presided over by Pres. Wayland, who observed: "There is hardly a family amongst us which, in some of its branches, does not acknowledge with gratitude the benefit of his instructions and personal influence." Mr. Kingsbury now became state commissioner of public schools, but held the position for one year only. From 1859 until the end of his life he was president of the Washington Insurance Co. For many years he was secretary of the Providence Franklin Society, subsequently was

John Kingsbury

keeper of its cabinet, and for a time served as president. He aided in founding the American Institute of Instruction in 1830, was a councilor of its board (1830–37), a vice-president (1837–55) and president (1855–57). In 1844, he was chosen a member of the board of trustees of Brown University, and during 1853–74 was a fellow of the institution and secretary of the corporation. In 1856, the university conferred on him the degree of LL.D. He aided in raising a fund for its better endowment, and bequeathed it a collection of shells and a number of valuable books. For several years he was a trustee of the Butler Hospital for the Insane, and for eight years was a corporate member of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. For more than twenty years Mr. Kingsbury taught a Bible class in the Richmond Street Congregational Church, and fully 400 young men, many of whom were students in the university, came under his instruction. He was married, in Providence, Aug. 19, 1834, to Mary M., daughter of Hon. Thomas and Mary (Mackie) Burgess. She bore him three sons and six daughters. Mr. Kingsbury died in Providence, Dec., 21, 1874.

VREELAND, John Beam, jurist, was born in Newark, Essex co., N. J., Dec. 30, 1852, son of George Washington and Sarah Maria (Smith) Vreeland. He is of Dutch and English extraction, his progenitors on both sides having settled in Bergen county in the early part of the eighteenth century, just in time to participate in the revolutionary war. Having taken a course in the Newark High School, he moved, in 1868, to Morristown, N. J. Two years after his arrival, he began the study of law with F. G. Burnham, and completing the same with Col. F. A. De Mott, was admitted to the bar as an attorney and solicitor in chancery in November, 1875, and as counselor in June, 1879. The supreme court appointed him a commissioner, June 7, 1882, and Chancellor McGill appointed him a special master in chancery, 1892. He has also served as deputy-county clerk, acting prosecutor of the pleas of Morris county, a member of the county board of registration and city counsel of Morristown. He is prominently, as well as permanently, identified with the best interests of his city, county and state. He is a representative Republican, and in 1895 was elected state senator from Morris county, for a term of three years, by a plurality of over 1,500. During 1897–98, he served as chairman of the committee on revision of the laws and state hospitals, and was on these on railroads and canals, education, finance, commerce and navigation. He is a popular, because a safe, counselor, retaining the confidence of the community. In appreciation of his ability and worth, he was appointed president-judge of the court of common pleas for Morris county by Acting-Gov. Foster M. Voorhees; confirmed by the senate without a dissentient voice on March 9th, and installed, April 1, 1898, to the satisfaction of his many friends. In religion, he is a follower of Calvin's system of theology, and for many years has taken a lively interest in the South Street Presbyterian Church, of which he is a devoted member. He was married, in 1878, to Ida A. Piotrowski, after whose death he was married, in 1897, to Ida King, daughter of James M. and Sarah E. (Rumsey) Smith. He has two daughters.

John B. Vreeland

S. Comfort

COMFORT, Samuel, U. S. consul, inventor, soldier and manufacturer, was born near Morrisville, Bucks co., Pa., May 5, 1837, son of George and Susan (Lower) Comfort. His parents were members of the Society of Friends, of which both his grandfathers, Samuel Comfort and Abraham Lower, were well-known ministers, and his great-great-grandfather, John Woolman, one of the earliest advocates of emancipation, was a distinguished member. Samuel Comfort early evinced exceptional talent in mathematics and other scientific studies, and while still attending school, employed his leisure hours in his workshop, designing and constructing many curious and ingenious mechanical devices. Before his twenty-fourth year he had secured more than a dozen patents in the United States and Great Britain, and at that time was credited with having contrived more new mechanical movements than any other living inventor. On Oct. 8, 1861, he enlisted in an independent cavalry company, known as the Anderson troop, Capt. William J. Palmer, which served as the body-guard of Gen. D. C. Buell, commanding the army of the Cumberland. Comfort was present with Buell's army in its various movements, and at the battle of Pittsburgh Landing, and was sent north from there with the sick and wounded, having contracted typhoid fever. On recovering his health, he rejoined his company in northern Alabama; but a relapse of fever at Huntsville resulted in his honorable discharge from the service on account of physical disability, at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Sept. 3, 1862. His health being restored, he again entered the army, and was mustered into the service as first lieutenant on July 10, 1863. On July 25th he was made captain of an independent company of cavalry, recruited by himself and equipped at his own expense, under special authority from the governor of Pennsylvania. Capt. Comfort was promoted to the rank of major, March 1, 1865, and was finally mustered out of service, July 13, 1865. His regiment experienced much hard service, distinguishing itself in many actions in West Virginia and in the final struggle around Richmond, and was with Sheridan on Lee's surrender at Appomattox Court House, as part of Gen. Devens' 2d brigade of Gen. Merritt's 1st division. With the exception of a few days' furlough, Maj. Comfort was never absent from his command from July, 1863, until the close of the war. He was wounded in the right arm while in command of the skirmish line at the battle of Newmarket, Va., May 15, 1864, but, although disabled, remained with his men until the battle, which lasted two days, ended in the defeat of the Federal troops. After the conclusion of peace, he was engaged in business in New York city, and in manufacturing agricultural machinery at Newtown, Pa., until 1871, when he entered the firm of Pickering, Chambers & Co., petroleum refiners, of Titusville, Pa. This business was later on incorporated as the Keystone Refining Co., and finally merged in the Standard Oil Trust. With the last-named concern Maj. Comfort became more or less prominently identified, both at home and abroad, and for nineteen years (1879–98) represented its interest in many foreign countries. For the last six years of that period he has been the manager of the company's business in western India, with headquarters in Bombay. For two years (1894–96) he was U. S.

vice-consul, and for two years (1896–98) U. S. consul at Bombay, India. He was for about ten years (1875–85) largely interested in producing crude petroleum and natural gas in Pennsylvania, New York and Ohio. Mr. Comfort is a man of unusual energy and enterprise, thorough in all duties, business and official, and a noble example of American manhood. Socially he enjoys a wide popularity. He is a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States and the Army and Navy Club, in New York city; of the Royal Bombay Yacht Club and the Bombay Club, of Bombay; and the Club of Western India, in Poona, India. He is also a member of various Masonic societies in America and India. He was married, Oct. 16, 1866, to Elizabeth Jenks, daughter of John Barnsley, of Newtown, Pa., a relative of the late Gen. U. S. Grant. They have one daughter, Emma Walraven Comfort, who, in 1891, became the wife of Harry Crookshank, pacha, now (1899) British comptroller of the Diara Sanieh in Egypt.

TOLMAN, Herbert Cushing, philologist and educator, was born at Norwell, Mass., Nov. 4, 1865, the only son of James T. Tolman. He is of Puritan ancestry, tracing his lineage back to John Alden, of whom he is an eighth descendant. When fourteen years of age his parents removed to Hanover, Mass., where he attended the Rockland high school, where a thirst for knowledge and a special delight in the Greek and Roman classics gave him an impulse for deeper study. Entering Yale University in 1884, he maintained a high degree of scholarship throughout his entire course, ranking among the foremost of his class. Here he took up the subject of Sanskrit under Prof. W. D. Whitney, whose reputation as a philologist is world-wide, and continued his work under him for four years. While in the university, Mr. Tolman received all the prizes that were offered for Latin and Greek scholarship, including the one founded by Bishop Berkeley in 1733. His merit was recognized by his election as a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and on graduation, by his appointment as one of the commencement speakers. He then became a graduate fellow in the university, and continued as such until he began his work as instructor in that institution. In June, 1890, his alma mater conferred on him the degree of Ph.D. Dr. Tolman has made a thorough study of the Persian and the Zend, and stands among the leading scholars of that department. Connected with his researches in this line he has issued a complete vocabulary of the old Persian cuneiform inscriptions, and has in course of preparation the original text of the inscriptions, together with the grammatical elements of the language. In addition to this work he has been preparing, with Dr. W. R. Harper, the first of a series of Latin authors, based upon the inductive method. In 1895 he became professor of Greek language and literature in Vanderbilt University.

GARRETT, Thomas Harrison, banker, was born in Baltimore, Md., Feb. 11, 1849, second son of John W. Garrett, who for twenty-six years was president of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. His education was received in Princeton College, where he was graduated in 1868. Soon after, he entered the banking-house of Robert Garrett & Sons, founded by his grandfather, Robert Garrett, in which his father and brother were at the time partners, and of which he later became the virtual head. Mr. Garrett was also a director of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co., and took an active part in the management of its affairs, and was also actively connected with the management of a number of other large corporations and financial institutions. In 1870, he was married to Alice, daughter of Horatio L. Whitridge, and had three sons. He was cool, conservative and keen, and had developed into a business man of fine abilities and promise, when his career was suddenly terminated by his death, which occurred near Baltimore, Md., June 7, 1888.

MAHANY, Rowland Blennerhassett, statesman, was born in Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1864, son of Kean and Catherine (Reynolds) Mahany. He received his early education in the public schools of his native city, and was graduated at the high school in 1881. After working for a while on a farm in Chautauqua county, he became an instructor in the Buffalo Classical School for one year. In 1882, he entered Hobart College, and while there stood at the head of his class. Two years later he went to Harvard University. There he attained distinction, winning a prize the first year, taking a prominent part in the Harvard Union, the St. Paul Society, and the Phi Beta Kappa Society, and winning the prizes awarded to the best speakers in the junior and senior classes, and was graduated, *summa cum laude*, in 1888. He delivered the poem at Gettysburgh, July 1, 1888, at the unveiling of the monument of the 9th veteran regiment of New York volunteers. After returning to his home in Buffalo he was, for a time, connected as associate editor with the Buffalo "Express," but soon resigned to become an instructor in history and literature in the Buffalo high school. In 1890, Mr. Mahany was offered the position of secretary of legation to Chili, which position was declined by him. In 1892, he was appointed envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Ecuador. Soon after his arrival at Quito, he was stricken with the dread fever of that place, and was obliged to return home. He was immediately nominated for congress on the Republican ticket, and although defeated he reduced the Democratic majority over 1,000 votes. In 1893, he returned to Ecuador. It was said at the time that Mr. Mahany was the youngest diplomat in the world to hold the position of foreign minister, and also the youngest man ever appointed in the United States to such an office. While in this position he concluded the Santos treaty in only nineteen days, negotiations for which had remained unsettled for nearly ten years. In 1894, he was elected to the 54th congress on the Republican ticket, and he was placed on several important committees by Speaker Reed. During his first term Mr. Mahany secured an appropriation of $2,200,000 for the Buffalo harbor, and obtained the letting of contracts for the completion of the federal building in that city to the sum of nearly $1,000,000 additional. In 1896, he was re-elected to congress with a plurality of nearly 4,000 votes.

Rowland B. Mahany.

CONVERSE, John Heman, manufacturer and banker, was born at Burlington, Vt., Dec. 2, 1840, son of John Kendrick and Sarah (Allen) Converse. Deacon Edward Convers, first of the name in this country, came to Massachusetts in the ship Lion, with Winthrop, in 1630, and settled in Charlestown, where he established the first ferry to Boston, later devoting its earnings to the support of Harvard College, whose founder was his personal friend. He was selectman of Charlestown (1634–40), and was an early settler of Woburn; joined in establishing the first church, of which he was deacon; served the town as selectman, and in 1660 represented it in the colonial assembly. His son, Sergt. Samuel Convers, wedded Judith, daughter of Rev. Thomas Carter, pastor of the church in Woburn. Samuel Convers, 2d, aided in founding Thompson, Conn., and in organizing its first church. Joel, great-grandson of Sergt. Samuel, removed from Connecticut to Lyme, N. H., and was the father of nine children, the youngest of whom was John Kendrick. The latter was graduated at Hampden-Sidney College, Virginia, in 1827, and at Princeton Theological Seminary in 1832. He was one of the editors in Richmond, Va., about 1828, of the "Literary and Evangelical Magazine" and the "Southern Religious Telegraph"; pastor of Congregational churches at Burlington, Winooski and Colchester, Vt., for twenty-three years in all; for many years principal of the Burlington Female Seminary, and for several years superintendent of public schools in Burlington. Since his death a handsome new public school building there has been named, after him, Converse School. His wife, Sarah, was a daughter of Hon. Heman Allen, of Milton and Burlington, Vt., congressman from that state (1832–41), and Sarah, daughter of Dr. Jonathan Prentiss, of St. Albans. On her father's side she traced her descent, through Enoch Allen, of Ashfield, Mass., a soldier in the revolution, and Samuel Allen, and Edward Allen, 2d, his father, of Deerfield, Mass., both of whom were prominent in various colonial wars, back to Edward Allen, 1st, who, according to tradition, was a Scotchman, and had been a soldier in Cromwell's army. He settled at Ipswich, Mass., and afterwards at Suffield, Conn. The Prentiss family descends from Valentine, an Englishman, who joined the church at Roxbury, Mass., in 1632. Some of his descendants settled at New London, Conn., and were prominent in civil and military affairs John H. Converse was fitted for college at the Burlington Union high school, and was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1861, leaving a record for superior scholarship and for the display of intellectual and moral force. After graduation, Mr. Converse was connected for three years with the editorial staff and business management of the Burlington "Daily and Weekly Times." In 1864 he removed to Chicago, where he was engaged as superintendent's clerk, Galena division, Chicago and North Western railroad. In 1866 he was appointed chief clerk to Dr. Edward H. Williams, general superintendent Pennsylvania railroad, at Altoona, Pa. In 1870, when Dr. Williams entered the firm of M. Baird & Co., proprietors of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, Mr. Converse entered the employ of the firm as corresponding clerk. Three years later he became a member of the firm, whose style is now Burnham, Williams & Co., and still remains thus connected (1899), having as his department the general business management of the vast establishment, with its regular product of 1,000 locomotives per annum. The interests of Mr. Converse outside of this special line of business are extensive. He is a director in the Philadelphia Trust, Safe Deposit and Insurance Co.; vice-president for Pennsylvania of the National Association of Manufacturers; director in the Philadelphia Saving Fund, the Philadelphia National Bank, and the Real Estate Trust Co.; member of the board of city trusts, thus being a trustee of Girard College; a trustee of the Presbyterian Hospital, the administration building of which institution was erected at his expense, and secretary of its board; president of the national relief commission; treasurer of the Christian League of Philadelphia; president of the Sound Money League of Pennsylvania, of the Fairmount Park Art Association, and, in 1896–98, of the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia, an organization of much weight and influence as regards public questions in national finance and political economy. He is also a director of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and for several years has been president of the New England Society of Pennsylvania. During the war with Spain he was one of the executive committee of the Pennsylvania sanitary commission. His gifts to churches and educational institutions have been munificent. For the University of Vermont, of which he is a trustee, he has built a dormitory, Converse Hall, and several houses for the use of members of the faculty, and, in addition to frequent contributions to meet special needs, has founded the Converse prize for proficiency in public debate. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by this institution in 1897. Mr. Converse's summer home is at Rosemont, near Philadelphia, and his house is filled with objects of art and souvenirs of travel that testify to the exercise of good taste as well as to the possession of ample means. He was married, in Brooklyn, N. Y., July 9, 1873, to Elizabeth Perkins, daughter of Prof. James and Mary Johnson (Bishop) Thompson, and has three children.

John H Converse

MENEFEE, Richard Hickman, congressman, was born at Owingsville, Bath co., Ky., Dec. 4, 1809, son of Richard Menefee, an early emigrant from Virginia. His father, a potter by trade and a man of limited education, raised himself to very respectable attainments in knowledge by the strength of his mind and his natural love of information, and was held in such high repute by the community that he was repeatedly elected to the legislature and served one term in the senate. Until he was twelve years of age, young Menefee was instructed almost exclusively by his mother, and then entered a public school for the first time. Two years later his mother was re-married, and he was removed from school to earn his own living, obtaining work in a tavern at Owingsville. He also worked on a farm in the summer months, and managed at irregular times to continue his studies until he was fifteen years of age, when he began to teach. Not long after this he had a quarrel with his stepfather, and removed to Mount Sterling, Ky., from that time on taking sole care of himself. With the money he had earned by teaching and a sum raised by the sale of a slave that came to him from his father's estate, he paid his way through the public school at Mount Sterling, and then, at the age of eighteen, entered the junior class of Transylvania University. The rules of that institution forbade the reception of degrees by students under age, but the young man's attainments, especially in languages and mathematics and his struggles to get an education led Pres. Holley to secure a temporary suspension of the rules, and young Menefee was admitted to the final examination with his class, bearing off first honors. He then returned to Mount Sterling to tutor privately and to study law, and in 1830 was admitted to the bar. In 1832 he was appointed commonwealth's attorney, and settled at Mount Sterling, where he continued to practice with success until August, 1832, when he was elected member from Montgomery county to the state house of representatives. During the session he was heard upon every question of state policy, his master-effort being on the bill to repeal the law of 1833, prohibiting the importation of slaves, his speech being in favor of retaining the law on the statute books as a means of checking the increase of an evil. In 1837 he was elected to the lower house of congress by the Whigs, after a spirited campaign, in which his powers as an orator were brilliantly exhibited. His versatility and precocity in handling difficult questions astonished even his friends, and compelled his adversaries on the Democratic side to admit that he was a powerful antagonist. Indeed, some declared him to be "the most extraordinary man of his age who had until then appeared in congress." He had every reason to look forward to a higher position in the national council; but at the end of his term he voluntarily retired from political life, and returned to Kentucky. He located in Lexington, and immediately entered on a lucrative practice. Business came to him rapidly and in increasing volume, and he seemed destined to occupy a seat on the supreme bench; but his health soon began to fail, and in September, 1840, he appeared at the bar for the last time. Mr. Menefee was married, in 1830, to the eldest daughter of Matthew H. Jouitt of Lexington, the portrait painter, who bore him several children. Hon. Thomas F. Marshall, on April 12, 1841, delivered a glowing address on Mr. Menefee's life and character before the Law Society of Transylvania University. Mr. Menefee died at Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 21, 1841.

REYNOLDS, George Greenwood, jurist, was born at Amenia, Dutchess co., N. Y., Feb. 7, 1821. He received a thorough education, first at the Amenia Seminary, and afterward at Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., where he was graduated in 1841. He studied law, and being admitted to the bar, in 1844, practiced in Ulster county, and later in Poughkeepsie, N. Y. In 1854, he removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., where he soon advanced to the front rank of the bar. He continued in a highly successful practice until, in 1860, he was elected judge of the city court of Brooklyn, for a six-year term. On the expiration of his first term, he was, on Oct. 21, 1872, renominated by the Democrats and the liberal Republicans, and elected the following November for a term of fourteen years. For this court, at its trial terms and its special general terms, Judge Reynolds labored with great earnestness and brilliant ability during the period of his tenure of office, and to the entire satisfaction of both the bar and the public. Under the appointment of the governor, he held the circuit in the supreme court of Kings county for one year. After his retirement from the bench, in 1886, he resumed the active practice of law. His extensive legal knowledge has been invariably at his command, and his arguments always well conceived. The same qualities made him valuable and eminent as a judge. He has held the honorable offices of president of the Brooklyn Bar Association, and president of the board of trustees of Wesleyan University, which, in 1871, conferred on him the degree of LL.D. In 1890, he was a member of the judiciary commission, meeting at Albany. In 1891, associated with A. G. McDonald, he represented the city of Brooklyn in the celebrated waterworks purchase contract made by Mayor Chapin, and succeeded in reducing the agreed price from $1,250,000 to $570,000. He was married, in 1846, to Harriet Townsend, of Milton, Ulster co., N. Y. They have one child.

DAILEY, Abram Hoagland, jurist, was born in Sheffield, Mass., Oct. 21, 1831, son of William and Eliza Dailey, of English, Irish and German ancestry. His ancestor on his father's side was Hugh Dailey, who wedded a Miss O'Brine, by whom he had a large family: six of his sons came to this country about 1720 and settled in New York, Virginia and Ohio. He was educated at the Williston Seminary of Massachusetts, and commenced the study of law in the office of Ex Gov. Briggs, at Pittsfield, Mass., being admitted to the bar at Lenox in 1855, and practicing in Great Barrington, Mass., for three years. In 1858 he removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., where he has ever since resided, and pursued the practice of his profession when not holding an official position. In 1863 he was elected justice of the fourth district court of the city of Brooklyn, which office he held for nearly four years, when he resigned to resume the practice of his profession. He soon became eminent as a successful advocate. In 1871 he was nominated by the Republicans for the office of district attorney of the county of Kings, and was declared defeated by his opponent, Hon. Winchester Britton. His defeat was attributed to election frauds, and the following winter he assisted in framing a system of registration and other safeguards which have since been, by legislative enactment, adopted in most of the states of the Union. In 1875 he was nominated for the office of surrogate of the county of Kings. His adversary was declared elected, but Judge Dailey successfully contested his election in the courts. Since then he has mainly devoted his energy and ability to the practice of his profession. Judge Dailey is a firm believer in spiritualism, and for many years has been a prominent advocate of its doctrines. He believes that man is related to both the spiritual and physical world, and that both are governed by the reign of absolute law. He does not believe in the supernatural, and claims that all we know of deity is what is learned from manifestations through nature. He contends that matter is eternal, and is manifested in physical and ethereal forms through the operations of force-producing spirit; that spirit survives the disintegration of physical forms through death; that in man the vital principle is soul, and, having passed through the evolutionary stages of plant and animal existence, the advent of man is probably the culmination of the upward tendency of life upon the earth. That force is not recognized apart from matter and spirit, and that the operation of force upon spirit, and of spirit upon matter, are very little understood, but are open fields for investigation, which has been, and still is, hindered and discouraged through the ignorance and prejudice of religious denominations. That as force is invisible, so also is the soul; but that spirit becomes visible to the clairvoyant sense, and may, under certain conditions, become manifested to our ordinary senses, establishing the survival of the spiritual part of man, which at death passes into spiritual realms encircling the earth, the immediate station of each individual being determined by laws of adaptation and correspondence. He has written several published essays upon "Hypnotism: its Relation to Medico-Legal Jurisprudence"; was a member of the psychical congress which convened at Chicago during the Columbian exposition, where he read a voluminous paper upon the psychical features of the celebrated case of Mollie Fancher, of Brooklyn, and has published a book on her life. He is a member of the Writers' Club of Brooklyn, and is ex-president of the Medico-Legal Society of New York, and at

A. H. Dailey.

present one of its trustees. He is literary in his tastes, and has written several poems which have attracted considerable attention.

TRUMBULL, James Hammond, philologist and historian, was born at Stonington, Conn., Dec. 20, 1821. His earliest American ancestors were John and Elizabeth Trumbull, who emigrated from Northumberland to New England about 1636. A number of eminent scholars are descended from these common progenitors, and among them James Hammond held a prominent place. He entered Yale College in 1838, but was prevented by illness from completing his undergraduate course. In 1842–48, he assisted in the preparation of catalogues of the mammalia, reptiles, fishes and shells of Connecticut. In 1847, he made his home in Hartford, Conn., having been appointed assistant-secretary of state in that year, in which office he served two terms. In 1858, he was again appointed assistant-secretary of state, holding the office until, in 1861, he was elected secretary of state, and remained so during the civil war. In Hartford, he associated himself with the Connecticut Historical Society, and served it as corresponding secretary (1849–63), and subsequently as president for twenty-five years. He also fulfilled the duties of trustee and librarian of the Watkinson free library of Hartford, trustee of the Wadsworth Athenæum, state librarian of Connecticut, and for a short time was lecturer on Indian languages at Yale College. He prepared a dictionary and vocabulary to Eliot's Indian Bible, which, it was said, no other man had the ability to read. The various honors which were conferred upon Dr. Trumbull were in recognition of his merits as historian and philologist. By his historical research he threw considerable light on the early history of New England, and as a philologist was the accepted authority on matters pertaining to Indian dialects. His publications comprise a quantity of articles written for magazines and various learned societies, and a number of larger works, some of which, though only edited by him, were made practically new by his learned annotations: "The Colonial Records of Connecticut" (1850–59); "Historical Notes on Some Provisions of the Connecticut Statutes" (1860–61); "The Defense of Stonington against a British Squadron in 1814" (1864); "Roger Williams' Key into the Language of America" (1866); "Thomas Lechford's Plain Dealing; or, Newes from New England" (1867); "The Origin of McFingal" (1868); "The Composition of Indian Geographical Names" (1870); "The Best Method of Studying the Indian Languages" (1871); "Some Mistaken Notions of Algonkin Grammar" (1871); "Historical Notes on the Constitution of Connecticut" (1872); "Notes on Forty Algonkin Versions of the Lord's Prayer" (1873); "On the Algonkin Verb" (1876); "The True Blue-Laws of Connecticut, and the False Blue-Laws Invented by the Rev. Samuel Peters" (1871); "Indian Names of Places in and on the Borders of Connecticut, with Interpretations" (1881); "Memorial History of Hartford County, Conn. (2 vols., 1886). Yale College conferred the honorary degree of M.A. on Mr. Trumbull in 1850, and of LL.D. in 1871; Harvard similarly honored him, and Columbia gave him L.H.D. He was a member of nearly all the learned societies of the country, and in several of them, held the office of president. He also attained distinction as a bibliographer, particularly as the compiler of the catalogue of the Brinley library. Dr. Trumbull was married, in Hartford, in 1855, to Sarah A., daughter of David Franklin and Anne (Seymour) Robinson. Their daughter, Annie Eliot, has published a number of stories, of high order. He died at his home in Hartford, Aug. 5, 1897.

J. Hammond Trumbull

BAXTER, James Phinney, merchant and author, was born at Gorham, Me., March 23, 1831, son of Elihu and Sarah (Cone) Baxter. His father was a prominent physician, and was in the active practice of his profession until nearly eighty years of age. The subject of this sketch received his early education in the schools of Portland, and, taking an academic course at Lynn, Mass., finished his studies under private tutors. It was intended that he should pursue the legal profession, but the business world holding out more alluring prospects to a young and ambitious man, he finally engaged in mercantile and manufacturing enterprises, which proved successful. He organized and was the first president of the Associated Charities of Portland, of the Portland Society of Art, and Gorges Publication Society, and he built and donated to the city its public library building, in which the Maine Historical Society has accommodations for its library and collections. He has held many offices of trust, among which are the trusteeship of the Portland Savings Bank, and the Portland Trust Co.; president of the Maine Historical Society, the Portland public library, and the Merchants' National Bank, and the Portland Publishing Co. In 1881, he received the honorary degree of A.M. from Bowdoin College. Though actively engaged in business affairs, he has found time to devote himself to study and authorship. He began at an early age to contribute to the "Home Journal," edited by N. P. Willis and George P. Morris, and he has contributed largely to other publications. In 1898, he represented New England, in lectures on the United States, before the American Geographical Society, in Washington, D. C. When, in 1882, the Maine Historical Society celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of the birth of the poet Longfellow, he was unanimously selected to deliver the poem on the occasion. He is one of the foremost among literary workers of the state of Maine. His diligence in this field is shown by the fact that no less than thirteen titles of his publications appear in the annual report of the American Historical Association for the year 1890. He was appointed one of the advisory council of the World's Congress auxiliary to the World's Columbia exposition on historical literature, and read a paper on "Pre-Columbian Discovery," at Chicago, before the American Historical Association during the exposition. His published works are as follows: "Laus Laureati," a poem delivered before the Maine Historical Society on the celebration of Longfellow's seventy-fifth birthday (Portland, 1882); "A Greeting to the Mentor," a poem delivered on the eightieth birthday of Prof. Packard, Longfellow's tutor (Portland, 1883: reprinted in the "Maine Historical Quarterly," 1890); "The Great Seal of New England" (Cambridge, 1884); "Idyls of the Year"; "The Trelawny Papers"; "George Cleeve and His Times"; "The British Invasion from the North"; "Documentary History of Maine"; "Early Voyages to America"; "Sir Ferdinando Gorges and His Province of Maine"; "The Abnakis" ("New England

J. P. Baxter

Magazine," 1890); "Reminiscences of a Great Enterprise" (1890); "The Campaign Against the Pequakets: Its Causes and Its Results" (1890); "The Beginning of Maine" (1891); "A Lost Manuscript" (1891); "Isaac Jogues, A. D. 1636" (1891); "The Abnakis and their Ethnic Relations" (1892); "The Pioneers of New France in New England" (1893); "Christopher Levett, and His Voyage to Casco Bay, in 1623" (1894), and is now publishing, under the auspices of the Maine Historical Society, the "Documentary History of Maine." He has been mayor of Portland for four successive terms, during which period he established, by contributing his salary, a public manual-training school, built a new high school, a state armory, and greatly enlarged and improved the public parks of the city. He has given a great deal of attention to agriculture, having studied in Europe the various systems in vogue there, and his model farm at Mackworth island, in Portland harbor, where he has an extensive herd of St. Lambert Jerseys, is widely known. He has been twice married: first, on Sept. 18, 1854, to Sarah K. Lewis, daughter of Capt. Ansel Lewis, of Portland, Me.; and, second, on April 2, 1872, to Mehetabel Cummings, daughter of Abel Proctor, of Peabody, Mass. He has had a family of eleven children,—six sons and five daughters,—eight of whom, namely, six sons and two daughters, are now living.

PRATT, Charles, merchant and philanthropist, was born at Watertown, Mass., Oct. 2, 1830, son of Asa and Eliza (Stone) Pratt. His father (1794–1878), a native of Malden, Mass., and a skilled and successful cabinet-maker and influential citizen of Watertown, was a son of Jacob Pratt, a farmer of Malden, and was descended from John Pratt, who, with his brother, Lieut. William Pratt, came to America in 1632 in the ship with Rev. Thomas Hooker. They accompanied Hooker to Hartford, Conn., in 1636, and from there the family scattered throughout New England. At the age of ten he went to work upon a farm in his native town, continuing for about three years, and attending school during the time in the winter months. He then spent a year as clerk in a Boston grocery store, and then apprenticed himself to a machinist in Newton, Mass., and earned a sufficient sum to give him a year of schooling in the Wilbraham (Mass.) Academy. At the age of nineteen he entered the office of a firm dealing in paints and oils, in Boston, and began his memorable business career, which continued with uninterrupted success for forty years. The wise injunction, "Waste neither time nor money," which is inscribed over the fireplace in the reading-room of the "Astral Flats," at Greenpoint (borough of Brooklyn), was the motto of his life and the secret of his success. During his business career in Boston he became interested in the Mercantile Library as a student; and this, together with his subsequent connection with the New York Mercantile Library, had a marked influence on his life. In 1851 he moved to New York city, and entered the house of Schanck & Downing, dealers in oil, paints and glass, at 108 Fulton street, continuing to do business at this location for twenty-five years. In 1851 he purchased the oil part of the business of Schanck & Downing, and became associated with C. T. Reynolds and F. W. Devoe, continuing the business under the firm-name of Reynolds, Devoe & Pratt. In 1864 Mr. Devoe retired from the firm, and the business was continued under the name of Reynolds, Pratt & Co., which was succeeded by the firm of Charles Pratt & Co., and later by the Pratt Manufacturing Co. Mr. Pratt was among the first to discern the possibilities of the petroleum trade, when that began to be developed in the great oil field of Pennsylvania, in 1860. He commenced the refining of the crude oil, erected a large factory at Greenpoint, and his "Astral Oil" soon became a celebrated commodity in the market of the world When the Standard Oil Co. began absorbing the minor oil firms, Charles Pratt & Co. made good terms with the Rockefellers and H. M. Flagler, who managed the trust with $100,000,000 capital. The firm of Charles Pratt & Co. then succeeded to the management of Mr. Pratt's affairs, the refining business being entirely delegated. To sell a good article and to carry on business upon business principles were the ideas governing his life. His career was marked by strict attention to his own branch of the business, without indulgence in outside speculations or in the interests alien to his trade. The gifts of Mr. Pratt to the industrial institution bearing his name, and to the Adelphi Academy, both in Brooklyn, have given an impetus to these institutions which will affect the training of thousands of young minds in future years. His attention was first called, in 1867, to an academy kept by Mr. Lockwood. He sent his children to this school, and two years later, when it was incorporated as the Adelphi Academy, he became one of the trustees, and continued as such, active and observant in the discharge of his duties, until his death. On the death of Mr. William Ives Buddington, in 1879, Mr. Pratt became president of the board of trustees. Largely by his generosity, the building occupied by the school at Lafayette avenue and St. James place was doubled in size in 1880. Six years later Mr. Pratt gave $100,000 to put up a new building for the school, and afterwards increased the gift to $160,000, with which the present handsome and commodious structure on Clifton and St. James places was erected. With its equipment, the building cost $200,000. Mr. Pratt's gifts to the institution amounted in all to more than a quarter of a million of dollars. It has more than a thousand pupils of both sexes, and furnishes a complete high-school and academic training for children from six to sixteen years of age. But by his generous interest in public education and the need of training in the higher branches in connection with training in manual trades, a far greater educational enterprise was set on foot, in 1887, in the Pratt Institute, on Ryerson street, a short distance from Adelphi Academy. In its plan and practical scope it is one of the leading institutions of the kind in the country, and furnishes manual training in connection with high-school education, and also affords an opportunity for instruction in trades and useful arts to apprentices, clerks and others employed during the day. It combines the best features of the Cooper Institute classes, the leading manual-training schools, cooking-schools, art schools and classes in domestic economy. Underlying the practical ends of the training it offers, there are principles which elevate it and its works out of the sphere of mere mechanical training of eyes and hands. It is based upon an appreciation of the dignity, as well as the value, of intelligent handicraft and skilled manual labor, and upon the theory that where it is possible to at once train mind, eye and hand, the most symmetrical development will be secured. It furnishes opportunities for this broader, more complete and harmonious education. With the instructions proper it teaches habits of thrift. It tries to nourish those qualities which produce a spirit of self-reliance, and, above all, its system is such that it teaches that personal character is of greater consequence than ma-

Chas. Pratt

terial production. It also has a good library, which is free to the citizens of Brooklyn, with over 20,000 members and a circulation of above 300,000 volumes per year, together with a branch of "The Astral." Connected with the institute there is a very able corps of professors and instructors, over 100 in number, and in 1891 there were over 3,500 students in attendance, with the numbers constantly increasing. An important feature of the institution is its system of lecture courses. It is intended that these shall bear directly upon the work of the institution in all its phases, thus including practical instruction upon those matters which pertain to right modes of living, the problems of political and social life, domestic economy, sanitary science, literary culture, ethics, etc. The institute occupies three large buildings: the main building, the mechanics' art building and the trade-school building. These buildings cover a floor space of several acres; and another, the library building, has been recently erected at a cost of several hundred thousand dollars, to furnish additional accommodations for students, as well as for the public features of the institute work, such as a museum, lecture hall and library. It is liberally endowed, the capital being invested largely in real estate, included in which is a series of seven six-story apartment houses, known as "The Astral." Mr. Pratt was noted for his many unostentatious deeds of charity. His religious affiliations were with the Baptist denomination, and he was one of the founders of the Emmanuel Church, on Lafayette avenue, Brooklyn. He was a man of broad sympathies and unfailing generosity, making use of his extensive income to benefit every worthy object which came within his knowledge. It is said that the last business he transacted before his death was the signing of a check for $5,000 for the Brooklyn board of charities, to which he was a frequent donor. To honor the memory of his father, he established the Asa Pratt fund for a free reading-room in his native town. Mr. Pratt was twice married: first, in December, 1854, to Lydia Ann, daughter of Thomas Richardson, of Belmont, Mass., who died in August, 1861; second, in September, 1863, to her sister, Mary Helen Richardson. By the first marriage he had one son, Charles M. Pratt, now a director and officer of the Standard Oil Co., and one daughter, Lydia Richardson, wife of Frank L. Babbott, of Brooklyn, N. Y. By the second marriage he had five sons, Frederic B., George D., Herbert L., John T. and Harold I. Pratt; and one daughter, Helen F. Pratt. He died in New York city, May 4, 1891, and was buried in the family mausoleum, Desoris, L. I.

PECK, Charles H., pioneer, was born in the city of New York, Sept. 21, 1817, son of Stephen and Catharine B. (Walter) Peck. Both parents were of English descent and connected with some of the oldest and most prominent families in New England and New Jersey. On the death of her husband, in 1820, Mrs. Peck removed with her two children to the home of her father, John Walter, a farmer of Monmouth county, N. J. Here Charles H. Peck was reared, pursuing his studies in the common schools until he was about seventeen years of age, when he returned to New York, preferring the profession of his father, a builder, to farming. In New York city he entered the office of an architect and builder, and for four years pursued professional studies. In the year 1838, at the age of twenty years, he resolved upon seeking place and fortune in the great West; and leaving New York, made his way by the primitive methods then in vogue to Buffalo, at the head of Lake Erie. There he embarked upon a vessel bound for Chicago, at that time scarcely more than a frontier town, whose attractions young Peck found insufficient to hold him; and he traveled for some time in northern Illinois, quite undecided upon a location. Turning southward, he struck the Fox river, and, with a companion, constructed a small boat, which they navigated to the confluence with the Illinois river. Then proceeding down the Illinois to Beardstown, they abandoned their boat, and started out across the country for St. Louis, Mo., arriving there in the autumn of 1838. Mr. Peck, by his pleasing address and determined spirit, soon found employment in a building enterprise, which was the starting-point of his successful career; and from that time forward his industry and efficiency as an architect and builder and his courage and integrity as a man kept him straight on the road of industrial success. Probably no man now living (1899) has done more for the material and industrial prosperity of St. Louis and the state of Missouri. His remarkable foresight enabled him to anticipate the rapid growth and development which half a century would bring to St. Louis; and he accordingly laid his plans to help on and share the profits of the building industry. Beginning work as a master-builder, he soon effected large contracts. He has been identified with the construction of a great number of buildings, which rank among the largest and most ornate in St. Louis. He has also coöperated in the development of the various important enterprises of the city and state, being a pioneer in the iron industry of Missouri, and justly to be styled the "father" of the enterprise which placed the mineral wealth of that state on the markets of the world. He was for many years a director of the Missouri Pacific railroad; an incorporator and director of the Vulcan Iron Works and the Bessemer Steel Works, which ranked among the largest and most productive in the United States; an incorporator and director of the Mechanics' Bank and Provident Savings Institution, and for years vice-president of the St. Louis Gaslight Co. He was incorporator and president of the City Mutual Fire Insurance Co., and held important offices in various other corporations. Political ambition seems never to have moved Mr. Peck, although he has faithfully discharged all the duties of citizenship. He was married, in 1840, to Rebecca Adams, a resident of St.

Chas. H. Peck

Louis, but a native of Philadelphia. His family consists of seven sons and two daughters.

CAMPBELL, William Shaw, U. S. consul, was born in New York city, July 26, 1818, son of Alexander and Mary Campbell. His father, of good Scotch-Irish stock, came to New York as a young man about 1785, and established himself there as a merchant. The son was educated in private schools, and on leaving school entered an important commercial house, in which it was intended he should become a partner; but the firm was ruined by the commercial disasters of 1837. In 1840, Mr. Campbell went to Europe on a sailing packet, and spent two years traveling by the stage and post-coaches then in use, throughout eastern Europe. He sent accounts of his travels to several journals of New York and other cities, and these were published with the title of "Letters from the Heart of Europe." In 1843, he was appointed U. S. consul at Rotterdam, Holland, and this position he filled with signal ability for twenty years. During that time he entertained, at his own expense, all distinguished Americans who visited Rotterdam, and among them several who afterwards became presidents of the United States. He benefited American trade by introducing, to his own pecuniary loss, American petroleum in Holland, and overcoming the difficulties which met its first entrance. As it was believed to be a dangerous explosive, he was not allowed to store it on shore, and was put to the expense of keeping it in lighters. At the present day Rotterdam is one of the most important places in the north of Europe for its distribution. Great warehouses have been especially built for its storage, and especially constructed tank-steamers are now regularly engaged in its transportation. In 1862, Mr. Campbell was transferred to the consulate at Dresden, Saxony, where he remained until 1871. There he witnessed the beginning and growth of the American colony, was appointed first president of the American Club on its organization, and was among the leaders who commenced the establishment of the American church, by fitting up a hall in which divine service was held until the present beautiful structure was built. In the absence of an American diplomatic agent at the Saxon court, he had the unusual honor of presenting his compatriots at court functions. While upholding the national dignity, all his duties involved a heavy personal expense, which far exceeded his official income. In 1871, on his return to America, he went to California, and while there lost what remained of his private fortune, being lured into unfortunate mining speculation during a period of unexampled excitement. He was then obliged to accept the office of notary public, which he held for several years. In 1887, he visited England unofficially; then he went to New York, and filled a civil appointment in the U. S. quartermaster's service until 1893. In that year he reluctantly consented to re-enter the consular service, and was appointed to serve at Newcastle-on-Tyne. After four years of very fruitful service there, he was displaced by the new home administration. Before leaving Newcastle, he was the recipient of highly complimentary resolutions passed by the mayor and council, the Merchants' Exchange, the Association of Steamship Owners and Underwriters, and other commercial bodies. Mr. Campbell was married, in New York, May 10, 1843, to Josephine, daughter of Dr. Jacob Rabineau, a descendant of an old Knickerbocker family. They had four daughters, one of whom married Adj.-Gen. Kelton, of the U. S. army.

Wm S Campbell

LATROBE, Benjamin Henry, architect and civil engineer, was born in Yorkshire, England, May 1, 1764, son of Benjamin Latrobe and Anna Margaret, daughter of John Frederick Antes, of Pennsylvania. He was the great-grandson of Count Henri de Bonval de la Trobe, who fled from France to Holland after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes; entered the service of the prince of Orange in 1685, and accompanied him to Ireland; was severely wounded at the battle of the Boyne, and, at the close of hostilities, settled in Dublin. At an early age he was sent to a Moravian seminary in Saxony, and afterwards completed his education at the University of Leipsig. In 1785 he entered the Prussian army as a cornet of hussars. After participating in several severe engagements and receiving honorable wounds, he resigned his commission in 1786, and returned to England to practice his chosen profession. In 1789 he became surveyor of the public office and engineer of London. His political views, however, led him to look to the United States as a more congenial home; and upon the death of his first wife, an English lady, he decided to emigrate. Owing to the war then existing between France and England, he determined to take passage in an American brig, the Elisa, and accordingly set sail on Nov. 25, 1795, from the port of London, leaving two children to follow him at a later date. The captain seems to have been an ignorant brute, with an overmastering fear of Algerian pirates. This kept him in the North Atlantic, and resulted in a tempestuous voyage; so that the vessel did not reach Norfolk, Va., its destination, until May 20, 1796. Fortified by letters of introduction to many prominent Virginians, Mr. Latrobe's abilities and experience soon obtained recognition, and he became engineer of the James river and Appomattox canal; he also built the Richmond penitentiary and many private residences in and around Richmond. Moving afterwards to Philadelphia, he erected a number of important buildings, and constructed the first water-works in that city, pumping from the Schuylkill by steam, the pump-house occupying the present site of the public buildings at the intersection of Broad and Market streets; this was in 1800. In 1803 Mr. Latrobe was appointed surveyor of the public buildings in Washington by Pres. Jefferson, succeeding Thornton, Hatfield and Hoban as architect of the old capitol. He perfected the designs of Dr. Thornton, and altered those for the interior of the south wing, with the approval of the president. After the destruction of the capitol by the British in 1814, the reconstruction of the building was placed in his hands. In the execution of this work he designed the corn-stalk column in the north wing, as well as the tobacco-plant capitals in the circular colonnade of the south wing; thus originating what may be called an American order. He also utilized the handsome breccia marbles of the Potomac quarries in the columns of

BHLatrobe

the old house of representatives and senate chamber. He was succeeded by Charles Bullfinch in 1817, who carried out Mr. Latrobe's designs. Among other works, he prepared the original plan of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal; designed and built the Baltimore cathedral and the present custom-house. In 1812 he joined Robert Fulton in building, at Pittsburgh, the Buffalo, the fourth steamboat that descended the Ohio river. Mr. Latrobe's first wife, Lydia Sellon, bore him two children: Henry Latrobe, an engineer, died in New Orleans; the daughter became Mrs. Nicholas Roosevelt, of New York. His second wife was Mary Elizabeth Hazlehurst, of Philadelphia, who survived him with three children —a daughter and two sons. In 1820, while constructing the New Orleans water-works, he was seized with yellow fever, and died after a short illness.

Jno H B Latrobe

LATROBE, John Hazlehurst Bonval, lawyer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., May 6, 1803, eldest son of Benjamin Henry Latrobe, Sr., and Mary E. Hazlehurst. During his father's residence in Washington as surveyor of the public buildings, he began his education at Georgetown College; and upon the removal of his parents to Baltimore, continued his studies at St. Mary's College, then one of the best institutions of learning in the country. In 1816, Mr. Latrobe entered the U.S. Military Academy at West Point, during Gen. Thayer's superintendency. Here he remained until 1820, when the death of his father in New Orleans compelled his resignation, just before his graduation, and when at the head of his class. Returning to Baltimore, he entered the office of his father's friend, Gen. Robert G. Harper, as a student of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1825. In 1828 he became counsel to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, which position he held until his death. He was the founder of the Maryland Institute, and after its destruction by fire, in 1835, actively aided in its reorganization. In conjunction with Gen. Harper, one of the founders of Liberia, he prepared the first map of that republic, and named the first rivers and settlements. He aided in obtaining from the Maryland legislature an appropriation of $275,000 for the transportation of emigrants to Africa, and was mainly instrumental in establishing the Maryland colony at Cape Palmas, for which he framed the constitution and ordinances. It was his close connection with the interests of the American Colonization Society that led to his election as president on the death of Mr. Clay in 1853. He afterwards became president of the American branch of the Association for the Exploration of Africa, and was invited to attend the first meeting of the parent association by the king of the Belgians. In 1849 he became a member of the board of visitors to West Point, and was made president. Mr. Latrobe was also president of the Maryland Historical Society for many years, which position he continued to occupy until the day of his death. During his connection with the Historical Society he contributed many papers of interest, which are published in its archives. In the intervals of a busy life, he delivered many addresses, among them: "The Capitol and Washington at the Beginning of the Present Century" (1881); and published a number of volumes, including a "Biography of Charles Carroll of Carrollton" (1824); "Justices' Practice" (1828; 7th edition, 1880); "Scott's Infantry and Rifle Tactics," condensed (1828); a "Picture of Baltimore" (1832); a "History of Mason and Dixon's Line" (1854); "Personal Recollections of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad" (1858); "Hints for Six Months in Europe" (1869), "Odds and Ends," a volume of poems; "History of Maryland in Liberia" (1885); "Reminiscences of West Point" (1887), and a number of other works of varied character. Mr. Latrobe's economy of time was one of his most valuable traits, and aided him in the accomplishment of an endless amount of work. In addition to his professional and literary work, he was an ardent painter, and his home was filled with the products of his pencil and brush; he would, during the summer months, at his country-house, rise with the dawn and paint until breakfast time. He was married, near Natchez, Miss., in 1833, to Charlotte V., daughter of Gen. Ferdinand Leigh and Mary Claiborne. She was a descendant of William Claiborne, a Puritan of distinguished English lineage, and the original settler of Kent Island, Md. She bore him four sons and two daughters. Of the sons, Osmun, served on Gen. Longstreet's staff with the rank of colonel from the battle of Bull Run to the surrender at Appomattox. R. Steuart, now a prominent attorney of Baltimore, fought throughout the civil war in the Maryland cavalry of the Confederate army. Ferdinand C., a lawyer, was seven times mayor of Baltimore, and also served in the legislature. Mr. Latrobe died in Baltimore, Md., Sept. 11, 1891.

LATROBE, Benjamin Henry, civil engineer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 19, 1807, second son of Benjamin Henry and Mary E. (Hazlehurst) Latrobe. He was graduated at St. Mary's College, Baltimore, in 1825; studied law, and was admitted to the bar, practicing in connection with his brother, John, in Baltimore. The law, however, was not congenial to him; civil engineering was the profession of his choice—possibly an inheritance. In 1827 the Baltimore and Ohio railroad was organized, and soon began its active career. Intense interest was aroused, and as civil engineers were in demand, Mr. Latrobe soon found a field for his ambition, and entered the service of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Co. in 1831, Jonathan Knight being chief engineer. He soon rose to the rank of principal assistant, and in 1832 located the line from Baltimore to Washington, and subsequently the line from the Point of Rocks to Harper's Ferry. In 1835 he was appointed engineer of location and construction, and built the road from Harper's Ferry to Cumberland, which was opened for travel in November, 1842. Upon Mr. Knight's retirement, about this time, he was appointed chief engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and devoted all his energies to the extension of the road across the Alleghanies to the Ohio river—a work involving many problems unsolved at that date, in relation to heavy grades, long tunnels and the capabilities of the locomotive engine. The scheme was looked upon by many as chimerical, involving, as it did, grades of 116 feet per mile for permanent work and 500 feet per mile for temporary tracks across the Kingwood tunnel. All difficulties, however, were overcome through Mr. Latrobe's firm faith, backed by a few far-sighted friends in the directory, and in 1852 the road was opened to Wheeling. Subsequently the branch to Parkersburg was built, and finally the Pittsburgh and Connellsville, of which Mr. Latrobe was president and chief engineer. Subsequently Mr. Latrobe was engaged in important enterprises all over the country. Among other responsibilities, he was consulting engineer of the Hoosac tunnel and of the Portland and Ogdensburg railroad. He was also one of the board to whom John A. Roebling submitted his plan for the construction of the New York and Brooklyn suspension bridge. The construction of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad and its branches was, however, his life-work, and the successful solution of the many novel problems involved made it a monumental work in its day, and brought Mr. Latrobe in close communication with his professional brethren, by whom he was highly esteemed for his engineering talent as well as his genial manner and noble Christian character. He was married, in Salem, N. J., in January, 1833, to his cousin, Ellen, daughter of Isaac and Maria Hazlehurst, who bore him two sons and three daughters. Mr. Latrobe retired from active professional work about 1875, and died in Baltimore, Md., after a short illness, Oct. 19, 1878.

LATROBE, Charles Hazlehurst, civil engineer, was born in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 25, 1833, son of Benjamin H. and Ellen (Hazlehurst) Latrobe, and grandson of Benjamin Henry Latrobe, the architect. Mr. Latrobe entered the employ of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad in 1850 as a civil engineer, and continued the practice of his profession in the service of various railroad companies, principally in the South, until 1862, when he entered the Confederate army as a first-lieutenant of engineers. At the close of the war he returned to Maryland, and recommenced the practice of civil engineering, making iron bridge-building a specialty; planning and erecting, in connection with his associates, many important structures in the United States and in South America. In 1878 he entered the service of the city of Baltimore, as engineer of the Jones Falls improvement, involving the erection of many important city bridges. The improvement of the falls being nearly completed in 1886, Mr. Latrobe became the general superintendent and engineer of public parks for Baltimore. He was married, in Tallahassee, Fla., in 1861, to Letitia, daughter of Robert and Letitia Gamble, who bore him one son and two daughters.

LATROBE, Ferdinand Claiborne, lawyer, was born in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 14, 1833, son of John H. B. and Charlotte V. (Claiborne) Latrobe. He was educated in the schools of his native city and at St. James' College. After graduation, he was clerk in a business house, and then, making his professional studies in his father's office, was, on his admission to the bar in 1860, appointed assistant-counsel to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. In 1868, he was elected to the legislature, and in 1870 was reëlected, during his first term serving as chairman of the ways and means committee, and during his second as speaker. Among other notable services performed by him was the originating and carrying through of a law providing for the reorganization of the state militia, and in 1870 he was appointed judge-advocate-general to effect the reforms therein contemplated and provided for. In 1875, Mr. Latrobe was elected mayor of Baltimore. In 1878, he was called to fill an unexpired term as mayor, and in 1879, was elected for the full term of two years. In 1883, 1887, 1891 and 1894, he was again elected mayor, and then withdrew from public office, although he continued to be prominent in Democratic politics. He is a prominent Mason, and is past-master of Fidelity Lodge of Baltimore. Mr. Latrobe has been twice married: first, in 1863, to Louisa, eldest daughter of ex-Gov. Thomas Swann. Their only child, Thomas Swann Latrobe, died in 1894, aged twenty-five years. He was again married, in 1880, to Ellen, daughter of John R. Penrose, of Philadelphia, who bore him three children—Ferdinand C., Charlotte and Virginia.

Ferdinand C. Latrobe

DES ROCHERS, John Mowbray, merchant, was born in New York city, Dec. 29, 1859, of Huguenot descent. On the maternal side he is descended from the Mowbray and Howard families of England. Mr. Des Rochers was educated at public and private schools in New York until the death of his father, when he went to live with his maternal uncle, John Mowbray, a retired merchant. In 1879 he settled at Jacksonville, Fla., and engaged in the sawmill and lumber business, forming, four years later, a partnership in that industry with C. G. Elliott, which lasted until the latter's death in 1888. Since that date Mr. Des Rochers has continued to engage by himself in the lumber trade, purchasing from the mills of Georgia and Florida, and shipping to the principal Atlantic ports and to the West Indies and South America, his business being one of the most extensive and beneficial industries carried on in the South. His offices at Jacksonville, Fernandina and Brunswick, Ga., receive his personal supervision; and he is, therefore, kept so busy that he has not been able to find time to devote to political affairs, although frequently requested to accept nomination. Mr. Des Rochers was married, in 1882, to Maria S., daughter of Capt. H. C. Hewlett, an officer in the Confederate navy. He has two sons, Oliver and Edward, and a daughter, Grace.

J. M. Des Rochers

BULL, Henry, attorney-general of Rhode Island, was born Nov. 23, 1687, grandson of Henry Bull of Newport, who was twice governor of Rhode Island. He was left an orphan in early childhood; was brought up by an aunt, Mrs. Mary (Bull) Coggeshall, who had him apprenticed to a carpenter. After learning the trade, he followed it for several years, but had an ambition to fill a higher station, and accordingly turned to the law. A Rhode Island historian, in referring to his efforts to acquire facility in speaking, says: "When he had made up his mind to practice law, he went into the garden, to exercise his talents in addressing the court and jury. He then selected five cabbages in one row for judges, and twelve in another for jurors. After trying his hand there for a while, he went boldly into court and took upon himself the duties of an advocate; and a little observation and experience there convinced him that the same cabbages were in the court house which he thought he had left in the garden—five in one row and twelve in another." In addition to his natural abilities, he was endowed with an attractive face and commanding figure, and with graceful manners as well. At different times he represented Newport in the general assembly. He was elected attorney-general in 1721, and was re-elected in 1722; was speaker of the house of representatives in 1728–29; was member of a committee to revise the laws of the colony in 1728, and also served on a legislative committee in 1728–29, during a controversy with Massachusetts over the boundary line between the two colonies. In 1749, the court of common pleas was established, and Judge Bull was appointed its first chief justice. He was twice married: first, to Martha Odlin, by whom he had four sons and three daughters; and the second time to Phebe Coggeshall, by whom he had seven sons and three daughters. Judge Bull died at Newport, R. I., Dec. 24, 1771.

BARR, Edward, merchant, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., June 29, 1845, son of John and Barbara (Kinport) Barr. When a mere boy he enlisted in company B, 1st Pennsylvania reserves, and served in the battle of Fredericksburg, receiving favorable mention from the captain of his company for his gallantry during this action. At the close of the war he entered the service of Morris, Tasker & Co. in Philadelphia, with whom he remained ten years, when he went to New York, and entered into business for himself, which was incorporated in 1883 as the Edward Barr Co. He is a member of the chamber of commerce; the Hamilton and Crescent clubs of Brooklyn; one of the vice-presidents of the Apollo and Republican clubs of the same city; is the president of the Lake George Country Club, at Hague, Lake George, and the New York director of the Brownlow Mining and Milling Co. of Denver, and the Church Club of the diocese of Long Island; a trustee of the Brooklyn City Dispensary, and the representative of St. Martha's Sanitarium in the Brooklyn Hospital Saturday and Sunday Association, of which he is treasurer. For a number of years he was treasurer of the Sheltering Arms Nursery of Brooklyn, and under Mayors Strong and Schieren was treasurer of the New York and Brooklyn Bridge, serving with marked ability until the change of administration, Jan. 1, 1898. He has been a member of the board of directors of the Manhattan Fire Insurance Co. for sixteen years, and was elected vice-president of the company in 1898. He is a member of the Underwriters' Club of New York, and also of George Washington Post No. 103, G. A. R., of the state of New York. He was from its inception the secretary of the League of Loyal Citizens of Brooklyn, which he started in a small room with four others, from which the organization grew until it had a membership of 78,000 voters opposed to the consolidation of Brooklyn with New York. He was married at St. George's, London, in 1872, to Julia L., daughter of the late Gilbert Cumming Weld. They have four daughters, Josephine Elise Weld, Julia Kinport, Mary Godfrey and Elise Adeline Rush Barr.

Edward Barr

HENTZ, Nicholas Marcellus, educator and scientist, was born in Versailles, France, July 25, 1797. Even at an early age he showed a remarkable talent for miniature painting, and attained considerable proficiency in the art. In 1813 he entered the Hospital Val de Grace as a student in medicine, and remained busied with his studies and duties as hospital assistant until the fall of Napoleon, when his father was proscribed and obliged to flee to America. The family spent a few weeks in New York city and Elizabeth Town, and then settled at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., in April, 1816. For some years the son was engaged in Philadelphia and Boston as a teacher of French and miniature drawing; was then tutor in the family of a Mr. Marshall on Sullivan's island, near Charleston, S. C.; later taught at the Round Hill School, Northampton, Mass., and in 1824 became professor of modern languages in the University of North Carolina. There he remained until 1830, and from that time to 1849 was in charge of female seminaries and academies at Covington, Ky.; Cincinnati, O.; Florence, Tuscaloosa and Tuskegee, Ala., and Columbus, Ga. His health then failing, he removed to Mariana, Fla. During his long life as a teacher he was one of the pioneers in American entomology, and became during his time the highest authority on American spiders. He began the study of the spider when little or nothing had been published on its life-history, and all his leisure was given to the study of its habits and to the collection, description and representation of the various species. His scientific writings first appeared in "Silliman's Journal," and in the reports of the Philadelphia Academy of Arts and Sciences and the Boston Society of Natural History. Some years ago the last named society collected and republished his arachnological writings with notes by J. H. Emerton and William E. Holden. He was married early in life to Carolina Lee, daughter of Gen. John Whiting, of Lancaster, Pa. She was well known in her day as a novelist and poet. Prof. Hentz died in Mariana, Fla., Nov. 4, 1856.

ALLEN, Samuel Louis, pioneer, was born at Canasaraugh (now Sullivan), Madison co., N. Y., April 12, 1808, son of Roland and Sarah (Chapman) Allen. His mother was a daughter of Benjamin Chapman, a captain in the revolutionary war, who served eight years under a commission from Gov. Clinton, of New York, and was commended for his valor. Samuel L. Allen attended school at the neighboring village of Chittenango, N. Y., but early in life left home to seek his living. For a while he worked on the Erie canal, then engaged in the manufacture of edge-tools at Chittenango, and finally in mercantile business at Baldwinsville, N. Y. In 1838 he removed to Texas, settling first at Nacogdoches, and later removing to Houston, a town founded by his brothers, Augustus Chapman and John Kirby Allen. There he started the first saw-mill in that portion of Texas, and for several years conducted a prosperous trade, giving employment to large numbers. He conducted his business on an enterprising basis, selling lumber to those desiring to build at very reasonable figures, and as a consequence, the city grew rapidly. He donated all the lumber used in building the First Presbyterian Church of Houston, which, save the old missions at San Antonio, was the largest church in the state. Mr. Allen was one of the principal owners and propromoters of the first cotton press in Texas, the plant being located in Houston, and for many years did a very large business; also established the first cotton commission and forwarding house in Texas, and his business in this line extended to all parts of the state. He aided in establishing banks, and contributed to the building of railroads and other enterprises that have made Houston now a city of 75,000 population. Being a man of finest business ability, he rarely undertook a venture that did not succeed. It has been justly said that no other one man did more to found the prosperity of Houston than Mr. Allen. His numerous enterprises constantly afforded occupation for all the unemployed in the place, and his devotion to the upbuilding of the city originated many valuable improvements by which he is still remembered. Mr. Allen was married in 1860 to Margaret Eveline, daughter of Thomas T. Caffrey, of Yazoo county, Miss., whom he met while she was visiting Houston with her mother. He had one child, a son, Augustus Chapman Allen, a well-known attorney of Houston. Mr. Allen died at Houston, Tex., Oct. 12, 1895.

S. L. Allen

S. L. Allen.

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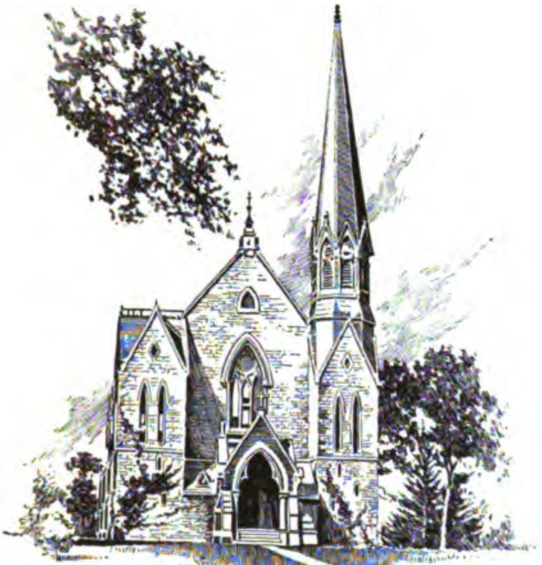
FISK, Wilbur, first president of Wesleyan University (1831–39). (See Vol. III., p. 177.)

OLIN, Stephen, second president of Wesleyan University (1839–41, 1842–51), was born at Leicester, Vt., March 2, 1791, and was graduated at Middlebury College, Vermont, in 1820. He taught school in Abbeville district, S. C., for three years, joined the South Carolina conference in January, 1824, as a Methodist Episcopal preacher, and was then stationed at Charleston, S. C. He was ordained as deacon, Jan. 13, 1826, at Milledgeville, Ga., and on the 1st of the next January became professor of *belles-lettres* in the University of Georgia, and remained there until 1833. He received examination as elder, Nov. 20, 1828. In March, 1834, he was inaugurated first president of Randolph-Macon College (Methodist Episcopal), in Mecklenberg county, Va., taking the chair of mental and moral science, *belles-lettres*, and political philosophy, but in 1837 he was forced, by infirm health, to leave this position on an indefinite furlough, although the college had prospered greatly under his care. Spending some time in Europe, Egypt, and Palestine, he returned to the United States in 1840, having been chosen, in 1839, to the presidency of Wesleyan University, and nominally filled the office for two years, having been succeeded by Rev. Nathan Bangs. In 1842 he returned to this office, introduced a strict course of discipline in its administration, and was successful in securing endowments for the college, as well as in raising its religious tone. In 1850 he was offered the presidency of Genesee College, New York, but declined. His activities were not confined to the world of education, but were equally important in religious matters. He played an important part in founding the Evangelical Alliance in 1846, and was thereafter largely identified with its activities. His conception of a college course was eminently conservative, both as to subject and method. In 1844 he contracted the curriculum by the omission of modern languages, but made the teaching on other subjects all the more thorough and careful, especially the classics, in which he was deeply versed. His continued ill health, originally the result of over-study in his own college days, prevented his constant presence in the class-room—a matter which he deeply regretted. His abilities as a teacher were of a high order, his method of instruction most suggestive, and his scholarship broad and thorough. As a preacher he was truly remarkable, both for force and elegance of diction. His two only baccalaureate sermons (1846 and 1851) were subsequently published in a volume entitled, "Youthful Piety" (1853). His manner exhibited a lofty dignity, although with no trace of haughtiness. He received the degree of D.D. from Middlebury College (1832), from the University of Alabama and also from Wesleyan University (1834). In 1845 Yale College gave him LL.D. Several volumes from his pen have been published, among them, "Travels in Egypt, Arabia Petræa, and the Holy Land" (1843); and, posthumously, "Greece and the Golden Horn" (1854); and "College Life and Practice" (1867). His "Life and Letters" appeared in 1853, edited by his wife. After nine years of faithful service to Wesleyan University, he died Aug. 16, 1851, sincerely reverenced by all who knew him.


Memorial Chapel, Wesleyan University

BANGS, Nathan, third president of Wesleyan University (1841–42), was born in Stratford, Conn., May 2, 1778. His early education was limited, such as it was, being largely the fruit of his persevering industry and love of study. In 1799 he went to Canada, where for three years he was engaged in teaching and land-surveying. He became an itinerant Methodist minister in 1802, preached in various places in Canada, and won a wide reputation as a successful preacher. Later he removed to New York city, where he filled a pastorate and several important denominational offices, and in 1820 became secretary and manager of the Methodist Book Concern. He was also editor of the "Methodist Magazine" from 1820; of the "Methodist Quarterly Review" when it superseded the former in 1832, and of the "Christian Advocate" from 1828. Under his management both the book and magazine departments were greatly enlarged, and placed upon a permanent basis. He also exercised a censorship over the publications of the house, and labored earnestly to establish a high standard of denominational literature. In 1836 he was appointed secretary of the Methodist Missionary Society, of which he was one of the founders, and thereafter devoted his time and energy to its management. From this important post he was called to the presidency of Wesleyan University in 1841, to supply the temporary vacancy caused by the illness of Pres. Olin, his brilliant record in important business trusts making him a fitting incumbent of that high office, despite his lack of a university education. He accepted the trust with reluctance, believing his greater sphere of usefulness to be elsewhere, and cheerfully resigned upon the return of Pres. Olin, at the end of 1842. His administration was too short to be noted for any great action, but his resignation was entirely voluntary, and from a sense of duty. The annual "tree day" of the Wesleyan students was established, and the many fine trees on the campus are the result of the movement then inaugurated for beautifying the grounds. After resigning the presidency he returned to New York city, where he filled pastorates for the next ten years, then retired, and devoted the remainder of his life to literary pursuits. He was a voluminous writer and an able controversialist. Among his works are: "Errors of Hopkinsianism" (1815); "Predestination Examined" (1817); "Reformer Re-

N. Bangs

formed" (1818); "Methodist Episcopacy" (1820); "Authentic History of Missions under the Care of the Methodist Episcopal Church" (1832); "The Original Church of Christ" (1836); "History of the Methodist Episcopal Church (4 vols., 1839–42); "Essay on Emancipation" (1848); "Letters on Sanctification" (1851); "Life of Arminius," and many others of a doctrinal or controversial character. He also published many sermons. The degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Wesleyan University. His death occurred in New York city, May 3, 1862.

SMITH, Augustus William, fourth president of Wesleyan University (1852–57), was born in Newport, Herkimer co., N. Y., May 12, 1802. He was graduated at Hamilton College in 1825, and immediately began his career as a teacher in the Oneida Conference Seminary, Cazenovia, N. Y. In 1831, at the foundation of Wesleyan University, he became professor of mathematics and astronomy, and held the chair until 1857, when he was elected president. Rev. John McClintock had previously been offered the office, but refused. During his administration his ability as a practical manager was required for the task of increasing the absurdly small endowment under which the university had hitherto labored, to the jeopardizing of its existence and usefulness. In conjunction with Prof. H. B. Lane he obtained subscriptions to the amount of $100,000, four-fifths of which was paid in, and greatly relieved the dire necessity. Among the contributors to this fund was Isaac Rich, who began his long line of benefactions to the institution with a gift of $20,000. Daniel Drew also gave $5,000. Pres. Smith, although of a retiring and scholarly temperament, was possessed of exceptional executive ability, and his administration was characterized by several such achievements of notable service. On Aug. 5, 1857, he resigned the presidency, and two years later, in 1859, became professor of natural philosophy in the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. He was one of a corps of astronomers sent by the U. S. government to Labrador, in 1860, to observe the annular eclipse of the sun. Pres. Smith was a "modest, unassuming man, of thorough culture," and a very successful instructor. He published several excellent mathematical treatises. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by Hamilton College in 1850. He died at Annapolis, March 22, 1866.

CUMMINGS, Joseph, fifth president of Wesleyan University (1857–75), was born in Falmouth, Cumberland co., Me., March 3, 1817. He was graduated at Wesleyan University with the highest honors in 1840, began teaching in the seminary at Amenia, N. Y., where he became principal in 1843, and joined the New England conference of the Methodist Episcopal church and was ordained to preach in 1846. For the next seven years he filled pastorates in Malden, Chelsea, and Boston, Mass.; was professor of theology in the Methodist general Biblical Institute, Concord, N. H. (1853–54), and was president of Genesee College, Lima, N. Y. (1854–57). In 1857 he was chosen president of Wesleyan University, the first alumnus to fill the office, and entered upon his highly successful administration of eighteen years. During his incumbency the buildings of the university were increased by several generous donations by alumni and others. By the munificence of Isaac Rich, Rich Hall, library building, was opened in 1868, the alumni subscribing $27,500 as a library fund. At the commencement, 1871, was opened the Orange Judd Hall of Natural Science, erected at the cost of $100,000 by Orange Judd, an alumnus of the class of 1847. Memorial Chapel was dedicated on the same day. A new charter for the university, limiting the board of trustees to forty members, each conference electing one member, the alumni and joint-board the remainder, was obtained in 1870. In 1871, by vote of the board of trustees of the university, it was decided that women should be admitted to equal standing with men students. Four women were graduated in 1876, and since then there have been a few in every class. The president's house, having been disused from 1883, was fitted up as a female dormitory; but the building formerly used as a boarding-school was later rented for the purpose. Wesleyan's move in the direction of coeducation was a radical one at the time, she being one of the first of New England colleges to adopt the practice. In 1872, also, the graduate department was resumed after many years' suspension. Pres. Cummings possessed eminent ability as an educator, and his devotion to the interests of the institution was tireless. After resigning the presidency in 1875, he continued for two years in the chair of mental philosophy and political economy. He resumed pastoral duties in 1877, holding successive charges at Malden and Cambridge, Mass., until 1881, when he accepted the John Evans professorship of moral and intellectual philosophy at Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., with the presidency of the institution. Equally prominent in educational and ecclesiastical affairs, he was a delegate to the Methodist Episcopal general conference in 1864, 1876, 1880, and 1884. The degree of S.T.D. was conferred on him by Wesleyan in 1854, and by Harvard in 1861, and that of LL.D. by Northwestern University in 1866. Dr. Cummings published an edition of Butler's "Analogy of Religion" (1875), and beside numerous sermons and addresses, "Life of the late Daniel Stillman Newcomb" (1855), and "An Elective Presiding Eldership in the Methodist Episcopal Church" (1877). He died suddenly, of heart-failure, in Evanston, Ill., March 7, 1890.

Joseph Cummings

FOSS, Cyrus David, sixth president of Wesleyan University (1875-80), and Methodist Episcopal bishop, was born in Kingston, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1834, son of Rev. Cyrus and Jane (Campbell) Foss. His father was an able and devoted Methodist minister, prominent in the abolition movement, who died under fifty years of age, leaving four sons. His mother was a woman of strong sense and deep piety, and her great ambition was to train her sons in the footsteps of their father. Her three surviving sons became ministers. In his boyhood Cyrus D. Foss attended school during the winter months, and assisted his father (who was then broken in health) on a little farm. After a thorough preparatory course of study in the Amenia Seminary, New York, he was admitted to Wesleyan University. In 1854, at the age of twenty, he was graduated at the head of his class, and was at once employed as teacher of mathematics in Amenia Seminary, remaining for three years, and during the last year being principal. He entered the ministry in the New York conference in 1857, and was stationed at Chester, Orange co., N. Y., during 1857 and 1858. For the next sixteen years he was pastor of six of the most prominent churches in the cities of Brooklyn and New York. After declining the presidency of a Western college, and a professorship in a theological seminary, he was, in 1875, elected president of Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. His earnest desire was to remain in the pastorate, for which his love was deep and strong, and in which his labors had been crowned with success. But so general was the conviction throughout the church that he ought to heed this call, and so emphatically was that conviction expressed by the trustees, faculty, alumni, and other friends of the university, that he yielded his preference, and accepted the place. For five years he discharged the duties of his office in a masterly manner, and the friends of the institution rejoiced that it was under such a leader. Through his efforts $375.000 was added to the endowment. In March, 1876, the trustees reported that the available funds of the university had suffered considerable decrease, owing to the depression in financial matters, and as the annual outlay was more than double the income, a heroic effort was necessary to save the institution from bankruptcy. Pres. Foss recognized the gravity of the situation, and at his suggestion a committee of the alumni appealed to all graduates to assist the university, with the result that over $40.000 was subscribed at once. He was chosen by the New York conference at the head of its delegation, to represent it in the general conference in 1872, 1876 and 1880. In 1878 he visited the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, as a delegate to present the fraternal salutations of the Methodist Episcopal church, and in 1886 he visited the British Wesleyan conference at its session in John Wesley's historic church, "City Road Chapel," London, on a like errand. At the general conference of 1880 he was elected and consecrated a bishop, at the same time resigning the presidency of the university. In 1870 Mr. Foss received the degree of D.D. from his alma mater, and that of LL.D. from Cornell College, Iowa, in 1879, and again from the University of Pennsylvania in 1889. He has been a frequent contributor to the religious papers of his own church, and to the "Independent," and has gained a wide reputation as an able and brilliant writer. Articles from his pen have also appeared in the "Sunday-School Times," the "North American Review," and other periodicals. He has also published many sermons and addresses for special occasions. In 1881 he delivered an address at Middletown, on the semi-centennial of the university. In his administration of the episcopal office, Bishop Foss is characterized by rare good judgment and firmness. These qualities, combined with a kind and sympathetic nature, have enabled him to perform the difficult duties of his office with great acceptability to the church. He is a man of well-rounded character, possessing the qualities of a great preacher, administrator, and leader of men. As a pulpit orator, he ranks among the foremost in the Methodist church. At times eloquent, he is always simple, direct, and convincing, and commands the attention of his audience by forceful and earnest presentation of truth, rather than by flights of rhetoric.

C. D. Foss

BEACH, John W., seventh president of Wesleyan University (1880–87), was born at Trumbull, Fairfield co., Conn., Dec. 26, 1825. Entering Wesleyan, he was graduated in 1845, and then taught for several years in Amenia Seminary. In 1854 he was ordained a Methodist minister, and filled pastorates in New York city, at various places along the Hudson, and at New Haven, Conn., being presiding elder in 1880, when he was elected president of Wesleyan University. During the first years of his administration the endowment of the institution was largely increased, principally through the generosity of Geo. I. Seney, who, during the three years from 1880 to 1882, gave at various times $325,000, for founding scholarships and increasing the general reserve funds. His benefactions, coupled with those of others, had aggregated nearly $800,000 in 1883, when he became involved in the unfortunate financial crisis. During Pres. Beach's administration the scholarly interests of the university were greatly augmented. The courses of study were modified in 1886, so as to make the required work slightly less, and offered opportunity for better co-ordination of all the departments. In 1882 Wesleyan united with eight other colleges in founding the American School of Classical Study at Athens, Greece, under whose auspices have been made many valuable contributions to archæological science. Pres. Beach's preference was, however, for pastoral work, in which lay, he believed, his greatest possibilities of usefulness. He accordingly resigned in 1887, and has since filled again the important post of a presiding elder in his denomination.

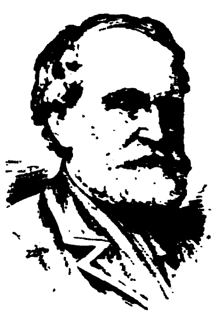
RAYMOND, Bradford Paul, eighth president of Wesleyan University (1889–), was born near Stamford, Conn., Apr. 22, 1846. During the winters he attended the public schools at Stamford, and in the summer was employed on his father's farm. Having passed the requisite examinations before he was fifteen years old, he obtained a position, and taught school in Stamford for three years, during that time partially preparing himself for college. Shortly after his eighteenth birthday he enlisted in the 48th New York infantry, and served until the close of the war, being honorably discharged in September, 1865. In April, 1866, he removed to Red Wing, Minn., for the purpose of engaging in business; but being thrown with college students, and finding the commercial outlook not as bright as he had anticipated, he decided to carry into effect his long-cherished ambition, and entered Hamline University at Red Wing, in September, 1866, and remained for three years. Here, by a strange opportunity, began his career as a practical college manager. At the close of the winter term of his junior year the college suspended, on account of failure of funds, and young Raymond, with a degree of energy and enterprise truly remarkable in so young a man, hired the buildings, secured a sufficient number of the students to ensure the salaries of the professors, and continued the college until the end of the current year. In the fall of 1869 he entered Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis., and was graduated in the class of 1870. He afterward attended the theological school of Boston University, completing the course in 1873. At the theological school he began the study of philosophy, which he has since made a life-study, and in pursuit of which he went to Germany, and studied with Luthardt at Leipsic; and Hermann Lotze of the philosophical faculty, and Ritschl and Schulze of the theological faculty at Göttingen. In 1873 he was married to Lula A. Rich, daughter of a Methodist clergyman of Minnesota. In 1883, during the third year of his pastorate at Nashua, N. H., he accepted a call to the presidency of Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis., entering immediately upon a most successful administration. His methods attracted many students to the college, and gained it valuable friends. His labors were rewarded by additional endowments, a fine new women's hall, and a steady increase in the number of students. His particular

B. P. Raymond.

field as a teacher has been psychology, metaphysics, and the philosophy of religion, and he possesses, in an eminent degree, the power of illuminating philosophical principles. His lectures always attain the desired end, laying the foundation of a theistic system of thought in the student's mind, making that the normal mode of thinking. He was elected president of Wesleyan University in December, 1888, and assumed his office in September of the following year. During the two years subsequent to the resignation of Pres. Beach, the administrative functions of the university were directed by Prof. J. M. Van Vleck, a graduate of 1850, and since 1853 professor of mathematics and astronomy to his alma mater. His brief incumbency of office was characterized by increased interest and activity on the part of the alumni, associations being formed throughout the country, and greatly increasing the fame and prosperity of the institution. A new era was fairly begun. Under Pres. Raymond, Wesleyan has attained a greater degree of prosperity than ever before, and has a most auspicious outlook. Daniel Ayres, M.D., of Brooklyn, N. Y., whose benefactions had already been numerous, added to them in October, 1889, by the deed of eighty-six acres of land, valued at $30,000, for the endowment of a chair of biology, further increasing it by a gift of $250,000 in December of the same year. A movement was at once started by the alumni to raise a similar amount. Pres. Raymond has received the degree of Ph.D. from Boston University, D.D. from the Northwestern University, and LL.D. from Lawrence University.

ARNOLD, George, author, was born in New York city, June 24, 1834. His early life was spent in Alton, Ill., where his parents resided until 1849, when they removed to the settlement of Fourierites at Strawberry Farms, Monmouth co., N. J. Showing a capacity for drawing, he was placed in a painter's studio at the age of eighteen, but he soon developed a stronger taste for literature, and before he was twenty-five years of age had become a popular contributor to "Vanity Fair," and other periodicals. His first decided success was a series of humorous articles entitled the "McArone Papers." At the outbreak of the civil war, Mr. Arnold enlisted in the Federal army. He was stationed for a period at one of the forts on Staten island. His poems were collected after his death by William Winter, and published in two duodecimo volumes, the names of which are: "Drift; A Sea-shore Idyl and Other Poems" (1866), and "Poems, Grave and Gay" (1866). They are of unequal merit, but show that, had he lived, he might have achieved an enviable position as a poetical writer. He died at Strawberry Farms, N. J., Nov. 3, 1865.

BERNHEIM, Gotthardt Dellmann, clergyman and historian, was born in Iserlohn, district of Westphalia, Prussia, Nov. 8, 1827, son of Rev. John H. Bernheim, a Lutheran clergyman, who emigrated to America in 1832, and settled in Pennsylvania. Young Bernheim was graduated at the Classical and Theological Seminary, then at Lexington, S. C., and entered the Lutheran ministry in 1849. His first charge was at Charleston, S. C., where he organized and assumed the pastorate of the Second English Lutheran church. In 1858 he was called to St. John's and Bethel churches in Cabarrus county, N. C., and while working here was instrumental in the organization of North Carolina College, a Lutheran institution at Mount Pleasant, N. C.; of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, Wilmington, and of St. Mark's Church, Charlotte. He was pastor of St. Mark's Church (1861–65); returned to Mount Pleasant in 1866, and took charge of Mount Pleasant Female Seminary, for the purchase of which he had collected money in the North, and then made it the property of the North Carolina synod. He also organized Ebenezer Lutheran Church in Rowan county, N. C. He was pastor of St. Paul's Church, Wilmington, N. C. (1870–82), where he preached in English and German; and was president of North Carolina College (1882–83). In June, 1883, he went to Phillipsburg, N. J., but returned to Wilmington, and took charge of St. Matthew's Church of that city in the spring of 1892. In connection with this congregation he also serves St. Luke's Church, Newbern, N. C., which he organized in 1895. He received the degree of D.D. from North Carolina College in 1877, and has published a "History of the German Settlements and of the Lutheran Church in North and South Carolina" (Philadelphia, 1872); "Localities of the Reformation"; "History of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Wilmington" (Wilmington, 1879); and in 1881 began to edit and publish "At Home and Abroad," a monthly literary journal that was continued for two years and a half.



John O. Sargent

SARGENT, John Osborne, lawyer and journalist, was born at Gloucester, Mass., Sept. 20, 1811. He was graduated from the Boston Latin School in his fifteenth year, and then entered Harvard College, where he was duly graduated in 1830. During his college career he was a member of the Porcellian Club and was a co-editor of the "Collegian" with Oliver Wendell Holmes. He afterward studied law with William Sullivan of Boston, and in 1833 was admitted to the Suffolk bar, and formed a partnership with Thomas C. Amory. He subsequently served one term as representative from Suffolk in the Massachusetts legislature, and in 1838 became associate editor of the New York "Courier and Enquirer." He had previously written a number of forcible political leaders in the Boston "Atlas," and now took an active part in the exciting campaign that elected Harrison and Tyler, both as a political writer and speaker. In 1841 he returned to New York and resumed his law practice. He assisted and counseled John Ericsson, delivered a lecture illustrating his inventions, which was subsequently published in the leading scientific journals of Europe, and prosecuted successfully Ericsson's claim against the United States for constructing the Princeton. He made frequent visits to Washington, and again became interested in Whig politics. He first became editor of "The Battery" in that city, and was afterward associated with Alexander C. Bullitt in "The Republic," a daily journal started in support of Taylor's administration. Mr. Sargent continued his journalistic work until the end of Fillmore's administration. He then occupied himself mainly in literary work, edited volumes of the British Poets, and wrote various legal and political pamphlets. He traveled abroad and devoted much attention to the study of languages. He translated Anastatius Grun's "Der Letster Ritter," which was published under the title of "The Last Knight, a Romance Garland." He also translated a number of the odes of Horace (which after his death, were published in a volume entitled "Horatian Echoes"), and occasionally contributed to the leading periodicals. He retired from the active practice of his profession in 1872, and thenceforward divided his time between his home in New York city and his beautiful farm on Laurel lake, near Lenox, Mass. Mr. Sargent served as a member of the board of overseers of Harvard and as president of the Harvard Club in New York. He died Dec. 28, 1891.

BOGARDUS, Annetje Jansen, (commonly known as Anneke Jans), wife of Everardus Bogardus, was born in Holland about 1600. In 1630 she sailed for "Nieuw Nederland" with her first husband, Roeloff Jansen, a man of importance in his home village of Maasland. The Jansens spent a few years at Rennselaerswyck, and then moved down the river to New Amsterdam, where they had obtained in 1636 a grant of a farm or *bouwery* of sixty-two acres. Roeloff Jansen died almost as soon as the removal was effected, and in 1638 Anneke became the wife of Dominie Bogardus. After the death of the latter in 1647, she removed to Beverwyck. At her death she left a considerable property to her children, in which was included the farm known as the Dominie's Bouwery, her own right to which had been confirmed by Gov. Stuyvesant in 1654. The farm has had an interesting history. In 1667, during the English occupation, Gov. Nichols confirmed the right of the heirs. The latter deeded it to Gov. Lovelace in 1670, but all his estates were confiscated by Andros in 1674, and turned over to the crown. In 1677 it was leased to Dirck Secker, under the name of Duke's Bouwery, and in 1697 as King's Farm, to the Trinity Church corporation, for seven years, at a rent of sixty bushels of wheat. This lease being annulled by an act of the colonial legislature in 1699, Gov. Combury issued a new lease in 1700, and in 1705, acting for Queen Anne, made a permanent grant of it to the church. In 1760, Cornelius Brouwer asserted his claims as a Bogardus heir. This was the first of a long series of law suits. For some time after it the excitement ran so high that there were a number of hostile encounters between the heirs and the adherents of the church. Crops were destroyed, fences were torn down and burned, an old woman was kicked in the eye, and five men were wounded with bird-shot. Hannah Marsh, a woman of sixty-three, narrowly escaped having her head dipped in a pail of grog, and several marauding parties came near being scalded at the hands of one of the heirs in possession, Mrs. Broad. The case was rarely out of the courts for over a century. In 1807, 1830, 1834 and 1847 (when one man brought nine suits), the heirs were defeated. The state has brought suits against the church and the heirs against the state, to force it to recover from the church and restore to the heirs. All these suits have been unsuccessful, and the church still remains in actual possession.

PRESTON, William, lawyer, statesman and soldier, was born in Jefferson county, Ky., Oct. 16, 1816, son of William and Caroline (Hancock) Preston. His great-grandfather, John Preston, came from county Derry, Ireland, in 1739, and settled in Augusta county, Va., having, with John Patton and Alexander Breckenridge, received from the London council a grant of 120,000 acres of land. His grandfather, William Preston, a colonel in the revolution, was wounded at the battle of Guilford, and died before the close of the war. His father was a major in the U. S. army, who served with distinction under Gen. Anthony Wayne, and having inherited from his father a tract of 1,000 acres of land in Jefferson county, granted for services in the revolution, he settled there; his mother was a daughter of Col. George Hancock, of Fotheringay, Va., an officer in the revolution and a member of the 4th U. S. congress. William Preston, 2d, received a classical education at St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, Ky., and continued his studies at New Haven, Conn. He was graduated at the Harvard Law School in 1838, afterwards being admitted to the bar in Louisville, Ky. He was lieutenant-colonel in the 4th Kentucky infantry in the war with Mexico; was a member of the constitutional convention of Kentucky in 1849; a member of the state legislature during 1851-53, and presidential elector for the state at large in 1852. In 1853-57 he was a member of congress; was envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Spain during 1858-61, being recalled, at his own request, on the appearance of trouble between the states. He espoused the cause of the Confederacy, participating in the battle of Shiloh, when, as a member of the staff of Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, he held that great commander in his arms as he expired on the field. Having been commissioned major-general by the Confederate government, he won high praise as a brave and skillful commander, and later became envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Mexico. In 1869 he was a member of the state legislature, and a delegate, in 1868 and again in 1880, to the Democratic national convention. He was married, in 1840, to Margaret Howard, daughter of Robert Wickliffe, of Lexington, Ky. He died in Lexington, Sept. 27, 1887.

EVANS, Edward Payson, author and educator, was born at Remsen, Oneida co., N. Y., Dec. 8, 1833, son of Evan and Mary Anne (Williams) Evans, both natives of North Wales. Soon after their marriage they emigrated to the United States, where their children, four sons and two daughters, were born. Evan Evans, who was a Presbyterian minister, removed with his family to Michigan when his son Edward was ten years of age, and the latter was graduated at the state university in 1854. He was principal of an academy at Hernando, Miss., in 1855, and professor in Carroll College, Waukesha, Wis., in 1856-57. He went to Europe in 1858 for purposes of study, and spent about three years at the universities of Göttingen, Berlin and Munich, and in travel. In 1861-70 he was professor of modern languages and literature in Michigan University, and then resigned, going to Europe with his wife, to whom he was married in 1868. Munich, Germany, has been their home ever since, and they have devoted themselves continuously to literary work. Mr. Evans has published the following works: "Abriss der Deutschen Literaturgeschicte" (1869); "German Reader," to accompany Otto's Grammar (1870); translation of Stahr's "Life of Lessing," with introduction and notes (2 vols., 1866); translations of Coquerel's "First Historical Transformations of Christianity" (1867); "Animal Symbolism in Ecclesiastical Architecture" (1896); "Evolutional Ethics and Animal Psychology" (1898); "Beiträge zur Amerikanischen Litteratur und Kulturgeschichte" (1898); "The Criminal Prosecution and Capital Punishment of Animals" (1899). He has devoted himself to the study of oriental languages, especially Sanskrit, Zend and modern Persian, and has published some of the results of these researches in the "Atlantic Monthly," "Unitarian Review" and Allgemeine Zeitung." He is a regular contributor to the "Nation," "Popular Science Monthly," "Die Nation" (Berlin) and other leading journals, American and German. He was married, May 23, 1868, to Elizabeth Edson, a daughter of Dr. Willard Putnam Gibson, of Pomfret, Vt., and Lucia Field Williams. Her maternal grandfather was Hon. Jesse Williams, of Woodstock, Vt. She was born in Newport, N. H., March 8, 1833; began to write in early youth, and became a contributor to the "Atlantic Monthly," "North American Review," the "Na-

Edward P Evans

tion," the "New Quarterly Review" and other periodicals. She has published in book form: "The Abuse of Maternity" (1875); "'Laura, an American Girl," a novel (1884); "A History of Religion" (1892); "Story of Kaspar Hauser" (1892); "Story of Louis XVII. of France" (1893); "Transplanted Manners," a novel (1895); "Confession," a novel (1895); "Ferdinand Lassalle and Helene von Dönniger: A Modern Tragedy" (1897).

JACKSON, Samuel Macauley, educator, was born in New York city, June 19, 1851, son of George T. and Letitia J. A. (Macauley) Jackson. His father was a native of Dublin, Ireland, but settled in the city of New York in 1834, and was favorably known in business circles and as an elder in the Collegiate Dutch Church; his mother was a daughter of Samuel Macauley, M.D., a prominent physician of the same city, and a niece of Rev. Thomas McAuley, first president of Union Theological Seminary, New York city. Mr. Jackson was educated in private and public schools of New York city, and in 1865 entered the Free Academy (now the College of the City of New York), where he was graduated in 1870. While in college he was a member of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity, and took high standing in English literature and philosophy and other branches. After graduation he began study at the Princeton Theological Seminary, but the next year he went to Union Seminary, where he completed the course in 1873. During 1873–75 he studied in the University of Leipzig, and traveled over the continent of Europe and in the Orient. He became pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Norwood, Bergen co., N. J., in 1876, and there continued until 1880, being also for the last two years engaged as assistant editor of Schaff's "Bible Dictionary." After resigning his pastorate he accepted the position of associate and managing editor of the "Schaff-Herzog Encyclopædia of Religious Knowledge" (1880–84). He wrote the elaborate chapter on the "Literature of the Eastern and Western Churches During the Middle Age" for Schaff's "History of the Christian Church" (1884–85); was co-editor with Dr. Schaff of the "Encyclopædia of Living Divines" (1885–87); edited "The Concise Dictionary of Religious Knowledge" (1888–91), which first appeared as a supplement to the "Magazine of Christian Literature"; compiled that elaborate and unique work, "The Bibliography of Foreign Missions," incorporated with Vol. I. of the "Encyclopædia of Missions" (1891); was associate editor of the "Standard Dictionary" and "Johnson's Universal Cyclopædia" during 1893–95; editor of "Heroes of the Reformation," now in course of publication, and for which he wrote the biography of "Zwingli" (1899), and editor of "Handbooks for Practical Workers in Church and Philanthropy" (1898). During 1889–91 he was editor of the "Magazine of Christian Literature." He was secretary of the American Society of Church History from its organization in 1888 until its amalgamation with the American Historical Association in 1896, and since that time has been secretary of its section of church history. Since 1888 he has been a member of the executive committee of the Charity Organization Society of New York city, and for nearly the same period has been connected with the New York Prison Association in a similar capacity. In 1895 he accepted the chair of church history in the New York University, where he still continues. The degree of A.M. was conferred on him by the College of the City of New York in 1876; LL.D. by Washington and Lee University in 1892, and D.D. by the New York University in 1893. He is a member of the Century, City and Reform clubs and Aldine Association.

Samuel Macauley Jackson.

LONGSTREET, William, inventor, was born in New Jersey, Oct. 6, 1759. In childhood he removed to Augusta, Ga., where he early displayed a marked aptitude for mechanics. He invented and patented an improvement in cotton-gins called a breast-roller, which was operated by horse-power. At an early age he devoted his attention to the steam engine, and on Feb. 1, 1788, an act was passed by the general assembly of Georgia securing "to Isaac Briggs and William Longstreet, for the term of fourteen years, the sole and exclusive privilege of using a newly constructed steam engine invented by them." He applied this new power to his cotton-gin with gratifying results, but the apparatus was shortly afterwards destroyed by fire. The Augusta (Ga.) "Herald" of Dec. 23, 1801, printed an account of this fire, "which broke out in the house containing Mr. Longstreet's steam engine," and concludes: "This accident seems to have been particularly unfortunate, as the ingenious proprietor of the works had, we understand, the day before completed a new boiler which had, on trial, been found to equal his utmost expectations, and enabled him with a single gin and with a very trifling expense of fuel to give from 800 to 1,000 weight clean cotton per day." He also constructed a portable steam saw-mill, which he patented. A number of these saw-mills were erected throughout the state, and an account is given of the destruction of one of them near St. Mary's, Ga., by the British in 1812. Longstreet also directed his attention to the application of steam-power to the propulsion of boats; and in the archives of the state of Georgia is preserved a letter, dated Sept. 26, 1790, addressed by Longstreet to Gov. Telfair, in which he solicits the governor's assistance and patronage, beginning: "I make no doubt but you have often heard of my steam-boat and as often heard it laughed at," which indicates that at that date he had made considerable progress with his experiments. There is no record preserved, however, of the method of propulsion, whether by oars, as contrived by Rumsey, or by paddle-wheel, which was the distinctive feature of Fitch's invention. It is stated that he finally obtained sufficient money to construct a steam-boat according to his idea and to operate it on the Savannah river in 1806, but this cannot be verified. The Augusta "Herald" of Nov. 10, 1808, however, has an editorial on Longstreet's successful experiments "with his new invented steam-boat," and refers to "the different essays he has made" previously. His son was Augustus B. Longstreet, author and president of the University of Mississippi and South Carolina College. William Longstreet died in Augusta, Ga., Sept. 1, 1814, and was buried in St. Paul's churchyard there.

HENRY, Serepta M. (Irish), evangelist and temperance reformer, was born in Albion, Pa., Nov. 4, 1839, daughter of H. N. and Mary A. Irish. She descends from early New England colonial stock on both sides, her father's ancestors being Quakers. Her maternal grandfather was a surgeon in the revolutionary army, and his son a captain of militia in the war of 1812. Her father followed the profession of an architect until about 1840, when he devoted himself to the missionary work of the Methodist church, and was sent to northwest Illinois, then the abode of roaming Indian tribes and flocks of wild deer. His daughter remembers distinctly seeing the Indians assemble near the little parsonage, stack their arms at the gate, and enter, and she retains in her possession a wampum garter which a chief took off and tied about her neck, because, as a little child, she kissed his papoose. Until she was nineteen her father was her teacher, and then she entered Rock River Seminary, at Mount Morris, Ill. She was married, March 7, 1861, to James W. Henry, a teacher and poet of considerable power, who a few days after their marriage offered himself as a volunteer at Lincoln's first call for men for the support of the Union, and being refused, because he lacked a fraction in height, raised a company of men and again offered his services in 1864. This time he was accepted, and served until the close of the war, participating in all the actions of the closing campaign. In his absence, Mrs. Henry, who from early childhood had shown decided evidences of literary power, published her first book, a collection of verse, entitled "Victoria: With Other Poems," and when, at the close of the war, her husband returned with health shattered, to die four years later, after a lingering illness, she supported her three young children by continuing to write as well as by teaching. In 1872 she settled at Rockford, Ill., having accepted a position as teacher in the high school, which she soon resigned, however, for literary work, taking a contract to write a series of books, entitled "After the Truth," for the "Youths' Library," of the Methodist Episcopal church. While thus engaged she became deeply interested in the cause of temperance reform, as represented in the women's crusade, and in March of 1874, called a meeting of the women of Rockford, Ill., then her home, which resulted in opening up many lines of work which have become national. Since that date Mrs. Henry has traveled extensively throughout the United States and Canada, expounding the principles of the W. C. T. U. from the evangelistic standpoint, and furthering the cause of temperance reform by many useful suggestions and expedients. She organized the Cold Water Army (now called the Loyal Temperance Legion), which applies normal Sunday-school methods to teaching temperance truth. She also founded the W. C. T. U. Institute, by which the objects and methods of the W. C. T. U. are taught. Continuing also to write, she has published in all seventeen books, most of which are of a popular character, while some are used as text-books for those who are interested in studies of home and child life. Miss Willard said of her work, "Pledge and Cross," that it "had the largest sale of any book of its kind, and conveys the very essence of the Gospel temperance crusade." She was a contributor to the "Ladies' Repository" and other magazines in her young girlhood, and has long been known by her poetical works as well as by her stories for young people.

HAWKS, John, soldier, was born in Deerfield, Mass., Dec. 5, 1707. His father was Eliezer Hawks, who was with Capt. William Turner in the famous Turner's Falls fight of King Philip's war. His grandfather was John Hawks, the first American ancestor of this branch of the family who settled originally in Connecticut, and removed to Hadley, Mass., in 1659. In 1744, at the breaking-out of King George's war, the subject of this sketch was one of three placed in charge of the building of "mounts" for the protection of his native town In 1746 he was stationed at Fort Massachusetts (near what is now the city of North Adams, Mass.), under Capt. Ephraim Williams, the founder of Williams College. For bravery in a personal encounter with Indians he was made a sergeant, and in June, when Capt. Williams was sent into Canada by Gov. Shirley, of Massachusetts, he was left in command of the fort. In August the fort was assaulted by a force of more than 700 French and Indians, under the command of Pierre François Rigaud de Vaudreuil, a brother of the governor of Canada, and although Sergt. Hawks had but twenty-one men, eleven of whom were sick, he held the fort for twenty-eight hours, surrendering at last because of lack of ammunition and with honorable terms. The defense was one of the notable events of the war. In 1748 he was sent to Canada by Gov. Shirley with Pierre Raimbault St. Blein, a young French cadet, the grandson of M. Raimbault, governor-general of Canada, to be exchanged for English captives. The difficult and dangerous mission was successfully accomplished. He served also through the fourth and last inter-colonial war. In 1754 he received a commission as lieutenant from Gov. Shirley, and from that year until 1757 he had charge of the line of Colrain forts. He held the command until made a major under Col. Israel Williams. In 1758 he commanded a company under Gen. Abercrombie at the attack on Fort Ticonderoga, and the following year was with Lord Amherst at the capture of that place. In 1759-60 he served as lieutenant-colonel in the successful Canadian campaign that closed the war. As a civilian he was prominent, being selectman of his town for nine years, and holding several other offices of trust and honor. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of John Nims, of Deerfield, and died there in June, 1784.

BRAEUNLICH, Sophia (Toepken), journalist, was born at Long Island City, N. Y., July 2, 1854, daughter of Frederick and Mary Toepken. When very young she lost both parents, and thereafter was cared for by her aunt, Mrs. Henry Grahlfs, of Brooklyn, with whom she resided during the remainder of her life. Her education was carefully conducted both in this country and in Germany, where she spent several years. She was married to Conrad Robert Braeunlich, but almost immediately lost her husband, and with a view of supporting herself she entered upon a course of preparation for office work in the celebrated Packard's Business College, of New York city, where she proved an excellent scholar. In 1879 she secured a position as amanuensis in the office of the "Engineering and Mining Journal." In this position she immediately gave evidence of remarkable business capacity, a wonderfully systematic mind, great quickness of perception and a memory of unusual retentiveness, and her promotions to increasing responsibilities were numerous and rapid. Beginning at the bottom, she made herself thoroughly acquainted with all the details of the work in every department, until, in 1885, she was advanced to the position of exchange news editor and reader In 1888 she was elected, and continued until her death, secretary and treasurer of the Scientific Publishing Co., while she still continued to discharge her former duties, and in both capacities she displayed the greatest ability, earning well merited commendation from her associates. On Jan. 1, 1890, she was appointed business manager of the company, a unique position, indeed, for a woman, and one in which she found full scope for her remarkable executive ability and great sagacity, infusing new life into every department

and maintaining a most precise oversight of every detail. Both the "Engineering and Mining Journal" and the "Mineral Industry" felt the influence of her enthusiastic devotion to her duties in devising and adopting the most approved methods for increasing circulation, obtaining advertisers, improving the quality of the published matter and systematizing the office work so as to secure the utmost efficiency. Mrs. Braeunlich was a member of the Professional Woman's League and the Woman's Press Club, in both of which she was an honored and influential member, although, with characteristic reserve, she ever refused to take part in their public proceedings. She was the first American woman elected a fellow of the Imperial Institute of Great Britain. She was a delegate to the international geological congress at St. Petersburg, Russia, in 1897. As one of the first women in New York to adopt a professional career, her success was the well earned result of her remarkable business talents, her tireless industry and her entire devotion to the highest standard of duty and of honor. She died in New York city, Aug. 11, 1898.

N. H. Schenck

SCHENCK, Noah Hunt, clergyman, was born at Pennington, near Trenton, N. J., June 2, 1825, descendant of Roelof Martense Schenck, who emigrated from Holland to New Amsterdam in 1650. He was graduated at Princeton College in 1844, and entered upon the study and practice of law, first at Trenton and then at Cincinnati, O. He later studied theology at the Gambier Seminary, and in 1853 was admitted to holy orders by Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, at Grace Church, Brooklyn, N. Y. In 1854 he was admitted to the priesthood by Bishop McIlvaine at St. James Church, Zanesville, O. His first charge was at Hillsboro, O., where he labored three years (1853-56), and was instrumental in erecting one of the most beautiful Gothic churches in the state. Then invited to the rectorship of the parish with which the college at Gambier, O., is connected he carried through a work there of very great interest, and one remarkable for its spiritual results, seventy-four persons receiving confirmation at one time, of whom forty-eight were students. Trinity Church, Chicago (1857-59), and Emanuel Church, Baltimore (1859-67), were his next charges. While he was rector of Trinity he founded and edited the "Western Churchman." On May 1, 1867, he became rector of St. Anne's Church, Brooklyn, and soon after, in addition to pastoral duties, accepted a position on the editorial staff of the "Protestant Churchman," New York city. In 1868 the diocese of Long Island was formed, and Dr. Schenck was placed at once at the head of several of its most important committees. He was repeatedly chosen as one of the deputies to the general convention of the church, and was active and influential in the various departments of Christian effort of a public character, and especially in promoting the cause of missions, in which he was enlisted with enthusiastic interest. In social life his friends were numerous; in the parish he was a faithful and earnest pastor, and as a spiritual adviser he was eminently useful. During his ministry at St. Anne's he presented for confirmation about 1,000 persons. As a preacher he was equally distinguished. Large of person and of impressive presence, he commanded attention by these endowments and by his strong, sonorous voice and graceful manner, combined with the fact that he spoke out of a full mind, with readiness of language, great clearness of thought, and an impassioned eloquence of illustration that entranced his hearers. St. Anne's Church, originally on Sands street, took a new site at Clinton and Livingston streets about the time he became rector. Here was erected, at a cost of $350,000, a magnificent church edifice, which he opened Oct. 20, 1869. In 1865 he received the degree of D.D. from Princeton College. He was the author of numerous sermons and addresses; a collection of these was published in 1885. Dr. Schenck was married, Nov. 14, 1850, to Anna Pierce, daughter of Col. Nathanael Greene Pendleton, of Cincinnati, O., and sister of George H. Pendleton, U. S. senator from Ohio. They had twelve children, of whom ten survived him. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 4, 1895.

THAYER, James Bradley, lawyer and professor of law, was born at Haverhill, Essex co., Mass., Jan. 15, 1831, second son of Abijah Wyman and Susan (Bradley) Thayer. His father, a native of Peterborough, N. H., was a printer and editor by profession; his mother was a daughter of Jonathan Bradley, of Andover, Mass. He was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia, whither his parents had removed in 1835, and later at Amherst and Northampton, Mass. In 1848 he entered Harvard College, where he was graduated A.B. in 1852, standing ninth in a class of eighty-eight. For two years he taught a private school at Milton, Mass., —he had previously taught at the academy there—and, meantime, having begun the study of law, he entered the Harvard Law School in 1854. In 1856 he received the degree of LL.B., and also the first prize in his class for an essay on "The Law of Eminent Domain," which was published in the "Massachusetts Law Reporter" in the following autumn. He was admitted to the bar of Suffolk county in December, 1856, and in the following March began practice in partnership with Hon. William J. Hubbard, so continuing until the senior's death in 1864. In the latter year he was appointed by Gov. Andrew successor to his late partner as master in chancery for Suffolk county, a position held by him for the next ten years. Meantime, in March, 1865, he joined the law firm of Chandler, Shattuck & Thayer, which, in February, 1870, became that of Chandler, Thayer & Hudson. In December, 1873, Mr. Thayer was chosen Royall professor of law in the Harvard Law School. He entered on the active duties of this office in the following October. In 1893 he was transferred to the Weld professorship, which he still holds (1899). Prof. Thayer was formerly a frequent contributor to the editorial columns of the Boston "Daily Advertiser," the New York "Evening Post," and the "Nation," and has published various articles in the "American Law Review," "North American Review" and "Harvard Law Review." He was the responsible editor, though neither the nominal nor the real editor, of the 12th edition of Kent's "Commentaries" (1873). His principal publications are: "Letters of Chauncey Wright" (1877); "A Western Journey with Mr. Emerson" (1884); "Cases on Evidence" (1892); "Origin and Scope of the American Doctrine of Constitutional Law" (1893); "The Teaching of English Law in Universities" (1895); "Cases on Constitutional Law," two vols. (1895), and "A Preliminary Treatise on Evidence" (1898). Mr. Thayer is a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences and a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the Iowa State University in 1891, and by Harvard in 1894. On April 14, 1861, he was married to Sophia Bradford, daughter of Rev. Samuel Ripley, formerly of Waltham, Mass., and has two sons and two daughters.

ARNOLD, Welcome, merchant, was born at Smithfield, R. I., Feb. 5, 1745, son of Jonathan and Abigal Arnold. He received a good common-school education, and began business for himself when he was about twenty-four years of age, with a capital of only a few hundred dollars. In the spring of 1773 he entered into partnership with Caleb Green, under the firm-name of Green & Arnold, the connection continuing until February, 1776, when the partnership was dissolved. In 1776 Mr. Arnold embarked alone in mercantile business, and became extensively concerned in navigation. It is said that during the course of the revolutionary war thirty vessels were lost by capture, in each of which he was part owner. Notwithstanding these reverses, Mr. Arnold accumulated wealth, especially from his connection with the West India trade. His political life began in 1778 with his election as a representative to the general assembly. He enlisted as a volunteer in the forces which were raised in Providence to join the famous expedition of Gen. Sullivan, but on account of the many hardships to which he was exposed, Mr. Arnold was completely prostrated by sickness, and barely escaped with his life. He continued to represent the town of Providence in the general assembly, and in the darkest period of the revolutionary struggle he was fertile in devising means to meet the depressing emergencies of the times. He was speaker of the house five times during the period 1780–95. During the agitation which for years existed in the state in connection with the paper-money question, Mr. Arnold was unflinchingly a "hard currency man." He was one of a high court of commissioners to sit in judgment on certain matters in dispute between the states of Connecticut and Pennsylvania, in which the former claimed large tracts of land in the latter. The court decided against the claims of Connecticut. Mr. Arnold took an active part in the adoption by the state of the Federal constitution. The last years of his life were among his busiest and most prosperous. He was liberal to the First Baptist Society, with which he worshipped, and from 1783 to his death he was a trustee of Brown University. His death occurred Sept. 30, 1798. Samuel Greene Arnold, the historian, was his grandson.

Chas. S. Vedder

VEDDER, Charles Stuart, clergyman, was born in Schenectady, N. Y., Oct. 7, 1826, son of Albert A. and Susan (Fulton) Vedder. In 1851 he was graduated at Union College, Schenectady, and subsequently taught in that institution for one year, after which he entered the Theological Seminary of the synods of South Carolina and Georgia at Columbia, S. C., in 1860. He was licensed to preach by the Charleston presbytery in the following year. He entered immediately upon the duties of pastor of the Presbyterian church in Summerville, Berkeley co., S. C., and remained there until he was called, in 1866, to the Huguenot church of Charleston, of which he is still the spiritual teacher. During his lengthy pastorate, Dr. Vedder has gained an enviable reputation, as well for the pious and sympathetic fulfilment of every duty of his office, as for his eloquence and scholarship. He has a wide historical knowledge and fine poetic sensibility, his occasional poems being far above the average of such productions. In the cause of education, temperance and philanthropy, he has been an ardent worker, and has succeeded in winning, in a remarkable degree, the affectionate admiration of his parishioners and fellow citizens. He was married to Helen A., daughter of Ashley Scovel of Albany, N. Y.

Lucy L. Flower.

FLOWER, Lucy Louisa (Coues), educator, was born in Boston, Mass., May 10, 1837, daughter of Charlotte (Haven) and Samuel E. Coues, both members of old New England families. She lived in Portsmouth, N. H., with her parents until the year 1853, when her father received an official appointment from his friend Pres. Pierce, necessitating removal to Washington. Miss Coues was educated at Packer Collegiate Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., but owing to illness in the family, was obliged to leave before graduation. She was employed for a time at draughting in the U. S. patent office, but her preference was for teaching, and in 1859 she went to Madison, Wis., to fill an engagement. In the following year she was appointed assistant in the Madison High School, which was then the preparatory department of the Wisconsin University. In 1862, for financial reasons, the public schools of Madison were closed, but the use of the high school building was given to Miss Coues to conduct a private school of the same grade, which she did with great success until the end of the year, when the schools were opened. In the same year, on Sept. 4th, she was married to James M. Flower, a lawyer of Madison, and in 1873 they removed to Chicago. In 1875 Mrs. Flower became a member of the board of management of the Half-Orphan Asylum, and later a member of the board of the Chicago Home for the Friendless, a position she still retains. In 1886 the condition of the homeless boys in the city excited her sympathies, and she prepared and presented to the legislature of Illinois a bill for a state industrial school on the model of the one in Coldwater, Mich. Although the bill was defeated, public interest in the subject was aroused and as a result an industrial school under private management was established. In 1880 she was prominent in organizing the Illinois Training School for Nurses, which has under its care the nursing in the county and Presbyterian hospitals and is the largest institution of the kind in the country. Ever since its foundation, Mrs. Flower has been either its president or its vice-president. In 1888 the Lake Geneva Fresh Air Association was organized, and for three years she had entire charge of the selection of the eighty children who are usually sent into the country by this organization. In May, 1890, she was elected president of the Woman's Club of Chicago, and discharged the duties of the office with great tact and energy. In June, 1891, she was appointed a member of the Chicago school board, being the third woman to hold that position, and served until her term expired, in June, 1894. Although her reappointment was urged by prominent men and women of both political parties, the mayor refused to accede to their demands, on the ground that she was unacceptable to his political friends both because she was a Republican and a woman. She was immediately brought forward by the Republican women of Chicago as their candidate for trustee of the University of Illinois and received 482,000 votes, her plurality being 184,000. During the Columbian exposition she held a number of responsible positions, including that of chairman of the moral and social reform congress, and she is still one of the leaders in educational, charitable and reformatory movements in the great city. Fine executive ability, shrewd common sense, and perfect health combine to give her exceptional advantages. She is an active member of St. James Episcopal Church, and for many years was prominent in its charitable work. Her husband is one of the most distinguished members of the Chicago bar.

L. Lesquereux

LESQUEREUX, Leo, botanist, was born at Fleurier, canton of Neuchâtel, Switzerland, Nov. 18, 1806, of French Huguenot ancestry. It was the hope of his father, who was a manufacturer of watch springs, that the boy would follow his trade, while his mother had set her heart upon his entering the ministry. A love of nature possessed him from early childhood, and his delight was to climb the mountains about his home, his adventurous spirit leading to a fall when he was about ten years of age, and the injury to the hearing of one ear. He was sent to an academy in Neuchâtel, where he had as fellow-students, Arnold Guyot and August Agassiz, brother of Louis, and while there he paid his tuition fees by teaching. His parents being unable to pay his expenses at a university, he became professor of French in a young ladies' academy at Eisenach, in Saxe-Weimar, partly that he might learn the German language, preparatory to entering the University of Berlin. He remained at Eisenach several years and then, becoming engaged to one of his pupils, returned to Switzerland, and soon became principal of an academy at La Chaux de Fonds; but his deafness increased to such an extent that, after three years, he was obliged to abandon teaching and take up the work of engraving watch cases in order to support his family, for, by this time, he was married. The new occupation told upon his health, and going back to Fleurier he became his father's partner, but seized every opportunity to continue his botanical studies; his special subjects of investigation being mosses and fossil plants; and some papers published by him brought about an acquaintance with Louis Agassiz, at that time professor of natural history in the Academy of Neuchâtel. Some time after, the cantonal government offered a gold medal for the best treatise on peat bogs and the means of replenishing them, and Lesquereux gained the prize, awarded in 1844. His theories on the subject were approved by scientists like Agassiz, and he was appointed director of bogs bought to be worked by the government. Later he explored the peat bogs of northern Europe under the patronage of the king of Prussia. The revolution of 1847 disturbed all European countries to such an extent that it was harder than ever for Lesquereux to make a living, and in 1848 he emigrated, with his wife and five children, to the United States, landing in Boston in September and at once becoming a member of the family of his old friend, Louis Agassiz, now settled at Cambridge. He aided the latter in arranging and classifying the botanical collections he had made during his visit to Lake Superior, until Christmas day, when he began another journey, going as far as Columbus, O., to become the assistant of William S. Sullivant, the bryologist. Late in 1849 he explored the mountains of the southern states at the suggestion of Mr. Sullivant, and brought back a collection rich in mosses and other plants. The result of their joint labors in this department of botany appeared two years later in the "Musci Americani Exsiccati" (1856, 2d ed., 1865), the profits from this sale being generously given to his assistant by Mr. Sullivant, who had borne the entire expense of preparation and publication. Lesquereux was of great help to Sullivant in the examination of the mosses collected by the Wilkes south Pacific exploring expedition, and by Whipple's Pacific railroad exploring party, and lastly in the preparation of the "Icones Muscorum" (Cambridge, 1864). Lesquereux's interest in paleobotany was stimulated by his explorations in the United States, and he began a series of extensive researches, especially in the coal formations of Ohio, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Kentucky and Arkansas, in connection with the geological surveys of these states, furnishing memoirs to the reports of the various surveys. The first memoir, on the Pennsylvania coal flora, appeared in 1848, together with a "Catalogue of the Fossil Plants which have been Named or Described from the Coal Measures of North America"; the second (two vols. with atlas, 1880), was the result of work done in connection with the second geological survey of Pennsylvania, and ranks as the most important work on carboniferous plants yet published in the United States. In 1868 geological surveys of some of the territories were begun by Prof. Ferdinand V. Hayden, and from time to time Lesquereux was called upon to work up the collections; especially the fossils. His papers, published in the reports of surveys from 1870 to 1874, are of great importance. Mr. Sullivant collected materials for a "Species Muscorum, or Manual of the Mosses of the whole United States," but at his death, in 1873, it was not completed. Prof. Asa Gray urged Lesquereux to carry on the work, and he complied; but some years later his sight became impaired, and Prof. Thomas P. James of Cambridge, Mass., was secured to finish the microscopical work; the "Manual," after other delays, appearing in 1884. Lesquereux was the author of some fifty publications, including reports and monographs, and two books entitled "Letters written on Germany" (Neuchâtel, 1846), and "Letters written on America" (1847–55). He left a treatise on the "Flora of the Dakota Group," which was published, in 1891, as "Monograph XVII." of the U. S. geological survey. He was a member or correspondent of many scientific organizations in Europe and America, and was the first elected member (1864) of the National Academy of Sciences. In 1875 Marietta College conferred upon him the degree of LL.D. Dr. Lesquereux's wife was a daughter of Gen. Von Wolffskel, an *attaché* of the court of the duke of Saxe-Weimar. Her death occurred not long before his own. Several children were born to them, and four sons and a daughter survived their parents. Dr. Lesquereux died at Columbus, O., Oct. 25, 1889.

HENDERSON, John Steele, lawyer and congressman, was born near Salisbury, Rowan co., N. C., Jan. 6, 1846, son of Archibald Henderson, a farmer and member of the North Carolina council of state under Govs. Reid and Ellis. William Henderson, brother of his paternal great grandfather, Richard Henderson, commanded a brigade at the battle of Eutaw Springs, and served with distinction through the revolutionary war. John Steele Henderson was prepared for college at Dr. Alexander Wilson's school, Melville, N. C., and entered the University of North Carolina in 1862, leaving in 1864 to enter the Confederate army as a private in company B, 10th regiment, North Carolina state troops. At the close of the war he began the study of law under Judge Nathaniel Boyden, and in January, 1866, entered Judge Pearson's law school, at Richmond Hill, N. C. Mr. Henderson obtained a county court license in June, 1866, and a license to practice in the superior court in 1867. He accepted the appointment of register of deeds for Rowan county in June, 1866, but resigned that office in 1868. He was elected, in 1871, a delegate to the proposed constitutional convention, and in 1872 was spoken of as a candidate for the general assembly, but declined a nomination. His election as a member of the state constitutional convention occurred in 1875; of the state house of representatives in 1876; and of the state senate in 1878. He was a member of the commission elected by the general assembly to codify the statute laws of North Carolina; and two volumes, entitled "The Code of North Carolina," were published in 1883. Mr. Henderson was elected presiding justice of the inferior court of Rowan county in June, 1884; was elected to the forty-ninth congress, by the Democrats, from the seventh district of North Carolina; and was re-elected to the fiftieth, fifty-first, fifty-second and fifty-third congresses. In the two latter he was chairman of the committee on post-offices and post roads, and was highly praised for his efficiency. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Trinity College, N. C., in 1890.

DAGGETT, Mary (Stewart), author, was born in Morristown, O., May 30, 1854, daughter of John and Nancy (McGregor) Stewart. Her father, a Presbyterian clergyman and doctor of divinity, was widely famed as a pulpit orator of the progressive school of orthodox opinion. The daughter's early life was passed in Cincinnati and amid the hills of southern Ohio, and she completed her education in 1873, at the Steubenville Seminary, being valedictorian of her class. Removing with her parents to Milwaukee, Wis., she was there married, in 1875, to Charles D. Daggett, a rising young lawyer of the city. After three years' residence in Milwaukee, Mr. and Mrs. Daggett removed to Kansas City, Mo., and in 1888 they finally located in Pasadena, Los Angeles co., Cal. Her home here is one of the most attractive in the county, and is widely known by its name, Columbia Hill. Here, in the midst of grand natural scenery, she, for the first time in her life, found leisure for serious things outside of her home duties. She at once identified herself with the social and literary life of the city. As a first result, she planned and conducted the celebrated Pageant of Roses, given at the opera house in Pasadena in 1893 and 1894, which, in true poetic manner, exhibited the wealth and beauty of the floral life of southern California. It was such a signal success that it attained national reputation, being fully described by the press all over the United States. In 1895 she published her first novel, "Mariposilla," which, for its high imaginative quality, fine descriptive passages, and charming pictures of the simplicity and beauty of old Spanish life in California, achieved a wide popularity, and gave her immediate standing as an author. Mrs. Daggett possesses a vivid imagination, a keenly analytical mind and great appreciation of the beauties of nature, and her writings, like her personal influence, cannot fail to embody and stand for all that is true, pure and noble. Mrs. Daggett has four promising children, three daughters and one son, who are approaching maturity with all the advantages of a beautiful and cultured home.

Mary Stewart Daggett

CHIPLEY, William Dudley, soldier and railroad manager, was born in Columbus, Ga., June 6, 1840, son of William S. and Elizabeth J. (Fannin) Chipley. His father, a prominent physician and specialist in nervous diseases, was a native of Lexington, Ky., and his mother was a native of Georgia, a relative and ward of Col. James W. Fannin, who fell at the massacre of Goliad in the Texas revolution. He received his primary education in the private and public schools of Lexington, and at the age of thirteen entered the Kentucky Military Institute near Frankfort, Ky. After remaining there a year, he became a student at the Transylvania University at Lexington, where he was graduated in 1858, and soon thereafter became engaged in business in Louisville, Ky. On the outbreak of the civil war Mr. Chipley joined company C, 9th Kentucky infantry of Breckinridge's brigade, and was appointed first lieutenant and adjutant in 1853. He was appointed commissioner of records for Kentucky troops C. S. A. by Provisional Gov. R. Hawes, with rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was actively engaged in a number of important battles, was several times wounded, and was captured at Peachtree Creek near Atlanta, and imprisoned at Johnson's island until the close of the war. Soon after his release he went to Columbus, Ga., where he was engaged in business until 1870, when he became identified with railroad management. In 1876 he removed to Pensacola, Fla., to assume charge of the Pensacola railroad, of which he had charge for a number of years He projected and built the Pensacola and Atlantic railroad, and was its vice-president and general manager for three years. In 1884 the Pensacola and Atlantic railroad was sold to the Louisville and Nashville railroad, and he became general land commissioner for the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Co., with headquarters at Pensacola. He was mayor of Pensacola, in 1887-89 and 1893, and for nine years was a member of the board of city commissioners, and in 1894 was elected to the Florida state senate. He served for four years as vice-president of the state democratic executive committee, and was its chairman from 1888 to 1890, when he resigned. He was also vice-president of the board of trustees of the State Agricultural College, and member of the board of trustees of the Stetson University and West Florida Seminary. He was one of the three founders of the Florida Chautauqua assembly at De Funiak Springs. He is also brigadier-general of the United Confederate veterans, Florida division, and president of the board of trustees of the Confederate Memorial Association. Mr. Chipley was married on Dec. 18, 1866, to Anna Elizabeth, daughter of John R. Billups.

W. D. Chipley

MUHLENBERG, Gotthilf Heinrich Ernst, botanist, was born at New Providence, Montgomery co., Pa., Nov. 17, 1753, son of Rev. Heinrich Melchior Muhlenberg, the champion of Lutheranism in North America. His mother was a daughter of J. Conrad Weiser of Tulpehoken, Pa., a well-known Indian interpreter. He attended the schools in his native place until he was seven years of age, and then in Philadelphia, whither the family removed in 1761. When he was ten years of age he was sent to Germany with his elder brothers, Johann Peter and Friedrich, to study at Halle; Gotthilf to prepare himself for the ministry. Six years later, he entered the ministry, but remained only a year, and returning to Pennsylvania in 1770, was ordained and appointed assistant to his father, whose field of labor was "Philadelphia, Barren Hill and on the Raritan." From January until April, 1772, he labored among the Lutherans in New Jersey, and also spent the year 1773 in ministering to them. In 1774 he was called to Philadelphia, the large Lutheran church there needing a third pastor, and remained until April, 1779. Like his brothers, he supported the cause of the revolting colonists with ardor, and twice had to flee into the country to escape threatened capture by the British, besides losing a large part of his estate during the war, in the loan office. During one of his enforced residences in the country he took up the study of botany, and on his return to Philadelphia, continued it, making a special study of the medicinal and economic properties of plants. In 1780 he was called to become pastor of the Lutheran church at Lancaster, Pa., and there the rest of his life was spent. He now began to correspond with eminent botanists in this country and Europe, and to make more systematic studies of the flora of his state. By the spring of 1791 he had collected more than 1,100 plants in a circuit of about three miles from Lancaster, and had begun a series of experiments with grasses, native and foreign, to discover how often they could be cut and whether they were readily eaten by horses and cattle. He had great physical strength, and thus was enabled to cover a large extent of country in his rambles. In addition to descriptions of the habits and peculiarities of plants and trees, he kept a careful record of animals, birds and minerals met with, and of meteorological and other natural phenomena. He not only preached to his flock, but he ministered to their bodies as well; prescribing for and distributing among them the medicines of the Halle Institute, which were regularly sent him. His first published writing on the subject of botany appeared in February, 1791, in the "Transactions" of the American Philosophical Society, and was entitled "Index Flora Lancastriensis." It contains 454 genera, arranged according to the Linnæan system, and nearly 1,100 species, including cultivated plants. A supplement published a few years later, in the "Transactions," added 288 species. An unselfish nature that caused him to rejoice in the triumphs of others and to desire to aid them in their labors, led him as early as 1785 to conceive a scheme for a union of all the botanists of the country in the preparation of a "Flora of North America," resting "on good and definite operation," as he expressed it, and doing away with the publication of numerous conflicting works. Few of his correspondents appear to have sympathized with him, and no work of the kind appeared until 1803, when Michaux's volume was published in Paris. In 1809 Muhlenberg, with the aid of twenty-eight correspondents, began the preparation of a catalogue of the known and naturalized plants of North America: "Catalogus Plantarum Americæ Septentrionalis," and in 1813 published it. He more than doubled Michaux's list of flowering plants and ferns (1,500), and added 727 species, embracing mosses, liverworts, algæ, lichens, and fungi. His description of the plants of Lancaster and vicinity, and a description of all the North American plants seen by him and preserved in his herbarium, were left in manuscript. A part of one of these, dealing with the grasses, was published in 1817, after his death. Much information acquired by him and communicated to fellow botanists was incorporated, without acknowledgement, into their own writings. The whole number of species and varieties first established by him is said to be about 100. He was given the degree of M.A. by the University of Pennsylvania in 1780, and of D.D. by Princeton in 1787. Many societies besides those of Philadelphia conferred diplomas upon him; including the Imperial Academy of Erlangen (1791); the Westphalian Natural History Society (1798); the Physical Society of Göttingen (1802); the Society for the Promotion of Useful Arts, Albany, N. Y., (1815); the Physiographical Society of Lund, Sweden (1815); and the New York Historical Society (1815). A number of species of plants perpetuate his name, owing to the grateful recognition of his services to science, by later botanists. About the year 1805 Mr. Muhlenberg had a severe attack of illness, brought on by excessive mental labors, and on recovery was found to be in intellect on a level with an untaught child, having no power to recall anything that he had previously learned. It was necessary to begin with the rudiments, and so, instructed by a daughter, he set to work to master the alphabet, and then the construction of words and sentences; gradually learning to read. Suddenly, one day, his lost knowledge returned to him, and he remained in full possession of it to the end of his life. He was married in 1774 to Catherine, daughter of Philip Hall of Philadelphia, and had two sons: Henry Augustus, at first a clergyman and then a congressman and diplomat, and Frederick Augustus, a physician in Lancaster. Mr. Muhlenberg died at Lancaster, May 23, 1815.

MEADE, William Kidder, miner and legislator, was born in Clark county, Va., Sept. 20, 1851, son of William Washington and Virginia (Meade) Meade. His family is of English extraction and was one of the earliest settled in Virginia. Among its most distinguished members were Col. Richard Kidder Meade, an aide-de-camp of Gen. Washington and great-grandfather of Mr. Meade, and Bishop William Meade, his great uncle. Mr. Meade spent his early years on his father's farm, and received his education in private schools. At the age of seventeen he joined a prospecting party going from Denver, Col., to Elizabethtown, a mining camp in the northern part of New Mexico. He remained there nearly three years, engaged in placer mining and clerking, and then, after visiting Virginia for a short time, he resumed mining, in Utah, Nevada and California, finally locating in Arizona early in 1876. For about a year he labored in the Silver King mine in Pinal county. In 1878 he was elected to the territorial legislature; serving as a representative of his county, first in the house and then in the council. He was sent as a delegate to the Democratic national convention in 1884, and he played a conspicuous part in the nomination of Grover Cleveland, thereafter serving as a member of the national committee until 1888. Pres. Cleveland appointed him U. S. marshal for Arizona in 1885, and, serving until the spring of 1890, he was again appointed in 1893. He was a commissioner for the Columbian exposition in 1892, and was energetic in securing an adequate representation of the resources of Arizona. Starting in life with little or nothing, Mr. Meade has amply demonstrated what may be done by honesty and industry, and few men in Arizona stand so high in public esteem as he. On July 16, 1887, he was married, in Los Angeles, to Mrs. Helen (Street) Stevens, a native of California.

W. K. Meade

BLACKBURN, William Maxwell, author and educator, was born at Carlisle, Ind., Dec. 30, 1828, son of Alexander and Delilah (Polk) Blackburn. His ancestors, on first coming to America, settled in Bucks county, Pa., but subsequently removed to Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana. He received his early education in district schools and an academy at La Porte, Ind., and taught at similar institutions previous to entering upon a college course at Hanover College, Indiana, where he was graduated, June, 1850. He then studied for the Presbyterian ministry at Princeton Theological Seminary from 1850 until 1854, and, after completing his course, held pastorates at Three Rivers, Mich.; Erie, Pa.; Trenton, N. J.; Chicago, Ill.; and Cincinnati, O. Beginning in his early ministry by contributions to the "Princeton Review," he occupied his leisure continuously with writing; and while preaching and administering the affairs of his pastorates he became known both in America and England, first, as a successful author of Sunday-school books, and later for works on subjects of wider interest. In 1868, the position was offered him of professor of biblical and ecclesiastical history in what is now McCormick Theological Seminary at Chicago, and, without desisting from his work as a preacher, he accepted and filled the chair until 1881. From 1884 until 1886, he was president of the Territorial University of North Dakota, and later was appointed president of Pierre University, at East Pierre, S. D., which, in 1898, was removed to Huron, S. D. This institution, founded in 1883, is under the control of the Presbyterian synod of South Dakota, but in education is non-sectarian; it is co-educational, and tuition is proportionally inexpensive, although there are academic, normal, collegiate, business and musical courses. The president received the honorary degree of D. D. from Princeton in 1870, and that of LL.D. from Wooster University. Besides several Sunday-school books, including a series of juvenile tales entitled "Uncle Aleck's Stories," he has published a "History of the Christian Church for Nearly Eighteen Centuries"; "Geneva's Shield"; "Exile of Madera"; "Judas, the Maccabee"; "The Rebel Prince"; "College Days of Calvin"; "St. Patrick and the Early Irish Church"; "Admiral Coligny and the Rise of the Huguenots"; "The Theban Legion." Some of his Sunday-school books have been republished in England, notably the first, entitled "The Holy Child," which has been widely praised. Dr. Blackburn was married, in 1854, at Valparaiso, Ind., to Elizabeth Powell, a lady of New England parentage. Their only son is Rev. Charles S. Blackburn, now a missionary at Oroomiah, Persia.

ANTHON, Henry, clergyman, was born in New York city, March 11, 1795. His birthplace was at 11 Broad street, where his parents then resided, and which was in a neighborhood at that time lined on either side, not with warehouses and offices as now, but with substantial dwellings, which had been erected in the old colonial days. Some of these being great Dutch houses of yellow brick, with their antiquated gables, formed a most interesting feature of that part of the city. He received his early education in the New York schools, and entered Columbia College, where he was graduated in 1813. He immediately entered upon his preparation for the ministry under the direction of Bishop Hobart, who at that time presided over the diocese of New York. In 1815 he was ordained deacon in Trinity Church, and shortly after became rector of St. Paul's at Red Hook on the Hudson river, where at the same time he discharged missionary duty in the adjacent villages. In 1819 the new parish church of Red Hook was consecrated by the bishop, and Mr. Anthon was admitted to priest's orders. At this time his health being somewhat impaired, he sailed for South Carolina, and remained there until the spring of 1821. His visit to the South gave him great popularity, and he received many invitations to positions of influence in that part of the country. On his return to New York he accepted an invitation to the rectorship of Trinity Church, Utica. He also received an invitation to an important church in one of the southern states, and to St. Thomas', New York city, but left Utica at last in 1829 to assume the rectorship of St. Stephen's, New York city. Soon after he was invited to St. James' in Philadelphia, but declined the appointment, and in 1831 he resigned from St. Stephen's, at the earnest solicitation of the vestry of Trinity Church, to become assistant minister in that influential parish. He was chosen by the general convention of 1832, secretary of the house of clerical and lay deputies, and in the same year received the degree of D.D. from his alma mater. In 1834 he was elected, and several times thereafter was re-elected secretary of the board of trustees of the General Theological Seminary, where at the same time he discharged the duties of professor of theology and of pulpit eloquence. He was actively connected with various boards and associations, both general and diocesan, for the promotion of missionary work, or for the advancement of the church. Towards the close of 1836, he was called to be rector of St. Mark's in the Bowery, New York, and accepting the appointment, remained there twenty-four years, or until his death, engaged in a laborious ministry. Dr. Anthon was one of the leading movers in the foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Society for the Promotion of Evangelical Knowledge, and for more than thirteen years was one of its most influential members and officers. Soon after Dr. Anthon's death the building which had been erected as the Chapel of St. Mark's was set apart by the bishop of the diocese as a memorial to him, under the name of the Anthon Memorial Church. Dr. Anthon published "Historical Notices of St. Mark's Church from 1795 to 1845" (1845). From 1825 to 1836 he was a trustee of Hobart College. Dr. Anthon was married, in 1819, to Emilia, daughter of Joseph Corre, of New York. He died in New York city, Jan. 5, 1861.

WEED, Edwin Gardner, third P. E. bishop of Florida, and 140th in succession in the American episcopate, was born in Savannah, Ga., July 23, 1847, son of Henry Davis and Sarah Richards (Dunning) Weed. His father, a native of Darien, Conn., removed in early life to Savannah, where he became a leading merchant, and by his marriage united himself with one of the most prominent families of the city. The son was educated at an endowed school until he reached the age of thirteen, then attended the high school at Athens, Ga., until 1862, when he became a student at the University of Georgia. In February, 1864, he enlisted in the Confederate army as a private, serving in the armies of Hardee and Johnston and participating in their campaigns. He surrendered at the close of the war, and then went to New York, and thence to Germany, where he entered the Berlin University. Returning to New York, he became a student in the General Theological Seminary of the P. E. church, and upon his graduation in 1870 again went abroad to travel extensively in Egypt and Palestine and throughout Europe, going as far as the confines of Asia to attend the Nishni-Novgorod fair. Having thus stored his mind with

Edwin G Weed

the knowledge which only travel can give, he returned to the United States and accepted a call to the Church of the Good Shepherd at Summerville, Ga., a suburb of Augusta, officiating there until he was elected to the episcopate of Florida. He was consecrated bishop in St. John's Church, Jacksonville, Aug. 11, 1886, being the third in succession in that diocese. During the yellow fever epidemic of 1888 he was chairman of the relief committee, and rendered valuable services to the citizens of Jacksonville by judiciously administering the funds contributed by the nation for the use of the destitute and of the plague sufferers. His close attention to the duties of this office caused him to fall a victim to the plague himself, but he fortunately recovered and resumed his administrative position until the plague was over, when he was tendered the thanks of the community. In 1892 this diocese had, under his care, been doubled, and was therefore divided, the southern division being placed under the jurisdiction of the missionary board. Bishop Weed retaining the other division, it continued to flourish, and in 1897 contained seventy-one mission stations and parishes, twenty-three clergymen, and three church schools. Bishop Weed was married, April 23, 1874, at Summerville, Ga., to Julia McKinney, daughter of Col. Thomas F. Foster, an eminent lawyer and member of congress from Georgia for two terms. His family consists of one son and three daughters.

HAZARD, Roland Gibson, author, was born in South Kingston, R. I., Oct. 9, 1801. At an early age he engaged in manufacturing pursuits in Peacedale, R. I., and soon became identified with all public movements. In connection with a litigation over the Union Pacific railroad he wrote a number of articles. During the civil war he did much to sustain our national credit at home and abroad. His newspaper articles on the public finances were collected and published in pamphlet form, mainly by bankers in New York for foreign readers. Collections of them were published in London, and epitomes were translated and published in Amsterdam, and had much influence there and at Frankfort on the Main, and through these and Mr. Hazard's personal interviews, European bankers who at that crisis were becoming distrustful were induced to hold and increase their investments in United States bonds. This action was taken after conference with Pres. Lincoln and the secretary of the treasury, in which an official position was suggested, but he preferred to act unofficially He also opposed a suggestion, made at the time of the war, to increase the circulation of paper money. His arguments on this subject were published in the New York "Evening Post" and other newspapers, and were subsequently reprinted in a pamphlet with other articles under the title of "Our Resources." About the year 1833 he began spending the winters in New Orleans for his health, and continued to do so about ten years, combining business with those visits. In the winter of 1841–42, while there, a colored citizen of Rhode Island applied to him for relief from the chain-gang. Mr. Hazard sought to obtain justice for these suffering negroes, proceeding openly through the courts of Louisiana, at a time when public sentiment there was very irritable on the subject, and he was constantly threatened by officers of the municipality, and by others, with the extremity of "Lynch-law." Mr. Hazard was fearless, and with the assistance of Mr. Jacob Barker, succeeded in liberating a large number from the chain-gangs, and in procuring a presentment by the grand jury in New Orleans of a number of the officials, with instructions to the prosecuting officer to proceed against them immediately for cruelty to those negroes. Politically, Mr. Hazard never exhibited fondness for the arts of the selfish politician, but his whole course was marked as one of philanthropy and well-founded moral principles. He was early identified with the Free soil and anti-Slavery party, and was one of the founders of the Republican party. He with Edward Harris, of Woonsocket, attended its first convention, which met in Pittsburgh, and was on the committee on platform and resolutions. He was a delegate to the Philadelphia convention of 1856, and in that campaign many of the resolutions and addresses published in Rhode Island were from his pen. Mr. Hazard was also a member of the Chicago convention in 1860 which nominated Abraham Lincoln, and he participated in forming the platform of that convention. In 1864 he was in Europe, but in 1868 he was again a delegate to the convention at Chicago, which nominated General Grant, where he was on the committee on platform, and was the author of the financial portion. In 1851–52, in 1854–55, and in 1880–81 he was a member of the Rhode Island house of representatives, and in 1866–67 was a member of the Rhode Island senate. The citizens of his town acknowledge Mr. Hazard's benefactions in the support of their schools and churches, and in the erection of their valuable town-house. The Hazard professorship of physics, in Brown University, was founded by his endowment of $40,000. He thrice visited Europe, where he was personally intimate with the philosopher John Stuart Mill. Dr. Channing, referring to Mr. Hazard's "Essay on Language" (his first book and his first effort in composition), said: "I have known a man of vigorous intellect, whose mind was almost engrossed by the details of an extensive business, but who composed a book of much original thought, in steamboats and on horseback, while visiting distant customers." Mr. Hazard's chief works are: "Essay on Language" (1834); "The Adaptation of the Universe to the Cultivation of the Mind" (1840); "Causes of Decline of Political Morality" (1841); treatise that had a great influence in abolishing lotteries from Rhode Island; "Fourth of July Oration on Temperance" (1843); "The Philosophical Character of Channing" (1844); "The Character and Works of the Late Chief Justice Durfee, LL.D., of Rhode Island" (1845); "The Relations of Railroad Corporations to the Public" (1849); "The Duty of Individuals to support Science and Literature" (1855); "The Resources of the United States" (1864); "The Freedom of the Mind in Willing" (1866), a 12mo of 455 pages, the second book of which is a review of "Edwards on The Will." In 1869 he published his "Causation and Freedom in Willing," a 12mo of 300 pages, consisting of two letters addressed to John Stuart Mill, which, being translated and published in the German, was extensively and favorably reviewed in the leading periodicals of Germany, and is mentioned with much favor in the "North American Review" of 1869. The degree of LL.D. was conferred upon Mr. Hazard in 1845 by Brown University. Mr. Hazard was married, Sept. 28, 1828, to Catherine, daughter of John Newbold of Bloomsdale, Pa. They had two children. He died in Peacedale, R. I., Oct. 9, 1888.

R G Hazard

BLUNT, James G., soldier, was born in Hancock county, Me. in 1826, and spent the period from his fifteenth to his twentieth year before the mast. He then removed to Ohio, and in 1849 was graduated at Starling Medical College, Columbus. Settling in Darke county, he practiced until 1856, when he removed to Anderson county, Kan. He was one of the most strenuous opposers of the introduction of slavery, and was a member of the convention that framed the constitution of the state. In July, 1861, he entered the Union army as lieutenant-colonel of the 3d Kansas volunteers. He was made commander of cavalry in the brigade of Gen. James Lane, and on April 8th was promoted brigadier-general and assigned to the command of the military department of Kansas. In the battle of Old Fort Wayne, Oct. 22, 1862, his Kansas and Cherokee troops had an hour's engagement with the Confederate troops massed at Maysville, on the western border of Arkansas, and routed them, and on Nov. 28th attacked Gen. Marmaduke at Cane-hill, again victoriously. At Prairie Grove, Dec. 7, 1862, aided by Gen. Francis J. Heron, he disastrously defeated 2,500 men under Gen. Thomas C. Hindman, thus checking the advance of the Confederates into Missouri. On Dec. 28th Gen. Blunt captured Fort Van Buren, on the Arkansas. On Nov. 29th, the same year, he was promoted major-general. In June, 1863, he was relieved of the command of the department of Kansas, and went into the field with the army of the frontier. His next great exploit was his defeat of Gen. Cooper, at Honey Springs, July 16, 1863, at Newtonia, Mo. On Oct. 28, 1864, his troops, aided by the cavalry of Brig-Gen. Sanborn, dealt the final blow to Sterling Price, forcing him out of the state into Arkansas. Gen. Blunt commanded the district of South Kansas during the latter part of the war, and on being mustered out, settled in Leavenworth. He died in Washington, D. C., in 1881.

RILEY, Charles Valentine, entomologist, was born at Chelsea, London, England, Sept. 18, 1843, son of Charles and Mary (Cannon) Riley. He was of Welsh ancestry. His early years were spent at Walton-on-Thames, where his parents removed, and after his eleventh year he studied at Dieppe, France, and in Bonn, Germany. At school he evinced such artistic talent that his teachers advised him to study art in Paris, but the necessity of making his own way led him to emigrate to America. Arriving in the United States in his seventeenth year, he spent three years on a farm in Illinois, where he worked with the energy of an enthusiast among the animals and in the fields, spent his leisure hours cultivating a flower garden, and his Sundays sketching, reading and studying insects. At the age of twenty he went to Chicago, where he became an editor of the "Prairie Farmer." In 1864 he saw six months of active service as a private in an Illinois regiment, then returned to his editorial work. At this time he began to contribute to the periodicals numerous articles on entomology, which gave him a world-wide reputation among scientists. In 1868 he was appointed state entomologist of Missouri, and during the nine years of his incumbency issued annually a report "On the Noxious, Beneficial and other Insects of the State of Missouri," and also founded the "American Entomologist," edited by Benjamin D. Walsh and himself. His nine reports were afterwards collected and published in book-form, and as they appeared, scientists both in Europe and America greeted with enthusiastic praise the remarkable powers of observation, both of structure and habits, there displayed; the great skill in drawing, and especially ingenious and practical devices for destroying the pests. Darwin wrote, in 1871: "There is a vast number of facts and generalizations of value to me, and I am struck with admiration at your power of observation. The discussion on mimetic insects seems to me particularly good and original." In reviewing the last of these reports, that of 1876, the London "Entomologists' Monthly" remarked: "The author, in giving full scope to his keen powers of observation, minuteness of detail, and the skill with which he has used his pencil, and at the same time in showing a regard for scientific accuracy, maintains his right to be termed the foremost entomologist of the day." While occupied with this work, Mr. Riley had since 1878 become actively interested in the ravages of the Rocky mountain locust in the western states and territories. They affected Missouri seriously; and Prof. Riley, feeling the necessity for national action to check the pest by public lectures, writing and memorials to congress, urged the creation of a national entomological commission. This was accomplished in 1877, and Prof. Riley, Dr. A. S. Packard, Jr. and Prof. Cyrus Thomas were appointed to investigate the evil. Their work occupied five years, during which they published five illustrated reports and seven bulletins, with full discussions not only of the Rocky mountain locust and its allies, but the cotton-worm, the boll-worm, the army-worm, canker-worms and insects injurious to foreign trees. From 1878 to 1894 Mr. Riley held, with one brief intermission, the position of United States entomologist, and during his incumbency the division of entomology was organized. His successor in this position wrote, of Prof. Riley's work in this direction: "The present efficient organization of the Division of Entomology was his own original conception, and he is responsible for its plan down to the smallest detail. It is unquestionably the foremost organization of its kind in existence." Throughout his career, Prof. Riley was continually achieving new results in the art of practical entomology. He introduced with great success into California the Australian vedalia, a species of lady-bird, to combat the fluted scale, which was fast destroying the orange and lemon groves. Becoming interested in the phylloxera, the French vine-pest, he made numerous visits to France between 1866 and 1884, corresponded on the subject with French naturalists, and originated the idea of reviving etiolated French vineyards by using certain American phylloxera-proof stocks to graft upon. For his services the French vine-growers awarded him a gold medal in 1871, and presented to him a beautiful statue in bronze in 1889, while the French government conferred upon him the cross of the Legion of Honor. Prof. Riley also originated a means of protecting plants and trees from suctorial insects by the use of kerosene emulsions, and with the aid of W. S. Barnard invented and protected the Riley system of nozzles for spraying insecticides and fungicides. Prof. Riley was a member of many American societies, and of the entomological societies of France, Berlin, Switzerland and Belgium. He was an honorary fellow of the Entomological Society of London, and of the Royal Agricultural Society of Great Britain; for two years was president of the Academy of Science of St. Louis; founded and served for two terms as president of the Entomological Society of Washington; was one of the founders of the Biological Society of that city, and an honorary member of the horticultural societies of Illinois, Iowa, Kansas and Missouri. The degree of A.M. was conferred upon him by the Kansas State Agricultural College, and Ph. D. by the Missouri State University. He was lecturer on entomology at Cornell University and other institutions. His collection of insects was awarded a gold medal at the international forestry exhibition at Edinburgh, in 1884. Besides the works already mentioned, he published in book-form the "Potato Pest" and the "Locust Plague," and of pamphlets and magazine articles an immense num-

C. V. Riley

ber. His papers on "The Caprification of the Fig," on "The Yucca Moth and Yucca Pollination," and on "Some Interrelations of Plants and Insects" are especially fruitful in original ideas. In 1888 he attracted much attention by an address on "The Cause of Variations in Organic Forms," delivered before the American Association for the Advancement of Science. Throughout his life, Prof. Riley was in the habit of frequently visiting the home of his childhood, where his achievements made him an honored guest. N. Fream, writing in the "Journal of Royal Agricultural Society of England," described him as "the greatest agricultural entomologist of our age; a naturalist, linguist, artist, soldier, a delightful companion, or sincere friend." Prof. Riley was married, in 1878, to Emilie J., daughter of George Conzelman. He met his death by a fall from a bicycle, Sept. 14, 1895.

V.Y. Cook

COOK, Virgil Young, merchant, planter and soldier, was born at Boydsville, Ky., Nov. 14, 1848, son of William D. and Pernicia (Dodds) Cook. His father was a successful merchant and tobacconist; whose father, John Cook, was a pioneer, merchant and soldier, and whose grandfather emigrating from Georgia to Kentucky in the latter part of the eighteenth century, settled in Caldwell county, near Princeton. His mother was the daughter of John C. Dodds, also a pioneer and soldier, whose father was a Continental soldier, serving with distinction with the South Carolina troops. He likewise emigrated to Kentucky, but dying on the way, his family proceeded thither, and settled near Princeton. Both grandfathers removed to Jackson's Purchase, now western Kentucky, in 1821, settling in what is now Graves county. They both served in the Indian wars, and in the Kentucky line of riflemen in the war of 1812, and both were captains in the 14th Kentucky regiment (Mitchisson's), which participated in the battle of New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1815. Previous to this service, John C. Dodds served as a captain on the staff of Brig-Gen. John Thomas, who commanded a brigade of Kentucky militia. Virgil Y. Cook was reared in Kentucky, where he acquired an academic education and was afterwards a salesman in his father's store. At the age of fifteen he entered the Confederate army, serving in the ranks in company H, 7th Kentucky cavalry, under Gen. N. B. Forrest, until its surrender, May 10, 1865. On returning to Kentucky, he resumed his studies for a year, and then going to Arkansas, settled at Grand Glaize on the Lower White river, Jackson county, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits until July, 1874. He then founded the station of Olyphant on the line of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern railroad, and there, again entered actively into mercantile pursuits. In April, 1884, he settled at his present country-seat, Midland Holm, near the banks of the Upper White river in the famous Oil Trough valley, in the midst of a 5,000-acre tract, of which 3,000 acres are in a high state of cultivation. In all his business connections and enterprises he has been successful, and the result remunerative. He was appointed in 1897 a member of the board of trustees for the Arkansas University, to represent the sixth congregational district for a six years' term, and is also a director of the bank of Newport. In June, 1896, he accepted the position of adjutant-general and chief of staff of the Arkansas division, United Confederate Veterans, with the rank of colonel, and in this capacity is now serving a second term. For several years previous, he had been commander of Tom Hindman camp, No. 318, of United Confederate Veterans, with headquarters at Newport. On Aug. 17, 1897, he was appointed a major-general in the Arkansas national guard, and assigned to the command of the 1st military division of Arkansas, embracing all the territory north of the Arkansas river, composed of the 1st brigade, national guard, and comprising the 2d and 4th regiments of infantry, a squadron of the 1st cavalry and a light battery and eight brigades of the reserve militia. Gen. Cook has taken an active interest in state and national politics, and has for the past twenty years been a delegate to the Democratic state conventions and twice a delegate to national conventions. He has several times declined nominations at the hands of his party, preferring private business to public affairs, in the sense of holding offices of emolument. He was married, at Jacksonport, Ark., June 29, 1871, to Mildred, daughter of Capt. Enos Lamb, a river-steamboat captain and a native of Kentucky. He has four daughters: Neva P., wife of Paul Butler of Batesville, now district attorney for the third judicial circuit; Bertha Mae, Jennie and Varina. One son, Virgil Whitfield, died Feb. 7. 1892, aged sixteen, and another, in infancy.

Thompson Derr

DERR, Thompson, insurance agent, was born in Durham township, Bucks co., Pa., Jan. 16, 1834, son of John and Hannah (Fine) Derr, and descendant of Johann Heinrich Dörr, who, with his family, emigrated from the neighborhood of Heidelberg to America in 1742. The Dörrs were among the more than 30,000 German Protestants who were driven out of the Palatinate in the first half of the eighteenth century and took refuge in Pennsylvania. Johann Heinrich became an elder in the old "Swamp church" (now Trinity Reformed) in Upper Milford township, Bucks co. His son Jacob served through the revolutionary war in Capt. Church's company of Gen. Anthony Wayne's regiment, 4th Pennsylvania battalion, and was wounded at the battle of Brandywine. Michael, eldest son of Jacob, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and after leaving the army returned to Bucks county, where he died in 1862, having reared a family of ten children. John Derr, eldest son of Michael, a bridge builder and lumber dealer on the Delaware, was married to the youngest daughter of John and Catherine (Melick) Fine, of Finesville, N. J., both of whom were members of old families of German origin. Philip Fine, first of his name in this country, settled in what is now Hunterdon county, N. J., about the year 1700, obtaining his lands by grants from the Indians. His son Philip, who established mills of various kinds on the Musconetcong river, and prospered thereby, was one of the founders of St. James' Lutheran Church, of Greenwich, N. J. His son John was married to Ann Catherine, daughter of Capt. Andrew Melick, whose youngest child became the mother of Thompson Derr. The Melicks derive their descent from Johannes Molich, of Bendorp, near Coblentz, Germany, a man of education and property, who emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1735; thence removed to Readington, Hunterdon co., N. J., finally making his home at Bedminster, Somerset co. His son Andrew, great-grandfather of Thompson Derr, joined the first regiment of the Continental line of the New Jersey troops on July 4, 1776, and served through the war. The parents of Thompson Derr removed to a farm near Shamokin when he was fifteen years of age; four years later, to a farm in Upper Augusta township, in the same state, where his father engaged in merchant milling as well as farming. Besides a short course at Dr. Vanderveer's academy at Easton, Thompson Derr had no schooling of advanced character. In 1856 he began active business life in a store and mill in Dry Valley, Union co. During the same year he established a local fire insurance agency at Sunbury, conducting the business, which was then in its infancy outside of the great cities. He was an ambitious worker, of great administrative power and executive ability; and, meeting with success and desiring a larger field, he removed to Wilkes-Barre in a few months. Until 1862 he was in business alone; then his brother, Henry H. Derr, became his partner, the style being Thompson Derr & Bro. They secured the confidence of the best fire insurance companies in all parts of the United States, and a vast aggregate of insurance was placed by them, large profits ensuing. He obtained a commanding position in the insurance business in Pennsylvania as one of the most trustworthy and conservative representatives and general agents. He was a director of the Miners' Savings Bank, of the Wyoming National Bank and of the Franklin Fire Insurance Co. of Philadelphia. Thompson Derr was strictly a self-made man. He owed little to any person or influence. What he accomplished was by his own unaided efforts and sound judgment, and, judged upon that basis, his city never held a more successful man. Mr. Derr's health broke down in 1882, and he was compelled to give up business. He died at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Feb. 8, 1885, and left surviving him a sister, Mrs. Mary C. Richter, of Selins Grove, Pa., and three brothers, Henry H. Derr, John F. Derr and Andrew F. Derr.

PETIGRU, James Lewis, statesman, was born in Abbeville district, S. C., March 10, 1789, son of William and Louise (Gibert) Petigru. He received the names of his two grandfathers, James Petigru, a native of Ireland, who emigrated to America after his marriage, and Jean Louis Gibert, a Huguenot minister, who fled with his congregation from persecution in France, and settled in South Carolina in 1695. His father was a man of intellectual gifts and lovable character, but so little suited to provide for a family that his eleven children were cared for chiefly by their devoted mother. James Lewis, the eldest, spent more time assisting in the management of the farm than at school, but in his early years he was made familiar, by his father, with the classics and English literature, especially Pope. In 1804 he attended a famous school at Willington, where the pupils studied in the open woods, or, during unfavorable weather, under the shelter of log-cabins; and such was the success of this system of education that it is said that, even in old age, they remembered their enthusiastic love for the school and the headmaster. Petigru was a brilliant scholar, and a witty, whole-hearted boy, although he never cared for athletic sports of any kind. The only amusement of the sort in which he indulged was dancing, and in this his manner was so peculiarly original as to provoke smiles from all who witnessed his performances. On one occasion, perceiving this effect, he observed: "The ladies seem to think I am dancing for their amusement, whereas I assure them I am dancing solely for my own." From Willington he entered the University of South Carolina, and after his graduation in 1809, supported himself by teaching at Beaufort College, until he was admitted to the bar in 1812. He then opened a law office at Coosawhatchie, in his native district, but finding the country too much impoverished to indulge in litigation, he beguiled the time by serving as a soldier, although he was averse to the policy which had brought on war with England. In 1815 he served as solicitor of Abbeville county, and his affairs now beginning to prosper, he was married and shortly afterwards removed to Charleston, S. C. There the fame of his learning and eloquence had preceded him, and he formed friendships with the leading lawyers and judges, and became the partner of James Hamilton, thus entering at once upon a flourishing practice. When his partner entered congress, he practiced alone, and as early as 1821 was the undisputed head of the Charleston bar. In 1822 he succeeded Gen. Hayne as attorney-general of South Carolina. About this time his eldest son died, and soon afterwards his wife also, and he brought his three youngest sisters to make their home at his house in Charleston. In 1830 he became a candidate for the state senate, but was defeated. Although possessing great popularity on account of his personal character, he had rendered himself obnoxious by steadily opposing the doctrine of nullification and upholding the cause of the Union. Public feeling was running so high on this question that war seemed imminent, but it fortunately happened that while Petigru led the Union party, his friend Hamilton was at the head of the opposition; and the two, by co-operating, managed to keep the troubles from resulting disastrously until the compromise, urged by Clay at Washington, restored peace to the state. Having by this time acquired some wealth, Petigru purchased a plantation on Savannah river, but the venture proved disastrous; to one of his philanthropic disposition slaves were an expensive luxury, and the estate itself was swept away in the losses which resulted from the mania for land speculation of 1837. For the next twenty years he labored ceaselessly at his profession, in order to pay off the debts in which his losses involved him. In 1860 he again came forward as an earnest and eloquent advocate of the Union cause, although it was so unpopular that only his personal prestige enabled him to plead for it in safety. In 1861 his house at Charleston was destroyed by fire, and his summer home on Sullivan's Island pulled down to make room for fortifications. He therefore removed to Summerville, and having been elected to the legislature, completed a codification of the state laws. After his death the venerable Judge Alfred Huger wrote the following estimate of his character: "Original in all things, as if his character was a mosaic, he furnished the particles from his own resources. . . . Generous and brave, he would give without measure, and ask nothing in return. . . . Elevated in every sentiment, he dealt lightly with those who needed his forgiveness; uncompromising where his own rights were assailed, he was sure to put those who denied them at utter defiance. . . . He knew how to strike the hardest blows, and he knew how to receive them. If there is any man now living in South Carolina, capable of writing the history of his own times, Petigru, for the highest aspirations as to duty or honor—for the boldness of his thinkings—for the brightness of his genius . . . will be ranked with those of whom the state

J L Petigru

has most reason to be proud." Mr. Petigru was married, in August, 1816, to a daughter of Capt. James Postell, son of Col. Postell, of Marion's brigade, in the revolutionary army. His daughter, Caroline Petigru Carson, afterwards attained some distinction as a portrait painter. He died in Charleston, S. C., March 3, 1863. His "Life," by William Grayson, appeared in 1866, and a memorial volume, including the proceedings of the Charleston bar, in 1867.

MATHER, Margaret, actress, was born at Tilbury, near Toronto, Canada, Oct. 21, 1859, daughter of John and Anna (Finlayson) Mather. She is said to have been connected with the old Mather family of New England. Her childhood was spent in Detroit, whence she removed to New York city to live with an elder sister. In 1878, when George Edgar began his tour as a star in Shakespearean rôles, Miss Mather was engaged as his leading lady. The parts assigned her were beyond her powers; but her fervor and energy commended her to James M. Hill, the theatrical manager, whom she met in 1881, and he provided her with competent tutors, and spent about $40,000 on her training. She played for six years under his management, making her début on Aug. 28, 1882, in a sumptuous production of "Romeo and Juliet." Three years were spent in starring through the United States in romantic and Shakespearean dramas, and on Oct. 13, 1885, she made her first appearance in New York city, at the Union Square Theatre in a splendid revival of "Romeo and Juliet"; "Leah" was given in January, 1886, and the "Honeymoon" in February. During the spring of 1888 she reappeared in New York city, at the Standard Theatre, where "Juliet," the "Honeymoon," "As You Like It," "Leah," "Lady of Lyons" and "Macbeth" were performed. In 1888 she parted company with Mr. Hill, and thereafter appeared under her own management. In 1890 she produced an English version of "Joan of Arc," but it was only moderately successful. In 1895, after a three years' absence from the stage, she returned to professional life, and in 1897 appeared at Wallack's Theatre, New York city, as Imogen in a costly production of "Cymbeline." She afterward took the play on the road, and while giving it at Charleston, W. Va., fell unconscious, and in a few hours died, April 7, 1898. She was married, at Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 15, 1887, to Emil Haberkorn, a musician, and again in November, 1892, to Col. Gustav Pabst, of Milwaukee, but divorced both husbands on the ground of incompatibility of temper.

BUNN, Henry Gaston, chief-justice of Arkansas, was born in Nash county, N. C., June 12, 1838, son of David and Elizabeth (Thomas) Bunn. His paternal ancestors were of Saxon origin, and emigrated from England at an early period in American history. The father, a planter of moderate means, removed with his family to Fayette county, Tenn., in 1844, and two years later, seeking a more favorable location, settled in the eastern part of Ouachita county, Ark. Here, in the midst of an almost unbroken wilderness, Henry G. Bunn passed an uneventful childhood, with short terms at the county school and work on a farm. Later he attended the higher schools in neighboring towns, and was prepared for a college course. His father died in 1858. In February, 1859, he entered the freshman class, half advanced, of Davidson College, North Carolina, where he remained until the opening of the civil war. In June, 1861, he enlisted in a volunteer company, raised by Capt. J. B. McCullock, later incorporated with the 4th Arkansas infantry, under Col. McNair, and was given a commission as third lieutenant. In November he was made adjutant. At the battle of Pea Ridge, March 6–8, 1862, he was wounded and captured, but escaping four days after rejoined his regiment, which later with the army of Gen. Van Dorn crossed to the east side of the Mississippi river, and joined the army of Tennessee under Gen. Beauregard. In April he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. He participated in the affair of Farmington, and others about Corinth, and commanded his regiment in Gen. E. Kirby Smith's campaign into Kentucky, during which he was commissioned colonel. He led his regiment in the battle of Murfreesboro, Tenn., Dec. 31, 1862; was under Gen. Johnston in the vain attempt to relieve Vicksburg, and was with Johnston all through the Georgia campaign. In an engagement near Atlanta, he was severely wounded and incapacitated for active service until February, 1865. His decimated brigade participated in the battle of Bentonville, N. C., March 19–20, 1865, under his command, and afterwards consolidated into one regiment, over which he was assigned as colonel by Gen. Joseph E. Johnston. After the surrender of Gen Johnston, it returned to Arkansas, and was disbanded in good order; howbeit, having met with a severe railroad accident on the homeward journey, by which several were killed and many were crippled for life, the colonel himself narrowly escaping. Reaching home on his twenty-seventh birthday, after four years of arduous service, he found himself without adequate equipment for civil life, and after some thought finally determined upon the profession of the law. He was admitted to the bar in 1866, and at once discovered a great natural aptitude for the calling, which, coupled with his well-earned popularity, soon brought him into an extensive practice. From force of circumstances he took an active part in politics during the six turbulent years of reconstruction. He was elected to the state senate in 1873, and was a member during the "Brooks and Baxter war." He was also a member, from Ouachita county, of the state constitutional convention of 1874; was chairman of its committee on the bill of rights, and one of its judiciary committee. After the adjournment of the convention, Col. Bunn held a number of honorary positions, among them a membership on the board of visitors and trustees of the Arkansas Industrial University for several years. He served occasionally as special judge on the supreme bench, until, May, 1893, he was appointed by Gov. Fishback chief justice of the supreme court, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Chief-Justice S. R. Cockrill, and discharged the duties so successfully that in the following September he was elected by popular ballot to the same position, and still remains (1899) its honored incumbent. Judge Bunn is profoundly learned in the law; but, never satisfied with his attainments, great though they be, is to-day the same close student of legal intricacies as when he first entered the practice of his profession. Well learned also in precedent, his decisions on technical points are founded on most exhaustive comprehension of both priniciple and practice. His long habit of study has given him a keenness of discernment which allows few points in any case to escape his deliberate scrutiny. He is to this day a stanch states-rights Democrat, and holds to the justice of the cause for which he has fought and suffered, but acquiesces in the result, and harbors no hatred. He is

H. G. Bunn

a Presbyterian of the old school, and constant in his support of his church and her activities. He was married, Sept. 6, 1865, to Louisa E., daughter of Col. W. T. M. Holmes, who was killed in the Confederate cause. She died July 5, 1866, without issue. He was married, a second time, to Aralee, daughter of Peter Connolly, also of the Confederate army. They have had nine children, of whom five survive.

STORRS, Henry Martyn, clergyman, was born at Ravenna, O., Jan. 20, 1827, second son of Charles Backus and Vashti Maria Storrs. He was graduated at Amherst College in 1846, and at Andover Theological Seminary in 1851, having for two of the intervening years taught school in Virginia. In January, 1852, he was installed pastor of the Lawrence Street Congregational Church, of Lawrence, Mass.; became pastor of the First Orthodox Congregational Church, at Cincinnati, O., in 1855, and was, during this pastorate, commissioned by the Freedmen's Bureau to present the cause of the then lately enfranchised negro race to the people of Great Britain, spending several months in this work abroad, in 1865. He was installed pastor of the South Congregational Church, in Brooklyn, N. Y., in December, 1867, and became corresponding secretary of the American Home Missionary Society in 1872, being annually re-elected to the same office for ten years. He undoubtedly achieved his greatest fame and did his grandest work in connection with this society, of which he was, during ten epochal years, practically the administrative head, and of whose work in planting and nourishing Christian churches and institutions throughout the new West he was the splendid, magnetically effective advocate. He declined another re-election to this important office in 1882, and was immediately called as pastor by several churches, and urged to become the president of a prominent college. He accepted the call to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church, of Orange, N. J.; was installed as its pastor in November, 1882, and continued to preach there until his death. Springing from an ancestral line of Christian preachers, it was natural for Dr. Storrs to be filled with the spirit of his high calling and mission. Inheriting extraordinary natural talents, he diligently strove to improve them by study, travel and tireless industry, that he might the better serve the Divine Master he loved. With a personal presence so impressive as to be almost majestic, and with mental endowments of a pre-eminent order and transcendent richness, his public addresses were wonderfully eloquent, thrilling and convincing; while in his private life and daily intercourse with his fellow-men he was genial, sympathetic, charitable and full of an irresistible charm. Henry Ward Beecher wrote of him: "His sermons are thoughtful, clear, intense, eminently spiritual; while his discourses while secretary of the American Home Missionary Society were surpassingly noble, and for abundant material, breadth of thought, vividness of emotion, comprehensive survey of the whole field, together with great flow and marching power and brilliancy, might be called models for such discourses. Altogether, he is justly regarded as one of the foremost men in the American pulpit, and a star of the first magnitude in a family constellation." He received the degree of LL.D. Dr. Storrs was married, March 10, 1852, to Catharine, second daughter of Edward Hitchcock, president of Amherst College; they had two sons and two daughters. He died at Orange, N. J., Dec. 1, 1894.

LEWIS, Graceanna, naturalist and philanthropist, was born on a farm in West Vincent township, Chester co., Pa., Aug. 3, 1821. Her father, John Lewis, the third of the name, was descended in the fifth generation from Henry Lewis, of Narberth, Pembrokeshire, South Wales, a friend and companion of William Penn, who emigrated to the colonies in 1682, and settled in Pennsylvania. Many of the descendants of this Quaker settler have been prominent in Pennsylvania, among them Eli K. Price, Enoch Lewis, Dr. George Smith, historian and botanist, and Hon. Joseph J. Lewis, judge of the supreme court. On his mother's side, her father, John Lewis, through the Meredith line, was the ninth in descent from David Vaughan, of Wales, who lived about the time of Columbus. Her mother was Esther, daughter of Bartholomew Fussell, a minister in the Society of Friends, and of his wife, Rebecca (Bond) Fussell. Her father died when she was scarcely three years old, and she and her three sisters were left entirely to the care of their mother, although for two years an unsuccessful attempt was kept up to appoint trustees to administer the estate, left unconditionally in the father's will to his widow. Mrs. Lewis suffered intensely during these two years of litigation, and her experience, afterwards related to her daughters, made them zealous advocates of woman suffrage. She proved in the end a most successful business woman, and also having been a teacher before her marriage, directed the education of her daughters in their earlier years. They afterwards attended Kimberton Boarding-school for Girls; their teachers, especially Abigail and Gertrude Kimber, becoming their life-long friends. During many years preceding the civil war, Mrs. Lewis, in harmony with the principles of her husband, made her house a refuge for fugitive slaves, and, when she died, left this duty to her daughters and trusty neighbors, who fed, clothed and sent them farther on their flight to Canada. At one time there were eleven runaways in the house on the same day, who were disguised and sent on, the following night, and there was one week when the house gave shelter to forty. This work was continued for over forty years, and in that time hundreds of escaping slaves, sheltered there, must have passed northward. Graceanna Lewis lived through the larger part of her life in the home of her infancy; but, surviving her mother and sisters, she now resides with relatives in Media, Pa. She devoted herself early in life to the study of natural history, and possessing unusual talent as a painter, her work has taken the form of a combination of descriptions with pictorial illustrations, which are recognized as of great importance in the advancement of science. Her first scientific publication was a pamphlet on "The Position of Birds in the Animal Kingdom," printed in 1869, which was the germ of some later works. In 1876, she exhibited, at the Centennial exposition, a model in wax, to accompany her "Chart of the Animal Kingdom," and this met with the approbation of Prof. Huxley and other leading naturalists. With this encouragement, she applied the same method to the construction of a "Chart of the Vegetable Kingdom," which was completed in 1885. Her other works are: "A Chart of the Class of Birds"; "A Chart of Geology, with Special Reference to Paleontology"; "Microscopic Studies of Frost Crystals," and of the "Plumage of Birds" and the "Lower Forms of Animal and Vegetable Life"; "Studies in Forestry, illustrated by Water-Color Paintings"; "Water-Color Paintings of Wild Flowers"; a series of "Leaf Charts," and a large number of illustrations for lectures on

Graceanna Lewis

natural history. Her work in forestry she holds as highly essential; for, to quote her own words, she regards forestry "as the legitimate successor in importance of the anti-slavery cause, the welfare of our country depending so largely on its proper administration." In 1893, she was commissioned to paint fifty representations of the leaves of forest trees for the World's Columbian exposition. Miss Lewis is a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Pa.; the Philosophical Society of Westchester, Pa.; the New Century Club, of Philadelphia, Pa., the Natural History Society of Lancaster, Pa.; the Natural History Society of Rochester, N. Y.; the Woman's Anthropological Society of America; the National Science Club for Women; the Woman's Club of Media, Pa., and a life member of the Delaware County Institute of Science. Until lately she has held office as secretary of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of Media, the Media Woman's Suffrage Association, and the Delaware County Forestry Association; chief of the cultural department of the Media Flower Mission, and superintendent of scientific temperance instruction for the Delaware County W. C. T. U., a work which brought her into relation with the teachers of public schools throughout the country. She now devotes her leisure time to literary work. An extended account of Miss Lewis' work is given in "Woman's Progress" for April, 1894.

John Brougham.

BROUGHAM, John, comedian and playwright, was born in Dublin, Ireland, May 9, 1810, and on his mother's side was of French descent. His family was of excellent standing, and he received a careful education, first in private schools, and later at Trinity College. It was intended that he should become a physician, and he began his studies; but family reverses rendering this impossible, and following his natural bent, he made his way to London in 1830. Here he offered himself as a cadet in the East India Co.'s service, but was restrained by the recruiting officer, who urged him to seek fitter employment. By chance he became a member of the company playing at the Queen's Theatre, in Toppingham street. He appeared for the first time as a professional actor (he had frequently appeared in amateur performances in Dublin) in the operatic extravaganza, "Tom and Jerry." In a short time he became a member of the company at the Olympic, under Madame Vestris' management, and followed her and Charles Matthews to Covent Garden, remaining with their company until its final dissolution. During these years he was advancing steadily in reputation and in the command of his art, and wrote several plays, collaborating with Boucicault in "London Assurance," which the latter claimed as entirely his own. In 1840, he assumed the management of the Lyceum Theatre; but this venture speedily came to grief, and in 1842, Mr. Brougham was induced by Stephen Price, manager of the Park Theatre in New York, to try his fortunes in the United States. He came to New York with his wife, Emma Williams, an English actress, and made his first appearance at the Park Theatre in October, 1842. From that time until his death he was firmly identified as actor, author and manager with the history of the American stage. He conquered the New York public with ease and became the people's favorite at once. After this he starred with profit throughout the country, going as far west as St. Louis. Then, after engagements in Boston and other cities, he became a member of W. E. Burton's company, and adapted for it Dickens' "Dombey & Son," which added materially to his fortune. He was the manager of Niblo's for a brief period, and then opened Brougham's Lyceum (subsequently Wallack's), on Broadway, where he produced his own adaptation of Dickens' "David Copperfield," and himself created the part of Micawber, a rôle in which he was incomparable and unrivaled. The Lyceum proved a losing venture, and leaving it, in 1870, Mr. Brougham leased the Bowery Theatre, and produced "King John," in a manner that made it a superb artistic success, but a lamentable financial failure. He was constantly busy both as an adapter and as a writer of original plays and burlesques, which brought him large returns, and with which he never failed to part with all possible despatch. In 1852, he became a member of the company playing under the direction of the elder Wallack, and remained with it for several years. While with the Wallack company, he was seen in all his best known parts, and created many new ones, in which he was cordially received. During that time he also wrote some of his best plays, among them the "Game of Love," "Bleak House," "A Decided Case," and "Playing With Fire." It was at Wallack's that his still well-remembered burlesque, "Pocahontas," was first produced. In 1857, Mr. Brougham again became a member of Mr. Burton's company, and remained with it until it disbanded. In 1861, he went to London, and appeared in succession at the Haymarket, Lyceum and Princess theatres. While in London his "Romance and Reality" was produced by Buckstone, and he also wrote "The Duke's Motto" for Fechter, himself creating the character of Carrickfergus in the initial production. On March 22, 1865, he was seen as Colonel O'Grady in "Arrah-na-Pogue." In the summer of 1865, he returned to New York, and in the autumn of that year played for a few months at the Winter Garden Theatre. In 1867, he was at the Olympic; and in June, 1868, he created the principal part in the "Lottery of Life," a play written by himself and produced at Wallack's. On Jan. 25, 1869, he opened Brougham's Theatre, in Twenty-fourth street, with a comedy of his own composition, entitled "Better Late than Never." This venture, like all his managerial experiments, proved an

unfortunate one, and ended abruptly at the expiration of three months. He never again came forward as a manager, but for several years was a member of Wallack's and Daly's companies. His last appearance on the stage was made on Oct. 25, 1879, as Felix O'Reilly in Boucicault's "Rescued." Though always in pecuniary straits, and never able to appreciate the value of money, he was in his last days placed above the reach of want by the payment of an annuity, the result of benefits given for him simultaneously in several New York theatres. Mr. Brougham was twice married: his first wife separated from him, became Mrs. Robertson, and died in 1865; and his second wife, Annette Nelson (Mrs. Hodges), an actress, died in 1870. As an actor, Mr. Brougham was always magnetic and attractive, and played whatever part he essayed with grace, dash and gallantry. He was the best Irishman the stage has ever seen, and his comic earnestness elevated his excursions into burlesque to the highest form of art. He was seen at his best in his own plays and in the parts of his own creation. As a playwright and adapter he produced over seventy-five dramatic pieces, nearly all of which were successful when first presented, and many of which possessed enduring merit and charm. His last work was a drama entitled "Home Rule." He left an unfinished autobiography, which, together with selections from his miscellaneous writings and a memoir by William Winter, was published in 1881. He died in New York city, Jan. 7, 1880.

CUDWORTH, James, colonist, was born in England about 1612, son of Ralph Cudworth of Aller, Somersetshire, and brother of Ralph Cudworth, the Platonist. He emigrated to Plymouth colony, and in the year 1634 settled at Scituate, where he took part in the management of the political and military affairs of the colony. During 1649–56 he represented Scituate in the Plymouth general court, and during the two succeeding years served as magistrate. He was prevented from a longer tenure of office by having incurred the displeasure of his superiors, on account of his lenity to the Quakers. During King Philip's war he distinguished himself as a brilliant officer, and for a time was in command of the Plymouth forces. In 1681 he was elected deputy-governor, and in the following year was sent to England on a mission for the country. He died in London in 1682.

MUIR, John, geologist, naturalist and author, was born in Dunbar, Haddingtonshire, Scotland, April 21, 1838, third child of Daniel and Anne (Gilrye) Muir, the latter a descendant of the old Scotch family of Gilderoy. Daniel Muir, a grain merchant, was able to give his eight children a good education—John's, which extended over a period of eight years, comprising the ordinary English branches, Latin, French, the Catechism and the Bible. In 1849, the family emigrated to the United States, and settled near Fox river, Wis., about twelve miles from Fort Winnebago, clearing a tract of wild land for a farm. John Muir did his full share of the manual labor involved in subduing the forest, and at the same time read every book within reach, and studied mathematics, keeping his books by him in the field and working out problems on the ground or on chips from the trees he had felled. His brain was full of novel ideas, he had a decided taste for mechanics, was called a great genius by his neighbors, and he was accustomed to rise soon after midnight to make wooden clocks, mill-wheels and other appliances of his own invention. He entered the University of Wisconsin at the age of twenty-two, and completed the four years' course, paying his way through with money earned by harvesting and by school-teaching. Then he vanished in the grand American wildernesses, coming in sight from time to time on farms and in mills and factories, when his bread-money gave out. His first botanical and geological excursions were made in Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Canada, around the great lakes; the next through the southern states. In search of rare plants he penetrated the swamps of Florida, camping out without cover of any sort, and consequently was smitten with malarial fever, which prevented him from going on to South America, to explore the head-waters of the Amazon, as he had planned. After partially recovering, he spent a month in Cuba and then crossed the Isthmus of Panama and proceeded to California, where he arrived in April, 1868; visited the Yosemite valley, for the purpose of examining its flora, and finally was enabled to make the valley his home, being put in charge of a mill there, which he built to saw fallen pines. He thus earned enough to support himself for a long time, his habits being frugal, and now began a systematic exploration of the mountain region in which the great valley is situated. Emerson, whom he guided through the Yosemite, said of him: "He is more wonderful than Thoreau." For ten years he led an isolated life in the Sierra Nevada, undergoing all manner of hardships, often subjected to great peril, and only when his stock of bread failed did he return to civilization. His winters were devoted to study and to elaborating his notes. The flora and fauna and the meteorology of that region were minutely studied, but his labors as a geologist were far more important. The effects of the glacial period constituted the main subject of his investigation for many years, and he discovered sixty-five small residual glaciers on the High Sierra. His first article on these glaciers appeared in the New York "Tribune" in 1871. Mr. Muir was offered many flattering inducements to prepare himself for professorships in colleges, but declined them, declaring that he wanted "to be more than a professor, whether noticed in the world or not, and that there were already far too many professors as compared with students in the field." From 1876 until 1878 he was a member of an exploring party connected with the geodetic survey in the Great Basin. Several trips to Oregon, Washington and Alaska were next made. The first to Alaska was made in 1879, the year in which he discovered what is now called Glacier Bay and the enormous glacier that bears his name. The head-waters of the Yukon and the MacKenzie were also reached by this undaunted scientist. In 1881, he pushed still farther north, being connected with one of the search expeditions for the lost Jeannette expedition. He has published only one book as yet, "The Mountains of California" (1894). "This book," said the New York "Witness," "should take high rank among the productions of American naturalists for the information which it contains; and yet it reads like a novel." The San Francisco "Call" declared that "no man since Thoreau ever had keener sympathy with nature, a quicker vision for her mysteries, or a surer speech for their interpretation than Mr. Muir." His publications, about 150 in number in 1897, are chiefly in the form of articles contributed to the "Overland Monthly," "Harper's," the "Century," the San Francisco "Bulletin," and other magazines and newspapers, describing the magnificent scenery of the west side of the continent, its mountain ranges,

John Muir

glaciers, forests, rivers, wild gardens, animals, etc., among which may be mentioned: "On the Formation of Mountains in the Sierra"; "On the Post-Glacial History of Sequoia Gigantea"; "Glaciation of Arctic and Sub-Arctic Regions"; "Alaska Glaciers"; "Alaska Rivers"; "Ancient Glaciers of the Sierra"; "Forests of Alaska"; "Origin of Yosemite Valley"; "American Forests"; "Forest Reservations and National Parks." As a forest wanderer he is, of course, a friend of trees, and for twenty years or more has been crying in the wilderness, "Save the forests!" The establishment of the Yosemite and Sequoia national parks and the great Sierra forest reservation was effected by his writings, and the work of his forest-loving friends; especially R. U. Johnson, of the "Century Magazine." He was the editor of "Picturesque California," and the author of most of the text describing mountain scenery. In 1879, Mr. Muir was married to the daughter of Dr. John Strentzel, of California, and since that time has given considerable attention to the management of a fine fruit ranch, inherited by his wife; but he has never allowed it to stand in the way of his scientific pursuits. He is now (1899) writing a book on the national parks and forest reservations. In 1896, the honorary degree of A.M. was conferred on him by Harvard University, and the following year that of LL.D. by the Wisconsin State University.

HOWELL, James B., senator, was born at Morristown, N. J., July 4, 1816, son of Elias and Eliza Howell. In 1819, his father moved to Ohio, where he became state senator in 1830, and representative to congress in 1834. James Howell received his education at the high school in Newark, O., and at Miami University, where he was graduated in 1837. He spent two years as a law student with Judge Hocking H. Hunter, of Lancaster, O., and, being admitted to the bar in 1839, he settled in practice at Newark. Failing health, in 1841, determined him to make a lengthy horseback trip, and, starting from Sandusky, O., he journeyed to Chicago, and thence to Keosauqua, Van Buren co., Ia., where, charmed with the place and people, he finally settled. In his new home he rapidly became conspicuous at the bar and in politics as one of the Whig leaders of the territory. His interest in politics led to the purchase of the "Des Moines Valley Whig," in order that his party might have an efficient organ; and in a short time, the paper absorbed his time. He therefore relinquished his law practice for the arduous, active and exciting life of a political editor. Owing to the admission of Iowa to statehood, and the consequent growth of Keokuk, Mr. Howell removed his newspaper to that city in 1849, and changed its name to the "Gate City Daily." As has been well said, he was always more than his paper, rather giving than deriving influence, and from the start he was never without governmental indorsement. As long as the Whig party kept its organization, he worked with it and for it; and through the anti-slavery agitation, the Know-nothing frenzy, the Nebraska-Kansas struggle, the incipient disintegration of the old Democratic party and the organization of the anti-slavery elements into the powerful Republican party, he labored zealously and continuously to unite the elements working in opposition to the pro-slavery cause. In 1855–56, he strenuously advocated the adoption of the name Republican for the new anti-slavery party; signed the call for the convention which organized the party in Iowa, in which he also took an important part, and in 1856 was a delegate from Iowa to the Frémont convention in Philadelphia. The redemption of the nation from slave-rule had been one of the cherished hopes of his life, and his well-known hostility to slavery had caused him to be denounced as one of the leaders of the abolitionists long before he definitely sided with them. He was thus an enthusiastic worker in the first Lincoln campaign, although an accident, crippling him for life, prevented his enlistment on the outbreak of the civil war. He advocated Lincoln's renomination, opposed the policy of Johnson, and was one of the first to assert Grant's claim to the presidency. In January, 1870, he was chosen to the U. S. senate to fill the unexpired term of Hon. James W. Grimes; and, assuming his seat Jan. 26th, soon took a prominent and influential position by virtue of the wide and varied experience he brought to bear on the questions of the day. Shortly after his entrance, he delivered a speech on land grants in aid of railroads, in which he advocated a wise economy in the disposition of the land, and the imposition of the conditions that the railroad companies should sell their land within limited periods and at a limited price. During the next session, commencing in December, 1870, as a member of the committee on pensions, he advocated the house bill granting pensions to the soldiers of the war of 1812, which, notwithstanding the opposition of the chairman of the committee, was carried and became a law. His senatorial term expired March 3, 1871. Shortly after the expiration of his term, in March, 1871, Pres. Grant appointed him one of three commissioners to examine and report on stores and supplies taken or furnished by loyal southerners for the use of the army during the civil war. His nomination was confirmed without the formality of reference to the usual committee,—a deserved compliment to his character and record,—and he continued to discharge his duties until the commission expired by limitation, March 10, 1880. The personnel of this commission was unexceptionable, its record distinguished alike for ability and high integrity of purpose, and to Judge Howell justly belongs the credit, as its most forceful and dominant member. At the close of his service on the southern claims commission, he returned to his home in Keokuk, worn out by increasing complications of disease, which had their commencement in the breaking of his leg in 1860. Through all those years he had borne his pain with heroic patience and courage. Judge Howell's reading was wide and accurate, and his acquaintance with American politics was encyclopedic in its extent and exactness; he was also a profound student of literature, science and theology. He died in Keokuk, Ia., June 17, 1880.

DUFFIELD, Samuel Augustus Willoughby, clergyman and hymnologist, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 24, 1843, son of Rev. George Duffield, the hymn-writer, and great-grandson of George Duffield, of Lancaster county, Pa., chaplain in the revolutionary army. He was of Huguenot and Scotch-Irish descent. He was graduated at Yale College in 1863, then studied theology, and in 1866 was ordained to the ministry of the Presbyterian church. In 1867 he was settled over the Tioga Street Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, subsequently holding charges in Jersey City, Chicago, and lastly, from 1882 until his death, at Bloomfield, N. J. Under the pseudonym of Anselmus, he contributed to the New York "Evangelist." He published a number of volumes: "The Heavenly Land," a translation of Bernard of Cluny's "De Contemptu Mundi" (1867); "Warp and Woof: A Book of Verse" (1868), together with his father; a funeral memorial, "The

Burial of the Dead" (1882); "English Hymns, Their Authors and History" (1886); "Latin Hymnwriters and Their Hymns" (1887), the last work completed by Prof. R. E. Thompson (1889). He died at Bloomfield, N. J., May 12, 1887.

CARR, Sir Robert, commissioner to New England, was born in Northumberland, and first appears in history in 1664. In that year, as a result of complaints made by Samuel Maverick, of Boston, the British government appointed a commission to sit in judgment upon matters affecting the interests of the colonies, Carr, Maverick, Sir George Cartwright and Col. Richard Nicolls being its members. They were given "full authority to provide for the peace of the country, according to the royal instructions and their own discretion," and their coming produced great indignation in Massachusetts as an unconstitutional usurpation. "The nature of the government of Rhode Island," says Bancroft, "its habitual policy of relying on England for protection, secured to the royal agents in that province a less unfavorable reception." The commissioners were likewise instructed to reduce the Dutch settlements on the Hudson. The fleet, commanded by Col. Nicolls, numbered four ships, and late in July it reached Boston, where attempts were made to secure the coöperation of Massachusetts and Connecticut. New Amsterdam surrendered to Nicolls and Carr on Sept. 8th, and a little later in the month Carr was sent with three ships and a body of troops to New Amstel, the Dutch and Swede settlement on the Delaware. On Oct. 1st, Fort Casimir, at that place, surrendered without resistance, and the estate of the governor of New Amstel was confiscated to Carr's use. In January, 1665, the commissioners sailed for New England, and on the 23d reached Newport, R. I., where they were amicably received, and made ineffectual attempts to settle the boundary dispute between Rhode Island and Plymouth colony. In February they arrived in Boston, and used all their diplomacy to persuade the general court of Massachusetts to acknowledge their authority, but were baffled, and met with no better success in New Hampshire. The people of Maine, who feared incorporation with Massachusetts, welcomed the commissioners, and a new government was constituted in that colony, which endured until 1668. In 1667 Sir Robert Carr returned to England, and on June 1st, not long after his arrival, died at Bristol.

GARDENER, Helen Hamilton, scientist and author, was born near Winchester, Va., Jan. 21, 1853, daughter of Rev. Alfred Griffith and Katherine A. (Peel) Chenoweth, who were both natives of Virginia. Her earliest paternal ancestor in this country was Arthur Chenoweth, who came from England, in 1635, to Maryland, where he had a grant of land, for honorable service, from Lord Baltimore. Her grandfather, John Chenoweth, was married to Hannah Cromwell, a great-granddaughter of Oliver Cromwell. Her paternal grandmother was a daughter of Judge John Davenport, of Maryland, and through this branch of her ancestry she descends from Lord Baltimore. Her father was a cousin of Gen. Strother (Porte Crayon); her great-grandmother Davenport was a sister of Richard Malcolm Johnston's mother. Her mother descended from the Peels, of England. In her childhood she was associated with persons much older than herself, and much of her youthful entertainment was derived from books of a character not usually interesting to or understood by children. Her parents inherited slaves; but having conscientious objection to slavery, and desiring to educate their family away from its influence, they manumitted them, against many difficulties, and moved to Washington, D. C., where Helen was educated in the best schools. She early developed a liking for biological and sociological studies. Helen H. Gardener first became known to the public as a writer in 1885, through a series of lectures or addresses bearing such titles as "Men, Women and Gods," "Vicarious Atonement," "Historical Facts and Theological Fictions," "By Divine Right," "Pulpit, Pew and Cradle," and "Rome or Reason." Her first book, entitled "Men, Women and Gods," was published in 1885. From 1885 to 1890 she published many stories, essays and sketches in the various magazines. Her first book of stories, "A Thoughtless Yes," was published in 1890, and was soon followed by another book of short stories entitled "Pushed by Unseen Hands." These stories were generally based on some suggestion or theory or law of heredity, and dealt with this natural but little known or understood subject in new and scientific ways. Her first novel, "Is This Your Son, My Lord?" (1891), was followed by "Pray You, Sir, Whose Daughter?" (1892); both books of tremendous power, dealing with the double standard of morals. The sales of these books have reached many thousands, and they have wielded an influence for good throughout this country. "Facts and Fictions of Life," a book of brilliant essays, among which is one well and extensively known, entitled "Sex in Brain," appeared in 1893. "An Unofficial Patriot" (1898), is an historical and sociological story of the civil war, very dramatic and full of descriptions true to life, and, though a novel, gives many historical facts not hitherto known except to those who have had access to the secret archives of the war records of the U. S. army. A play adapted from this work, and entitled "Rev. Griffith Davenport," was produced in 1899. Most of Helen Gardener's books, essays and stories have been translated and brought out in Berlin and Vienna, and some of them have been translated into French, Russian and Japanese, and at least one into Icelandic. Her scientific essays and the stories that are based on heredity have been copied in medical and scientific journals in this country and in Europe, and have brought her into correspondence with the leading biologists and anthropologists of both continents. Her versatility is demonstrated by her eminent success as an essayist and novelist and as an orator, and she has won well-deserved recognition in scientific and sociological schools. Since the publication of "An Unofficial Patriot" she has been engaged in editorial work and in writing a book of historical sketches and art criticisms relating to the marine history of America, suggested by a series of paintings by Edward Moran. The English critic, Charles Watts, writes of her: "Her command of strong, terse English is great, and whether or not she at all times conforms to the pedantic and inflexible rules of the mere book-learned rhetorician, what she writes is clear, forcible, direct, interesting, intelligible and instructive, and is therefore good literature. Her sarcasm, when used, is keen; but it is always employed on the side of truth and virtue." And Dr. John Clark Ridpath wrote of "An Unofficial Patriot": "She has gone fearlessly afield. Her appearance before the public was in the character of an assailant. She has attacked the abuses of the existing order with a vehemence strangely compounded of argument and sarcasm. Her assault has seemed like rashness, for who is strong enough to touch the existing order and live?" In 1875, Miss Gardener was married to Col. A. C. Smart, of New York city, where she now resides.

Helen H. Gardener

WILLIAMS, John Joseph, mayor of Memphis, was born at Somerville, Fayette co., Tenn., Sept. 20, 1852, son of Dr. John Joseph and Anna M. (Sneed) Williams. His father was born in Maury county, Tenn., and removed to Memphis in 1855. His grandfather was Duke Williams, of a South Carolina family prominent in revolutionary times, who removed to Tennessee and became a merchant and planter. Mr. Williams' maternal grandfather, Stephen K. Sneed, was descended from a number of men who were conspicuous in the struggle with Great Britain and subsequently in civil affairs and at the bar in North Carolina and other southern states. John J. Williams, Jr., was educated in the public and private schools of Memphis; studied medicine under his father and attended a course of lectures in the Memphis Medical College, where his father was a professor. His father's death, in 1873, prevented him from going to college, and changed his course in life. He was engaged in the drug business for a number of years, and in 1880 entered a public office as bookkeeper and accountant to disentangle and wind up the affairs of the county trustee, then in an unfortunate condition. His adaptability was quickly manifested, and he received great praise for the skill with which he performed his allotted task. In 1892 he was employed as cashier, and six years after was made trustee and was re-elected at three subsequent elections by overwhelming majorities over his competitors. From this position he rose to that of president of the Shelby County Bank, which had been involved before he took charge. At the Democratic primaries in 1896 he was nominated for county trustee and was elected, receiving a majority of more than 1,000 votes over both his Democratic opponents. His capacity for business, suavity of manners, fine appearance, and genial nature unite to make a charming personality, that necessarily make its possessor a favorite in society and in business circles. In January, 1898, Mr. Williams was elected mayor of Memphis, receiving a majority of 509 votes over W. L. Clapp, and a few days later resigned his position as county trustee. Mr. Williams has ever been a Democrat, and has attended many state and national conventions; although differing with the rest of the party in 1896 on the money question, he cast his vote for Bryan and Sewall. By religious affiliation he is a Presbyterian, his parents and his ancestors for generations having belonged to that church. Mr. Williams was married, at Nashville, February, 1883, to Mattie C., daughter of Col. Edward S. and Charlotte (Wall) Cheatham, and cousin of Gen. Frank Cheatham of Confederate fame. Three sons, John Joseph, Gordon and Edward S., and two daughters, Charlotte C. and Martha, have been born of this union. Mr. Williams seems to have inherited the best traits of a long and worthy line of ancestors, and it is certain that in whatever station in life he is placed he will adorn and honor it.

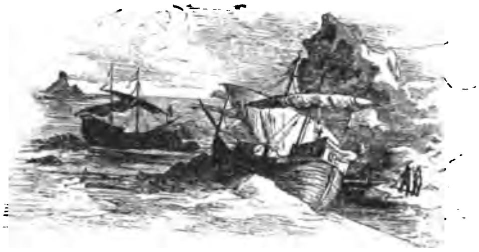
J J Williams

MORGAN, Appleton, author, was born in Portland, Me., Oct. 2, 1846, son of Peyton Randolph and Joanna Dodge (Appleton) Morgan. He is of Welsh-English descent, and of Massachusetts lineage on both sides: his paternal ancestor, Miles Morgan, namesake of the Capt. Miles Morgan who sailed with Sir Humphrey Gilbert, was one of the original settlers of Springfield, Mass., in 1636, having sailed from Bristol, England, for Boston in April of that year. He is a grandson of Brigade-Maj. Abner Morgan, who was with Gen. Montgomery at Quebec in 1775. His father, Peyton Randolph Morgan, was a lawyer of Brimfield, Mass., who afterwards settled at Racine, Wis., where he died Jan. 10, 1871. His maternal ancestors founded the town of Ipswich, Mass., in 1632. One of them, Maj. Samuel Appleton, was imprisoned in Boston in 1686, by Sir Edmund Andros, for refusing to pay taxes levied by him as governor of the province of Massachusetts Bay, without an assembly. He was thus the first person to suffer in behalf of the principle of no taxation without representation upon which the war of the revolution was fought and won. Maj. Samuel Appleton was commander of the forces of Massachusetts Bay during King Philip's war (1675). Gen. James Appleton, Mr. Morgan's grandfather on his mother's side was a brigadier general of militia in the war of 1812. Appleton Morgan was graduated at Racine College, in 1867, and at Columbia College Law School, New York, in the class of 1869. Although inheriting ample means, life without occupation was so distasteful that he entered on practice at the New York bar. He was, however, soon appointed to an office in the legal department of the Erie railway, and in this service continued with but two interruptions, until 1883, when he accepted a corresponding position with the Northern Pacific railroad. In 1886 he was elected president of the New York and Palisade railroad. For twelve years he was president of the New York Shakespeare Society (1885–1897). While in college he published "Selections of Macaronic Poetry," with introduction (1872), and at twenty-two years of age was author of American editions of "De Colyar on the Law of Guaranty" (1874); "Addison on Contracts," and Best's "Principles of Evidence." His "Law of Literature," a comprehensive work in three volumes of 400 pages each (1875), may be said to have codified the law of literary property in the United States. In 1881 Mr. Morgan published "The Shakespearean Myth; William Shakespeare and Circumstantial Evidence," which was a discussion of the anti-Shakespearean authorship theories, and the offer of a "growth" or "editorial" theory (viz. that Shakespeare did stage-editorial, as well as original work in preparing plays for his theatre), in compromise therefor. The work attracted very wide attention, and went through three American, one English and one German edition, and the attacks upon it moved Mr. Morgan to publish "Some Shakespearean Commentators" (1882), and "Shakespeare in Fact and in Criticism" (1887). To further demonstrate his "growth" theory of the Shakespeare plays, Mr. Morgan projected and became general editor of the "Bankside Shakespeare," in twenty volumes (New York, Shakespeare Society, 1888–1892), on an entirely novel plan, being the text of the earliest version of each play, printed in the lifetime of William Shakespeare, paralled with the 1623 or first folio text, both texts being numbered line by line and scrupulously collated with both the folio and quarto texts, in three distinct tables, each folio being referred to a quarto, line. The typography reproduced all the antique and pedantic ornaments of the quartos and folios, numbered consecutively every line, whether speech, stage direction, exit or entrance, and copied every typographical slip, misplaced punctuation, error in orthography, or inverted letter of the early printers in both texts, in order that readers might judge for themselves as to the value of conjectural readings or corrections based upon these inaccuracies. Of this edition, Mr. Morgan himself furnished introductions to the "Merry Wives of Windsor," "Troilus and Cressida," "Titus Andronicus," "Pericles," "King John," and "The Third Henry the Sixth," which read together, demonstrate (in Mr. Morgan's opinion) that Shakespeare was an alert, consummate and successful playwright, as well as an incomparable genius. Besides being president of the New York Shakespeare Society, Mr. Morgan has been identified with the Medico-Legal Society and the Genealogical and Biographical Society, the Society of Colonial Wars, and the Sons of the Revolution of New York city. He is vice-president of the Society of the War of 1812, and is honorary member of nineteen Shakespeare societies. In 1889 Mr. Morgan also published "The People and the Railways," which has been esteemed an exhaustive vindication of American railway management from the adverse charges of popular criticism.

THAYER, Stephen Henry, banker and poet, was born in New Ipswich, N. H., Dec. 16, 1839, son of Stephen Thayer, who was for more than a quarter of a century extensively engaged in manufacture at New Ipswich and in Boston. Mr. Thayer received his education at the Appleton Academy, New Ipswich, an institution established over a century ago, and for many years famous among New England preparatory schools, and was there graduated in 1858 valedictorian of his class. He then spent a year in a counting-house in Boston, and in 1859 entered a banking-office on Wall street, New York city. In 1864 he was elected to membership in the New York stock exchange; and one year later organized the banking-house of Stout & Thayer, which is one of the oldest if not the oldest of the firms represented on the exchange. He is a director of several railway and steamship companies, and a member of the executive committee of the Oregon Improvement Co., which owns the Pacific Coast steamship line, where various lines traverse in the aggregate 5,000 miles of the Pacific coast waters, from Alaska to Mexico, and also includes among its properties four Pacific coast railway lines, three coal mines, and vast property holdings in several of the large cities on the coast. Though occupied with such vast business interests, Mr. Thayer has found time to cultivate his taste for literature. In his ideal home, "Edgewood," on an eminence in the heart of the classic grounds of "Sleepy Hollow," Tarrytown on the Hudson river, he has written critical papers for magazines and reviews; also "Songs of Sleepy Hollow," many of which have from time to time been published in the magazines, being later collected and published by G. P. Putnam & Sons, in 1886. A second collection of poems will soon be published, also a volume of critical and other essays. His poems have been favorably received by the press and public, both at home and abroad. He is a prominent member of the Author's Club, of New York city, and served as its treasurer (1888-91), and as a member of its executive council in 1888. He also belongs to the Century Club. A great lover of the forest solitudes, he tramps or rides almost daily through leagues of these untamed stretches, and from this heart life has largely drawn the inspiration for his poems, many of which are interpretative of nature and of its deeper spiritual meanings. Mr. Thayer was married in 1863 to Emma F., only daughter of James W. Halstead, a leading merchant of New York city. They have four children.

HUDSON, Henry, navigator, was born in England in the latter half of the sixteenth century. His Christian name is sometimes given Hendrik. The date of his birth is unknown, and it is doubtful whether his birthplace was Bristol or London, though he was certainly a resident of the latter city. He was very probably a descendant of the Henry Hudson who, with Sebastian Cabot, founded the Muscovy company, the object of which was to discover a northerly passage to China, and the last expedition sent out by the company was the ill-fated one from which Henry Hudson never returned. He was familiar with all the Englishmen who had been interested in explorations in the world, and had studied the maps prepared by them, before he himself attempted to find the wished-for passage. His first voyage was undertaken under the auspices of the Muscovy company, in the Hopewell, a small vessel of sixty tons. With ten sailors, and accompanied by his young son, he sailed from England, April 23, 1607, and steering northwest, first saw land off Greenland. Following the coast and the ice barrier which prevented him from penetrating farther north, he reached Spitzbergen, and then endeavoring to enter Davis' strait by the north of Greenland, was again frustrated in his efforts by the impenetrable barrier of ice. On this voyage he made observations which led him to originate the theory of an open sea, free from ice, which he supposed to surround the pole. He returned to England in September, and reported the failure of his expedition, but his achievements had been great enough to arouse hope of future success in himself and his friends, and in April, 1608, he made a second attempt. This time he went no farther than Nova Zembla, and then returned, to the great disappointment of the Muscovy company, who then gave up the quest for a time. Hudson was, however, invited to continue his efforts under the patronage of the Dutch East India company, and going to Holland to complete arrangements for the expedition, the French ambassador at the Hague, Pres. Jeannin, intrigued to obtain his services for a similar expedition under French control. This alarmed the Dutch, and they hastened to fit out an expedition, as commander of which Hudson received written orders to steer "around by the north side of Nova Zembla," and "to think of discovering no other routes or passages, except the route around by the north and northeast above Nova Zembla." Subsequent historians of the Netherlands declare that even before starting on the expedition Hudson contemplated disregarding his orders, and showed the geographer, Plautius, a map made by Capt. John Smith, on which was indicated a sea leading into the western ocean, north of the English colony. The exact reward Hudson was to receive if he discovered the desired passage was not specified, but the Dutch company agreed to pay his widow £80 if he did not return. He sailed from Amsterdam on Saturday, April 4, 1609, on the Half Moon, a vessel of eighty tons, with a crew of sixteen, or perhaps twenty men, some Dutch and others English. His clerk, Robert Juet, who had formerly been his mate, kept a diary which is the authority for the events of the expedition, as Hudson's record has been lost. They steered for Nova Zembla, and on May 5th passed the northern extremity of the mainland, but after that the ice prevented their progress in that direction. The crew, who were continually quarreling because of national differences, became united in discontent against their commander, and constrained him to give up the dangerous exploration in the northern waters. To please them, he then sailed towards the west, and searched for the passage indicated by

Capt. Smith. The Half Moon touched at the Faroe Islands, at Newfoundland, and at Maine, where she stopped for repairs, and the crew became involved in quarrels with the Indians. They also explored the mouth of Delaware Bay, but having encountered the shoals on the New Jersey shore, did not attempt to go farther. On Sept. 4th the vessel entered what is now known as the lower harbor of New York, and for a week rode at anchor in the bay of Sandy Hook. While lingering there, one of the crew, an Englishman named Coleman, was killed by Indians, whose hostility the men had wantonly aroused. About Sept. 12th they discovered the Hudson river, which they followed up for eight days in the hope that it would prove to be a passage-way to the South Sea. Judging from the computed distances of each day's progress as set down in Hudson's journal, it appears that they went as far as the present site of Albany and the ship's boats, as far as where Troy now stands, but then abandoned their hopes, and on the 20th turned back towards the river's mouth. Hudson and his Dutch mate wished to winter at Newfoundland and to explore Davis' straits in the following spring, but the rebellious crew would not agree, and insisted on returning home. They sailed for England, intending to touch there before proceeding to Holland, and on Nov. 7th they landed at Dartmouth. Upon his arrival in England, Hudson found that his efforts to aid a foreign power had given offense there, and the government detained both ship and commander until, in the following July, the Half Moon was sent back to her owners. Hudson, however, was prevented from returning to his Dutch employers, and commanded to use his talents in the interests of his own country. He sent a report of his discoveries to the Netherlands, and although he was severely criticised for the course he had taken, the Dutch were not slow to discern and utilize to the utmost the mercantile advantages thus acquired by them. Hitherto they had attempted to carry on a fur trade in North America, largely by bribing certain French colonial authorities at Acadia and along the St. Lawrence, but the discoveries of Hudson gave them a territory of their own quite unoccupied by any other nation. Moreover, since this region lay largely within the hundred-mile space, which King James' charters to the companies of Virginia and the northern colonies had declared should be always maintained between the settlements, they were quite certain to pursue their schemes of trade and colonization undisturbed. Accordingly, within four years from the return of Hudson, a Dutch fort and trading-house was established upon the present site of Albany, and the settlement at New Amsterdam effected. Some authorities state that Hudson offered his service to his Dutch employers, to pursue further searches for the northwest passage, but in vain. He therefore returned to the employ of the Muscovy company, and under their auspices undertook his last voyage. He sailed April 22, 1610, with twenty-three men and his young son on the Discoverie, a ship of seventy tons. Rounding the north of Scotland, they sailed through the Orkney and Faroe islands; they touched at Iceland early in May. Here the continued dissatisfaction of the crew grew into serious dissensions, which he could appease only with great difficulty. This violence and disorder increased as the voyage continued, several ill-judged acts of discipline on Hudson's part only serving to aggravate the dissatisfaction. None the less, he was determined to continue his way and, having doubled the southern coast of Greenland in June, he proceeded to steer northwest toward the American continent. The entire summer was spent in exploring the extensive bay since known by his name, and winter having come upon them before the work was completed, they were obliged to remain there. Their provisions were rapidly being exhausted, and their daily subsistence was derived almost entirely from the wild fowl which congregated thither in great flocks. These disappeared with the return of spring, and Hudson injudiciously divided the small remnant of provisions brought from England into equal parts and distributed it to the crew. When the ship was once more freed from the ice, the malcontents in the crew, headed by the former mate and boatswain, whom Hudson had displaced, mutinied and took command of the ship. Placing Hudson with his son, two officers and five sick sailors in a small boat, they abandoned them to their fate. Years afterward, Abacue Pricket, one of the conspirators, confessed the crime, and an expedition was sent from England to search for Hudson and his companions, but no trace of them was ever found. Hudson left a wife and several children in England.



ELLIOTT, James, lawyer and author, was born at Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 18, 1775. He was a descendant of Andrew Eliot of Beverly, Mass., who died in 1703. His father, who was a sailor, was drowned during the infancy of his son, and the family removed to New Salem. There from the age of seven the boy supported himself, and for eight years worked as a servant on a farm, meantime acquiring a scanty education, and becoming extremely fond of reading. In 1790 he obtained employment at Guilford, Vt., where he made the acquaintance of a number of literary people, who encouraged him to publish writings of his own. Three years later he enlisted at Springfield, Mass., and served during three years as a non-commissioned officer under Capt. Cornelius Lyman. Returning to Guilford, he continued his literary work, took part in local politics, and studied law, being admitted to the bar in 1803. He then established himself in legal practice at Brattleboro, Vt. He was a supporter of Nathaniel Niles, and warmly advocated Republican principles. He succeeded Lewis Morris in the U. S. congress; his term expiring in 1809. During the early part of the war of 1812 he served as a captain in the army, but soon retired and resumed his law practice in Brattleboro. He represented that town in the legislature in 1818–19, and was returned by Newfane, where he had subsequently settled, for the session of 1837–38. He also filled at various times the offices of county clerk, register of probate, and state attorney, holding this last position at the time of his death. In 1798 he published a volume entitled "The Poetical and Miscellaneous Works of James Elliott," including a diary kept during the Indian war, in which he took the then unusual stand of an advocate for Indian rights. Many of the poetical pieces had appeared first in the New England "Galaxy" and the Greenfield "Gazette," notably translations from Horace, and patriotic effusions. He was married to a daughter of Gen. Dow. His death occurred at Newfane, Vt., Nov. 10, 1839.

LINDLEY, Jacob, educator, was born in Pennsylvania, June 13, 1774. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1798, studied theology, and in 1803 became pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Waterford, O. In 1805 he was made a trustee of Ohio University, the first college in the United States founded upon a land endowment from the national government, and the oldest college in the northwest territory. In 1787, when first the land was appropriated for the settlement of a colony is what is now the state of Ohio, the national congress, seated at New York, stipulated for a land endowment for the maintenance of an institution of learning in the new district. The lands to be devoted to the support of the university were set apart in 1795, being the townships now called Athens and Alexander, in Athens county. During the early years of the colony's existence the local government passed a number of ordinances concerning the administration of these lands, and in 1800 an appointed committee laid out the college grounds, and lots for the residences of the university faculty. The name first chosen for the new institution was American University, but this was changed to Ohio University in 1804, immediately after the admission of Ohio as a state. In this year the final charter of the university was drawn up, arranging for the management of the land endowment, and appointing a board of trustees. By subsequent acts of the legislature the university was deprived of its chief endowment, and was, to a large degree, brought under state control, thus inaugurating in the northwest territory the principle whereby the state assumes a care for higher educational interests. In 1808 Mr. Lindley was appointed president of the board of trustees, and in the same year the first building, called the academy, was erected. This continued for ten years to be the only building belonging to the institution. It was opened for instruction in 1809, and Mr. Lindley acted as sole preceptor of the three pupils who presented themselves for instruction. The first class, consisting of two members, Thomas Ewing and John Hunter, was graduated in 1815. In 1817 what is still known as the "central building" was erected. It contains most of the recitation and lecture rooms of the institution, and is now the oldest college building northwest of the Ohio river. Mr. Lindley continued his services as preceptor until 1822, when he was appointed professor of rhetoric and moral philosophy. In 1824 he was transferred to the chair of mathematics, and fulfilled the duties thus devolving upon him until 1838, when he severed his connection with the university, and removed to Mississippi. He died in Pennsylvania, Jan. 29, 1857.

SCULL, Nicholas, surveyor, was born near Philadelphia, Pa., in 1687. His professional services were employed in one of the earliest surveys of Pennsylvania, and in 1748 he succeeded William Parsons as surveyor general of the province. He also served the government as interpreter of the Delaware Indians, and as sheriff of Philadelphia county from 1744 to 1746 and of Northampton county in 1753–55. A map made by him of the improved parts of Pennsylvania was published by act of parliament in January, 1759. Nicholas Scull's chief claim to remembrance was a satire in verse which he called "Kawanio Che Keeteru," but probably he is better known to posterity by reason of a chance mention made of him by his friend Franklin, in whose "Autobiography" he is enumerated as one of the members of the "punts," formerly known as the "Leather Apron Club." He died in Philadelphia in 1762, leaving three sons, all of whom followed the profession of their father.

LITTLE, William Myers, diplomat, was born at Little's Mills, Richmond co., N. C., March 25, 1867, son of John Philips and Fannie (Myers) Little. The former, a planter by occupation, was a native of Richmond county, N. C.; the latter, of Anson county, N. C. Mr. Little's paternal grandfather, Thomas Little, came to this country from England about the beginning of the nineteenth century, and after residing in South Carolina for a time, removed to North Carolina, where he cultivated a large plantation on the Great Pee Dee river, and was a large slave-owner. He was married to Elizabeth Le Grand, of a Virginia family, descended from Huguenots who came to the Old Dominion at the beginning of the eighteenth century. William Little's grandfather, on his mother's side, was Absalom Myers, a prominent planter, and for many years a member of the state senate of North Carolina, whose ancestors came to that state from the eastern shores of Maryland. His maternal grandmother, Adaline Boggan, was the daughter of Capt. Patrick Boggan, an officer in the revolutionary war and commander of the Whigs at the "massacre of Piney Bottom," and the grand-daughter of Col. George Davidson, a field officer in the revolutionary war and a member of the provincial congress of North Carolina (1776) which framed the constitution of the state. Col. Davidson was the grandfather of the late Sen. Isham G. and Judge William H. Harris, of Tennessee. Mr. Little was graduated at the University of North Carolina in 1888, delivering the valedictory and obtaining other honors; was tutor in English at the university, and studied law there. He was admitted to the bar in 1891, and settling at Charlotte, N. C., practiced his profession, also serving during part of the years 1893–94 as editor of the literary column of the Charlotte (N. C.) "Observer." In July, 1894, Mr. Little was appointed U. S. consul at Tegucigalpa, Honduras, and on account of his efforts to promote trade between the United States and that country, leading export associations and business men have used their influence to keep him at his post. He has made a special study of Spanish literature, under direction of Prof. A. M. Elliott, of Johns Hopkins University; is able to read and write the Spanish language with ease, and also has some practical knowledge of French. He has written for the New York "Evening Post" and other newspapers articles descriptive of Honduras, its people and its social customs. He is a charter member of the Mecklenburg Historical Society of North Carolina.

Wm. M. Little

WELCH, Philip Henry, humorist, was born at Angelica, Allegany co., N. Y., March 1, 1849. He first engaged in mercantile pursuits and was thus occupied for a number of years, until he was accidentally led to write a series of articles while on a visit to Oil City, Pa., during the petroleum excitement. These were so well received that he determined to devote his whole attention to writing. In 1882 he joined the staff of the Rochester, N. Y., "Post Express," and contributed to it a humorous column entitled "The Present Hour." From there he went to Philadelphia, and wrote the column "Accidently Overboard" for the "Call," a journal of that city. After 1884 he was a member of the New York "Sun" staff, writing "Queer Wrinkles." For a number of years he was also a regular contributor of jokes to "Puck," "Judge," "Life," "Epoch" and "Harper's Bazar," and he became widely known and popular throughout the country as a humorist. He published two humorous works, "The Tailor-made Girl," in 1888, and "Said in Fun," in 1889. He died at Brooklyn, N. Y., Feb. 24, 1889, leaving a widow and several children.

THOMAS, Edith Matilda, poet, was born at Chatham, O., Aug. 12, 1854, daughter of Frederick J. and Jane (Sturges) Thomas, the former a teacher by profession. She is of New England ancestry on both sides of the house, and her mother's grandfather served in the revolutionary war. A few years after her birth, the family removed to Kenton, O., and then to Bowling Green in the same state, where in 1861 her father died. Soon after this event, Mrs. Thomas removed to Geneva, O., with her two daughters, and this last-named town continued to be their place of residence until 1889. Miss Thomas' life as an author may be said to have begun when she was but a few years of age. Her early efforts had a quality and merit seldom found in the rhymes produced by children, and her aspirations were encouraged by her parents. She was educated at the Normal School in Geneva, where she was graduated in 1872, and then after a brief experience as a teacher —two terms—she adopted literature as a profession. While a student, she had contributed verses to various Ohio newspapers, and these had been widely copied; the marks of inspiration they bore being quickly recognized by lovers of genuine poetry. The freshness of expression, the buoyant tone, and the exquisite finish of her lines set them in strong contrast with those produced by most writers of the time, and among the first to call attention to these qualities and to give the new singer a welcome was Helen Hunt Jackson, who introduced her to the editors of the "Atlantic Monthly" and the "Century," and thus to a larger circle of readers than she had yet addressed. In the pages of these and other periodicals her work has appeared from time to time ever since; but not put forth with careless frequency, for she is too conscientious a writer. She has published "A New Year's Masque" (1885); "The Round Year" (1886), prose; "Lyrics and Sonnets" (1887); "The Inverted Torch" (1890); "Fair Shadowland" (1893); "In Sunshineland" (1894); "In the Young World" (1895); and "A Winter Swallow" (1896); the last two for young people. In 1888 Miss Thomas removed to New York city, and now resides in one of its suburbs.

Edith M. Thomas

BLODGETT, Constantine, clergyman, was born in Randolph, Vt., Nov. 17, 1802, son of Benjamin and Mary Blodgett, and was a graduate of Dartmouth College in the class of 1826. Soon after graduation he went to South Carolina as a tutor, and spent a few years there. At this time the doctrine of nullification was being proclaimed throughout the South, and Mr. Blodgett, foreseeing the evils to result therefrom, became an earnest advocate of loyalty and law. In support of his views, he carried on a vigorous newspaper correspondence, and his articles were so pungent that he narrowly escaped a personal assault. While in South Carolina, he was set apart to the Christian ministry, and, in 1830, was ordained by the Harmony presbytery of that state. Soon afterwards he returned North, and, in 1833, was settled over the Congregational church in Newmarket, N. H. Here he remained for only three years, and then removed to Pawtucket, R. I., to take charge of the Congregational church in that town. He was installed Jul. 27, 1836, and retained an unbroken pastorate for thirty-five years, resigning in June, 1871. He continued to maintain an intimate relationship with his church, however, and accepted the designation of pastor emeritus. Until failing health compelled him to desist, he preached to destitute societies in Rhode Island and Massachusetts, and performed parochial duties in the neighborhood. He also took an active interest in the cause of education, and was an earnest advocate of temperance and of every other cause advancing the moral and religious welfare of the community. Such was the consistency of his life, the energy of his zeal, and his kindness of spirit, that he exerted a powerful influence. In 1860 Dartmouth College conferred on him the degree of D.D., and he not only occupied a high rank in his denomination, but was held in the highest esteem by the community at large. During his residence in Pawtucket, Dr. Blodgett attended 1,300 funerals, officiated at more than 600 weddings, and attended 170 ecclesiastical councils. He was married, Dec. 8, 1831, at Rice Creek, S.C., to Hannah M. Dana, born in Sharon, Vt., in 1806. Their children were, Maria, Sarah, George D., Charles C., Edward G., and Lucy W. He died Dec. 29, 1879.

ANGELL, Joseph Kinnicutt, author, was born in Providence, R. I., Apr. 30, 1794, son of Nathan and Amey (Kinnicutt) Angell. Among the original companions of Roger Williams was a lad who, according to tradition, was Thomas Angel or Angell. His name appears in the original compact signed by the thirteen associates of the founders of Rhode Island, who became proprietors of the soil of which they had become possessors. Joseph Angell entered Brown University in 1809, was graduated in 1813, and then became a student in the famous law school at Litchfield, Conn. He completed his studies in the office of Judge Thomas Burgess, and in the month of March, 1816, was admitted to the bar in his native city. So far as appears he was regarded rather as a counsellor than as an advocate during the early years of his practice. The first production of his pen was a treatise on the law relating to watercourses. The volume was issued from the press in 1824, and had an extensive circulation. In 1826 appeared a second volume entitled "The Right of Property in Tide Waters and in the Soil and Shores thereof." Both these works became standard authority upon the subjects of which they treat. Eleven years elapsed and Mr. Angell once more appeared before the public as an author. His third work was "An Inquiry into the Rule of Law which Creates a Right to an Incorporal Hereditament by an Adverse Enjoyment of Twenty Years, with Remarks on the Application of the Rule to Light, and in Certain Cases to a Water Privilege." The same year, 1837, was published "An Essay on the Right of a State to Tax a Body Corporate, considered in relation to the Bank Tax in Rhode Island." Mr. Angell commenced, in 1829, the publication of the "United States Law Intelligencer and Review." After being published in Providence for one year it was transferred to Philadelphia, its editor having charge of it for two years longer. Three volumes only were published. Amid the pressure of all his other work he found time, in 1829, to put to the press another volume, "A Treatise on the Limitations of Actions at Law and Suits in Equity." Six editions of this valuable work were published. A copy of this work was sent to Lord Brougham, who in acknowledging its receipt said he had "found it to be by much the best treatise on this very important subject." Jointly with Judge Samuel Ames he published in 1832 a "Treatise on the Law of Private Corporations Aggregate." More than twelve thousand copies, embraced in ten editions of this work, have been sold. Not far from three years later appeared his "Practical Summary of the Law of Assignment in Trust for the Benefit of Creditors." In 1849 was printed an octavo of more than eight hundred pages on the "Law of Carriers of Goods and Passengers by Land and Water," a volume which he dedicated to his friend, John Carter Brown. For a short time he acted as reporter of the decisions of the supreme court of Rhode Island. Two more works were prepared by him, one in 1854, a "Treatise on the Law of Fire and Life Insurance," and the other in 1857, a "Treatise on the Law of Highways." In 1842 appeared an article in one of the daily papers of Providence which awakened much interest in the community. It was published in the "Daily Express" of March 16th, and is now preserved in a more permanent form at the close of No. 11 of the Rhode Island Historical Tracts, in which number may be found a more extended sketch of the life of Mr. Angell, written by S. S. Rider, A.M. The article bears the title of "Right of the People to form a Constitution," and is known in Rhode Island history as "The Nine Lawyers' Opinion." This document was signed by nine lawyers, Messrs. Atwell, Angell, Carpenter, Daniels, Thomas W. Dorr, Eaton, Knowles, Dutee J. Pearce, and White. Although the document carried with it weight, as the carefully prepared opinion of gentlemen distinguished in the legal profession, it failed to secure the end aimed at, and the Dorr Rebellion, so called, was not a success. Mr. Angell was never married. His death occurred suddenly, in Boston, May 1, 1857.

CHILD, Shubael, merchant, was born in Rehoboth, Mass., Sept. 28, 1779, son of Caleb and Mary (Cole) Child. His father, a native of Warren, R. I., was for many years a noted ship-builder of that town, and at the time Warren was destroyed by British troops, had just completed a new house, which was burned. The family fled to Rehoboth, where they remained for a short time, and returned to Warren soon after the birth of the subject of this sketch. He was educated in the schools of Warren, and at an early age was apprenticed to Nathan Phillips, a printer, with whom he remained eight years. After learning his trade he began a sea-faring life, and by rapid promotion soon became a ship-master. In this capacity he sailed many years for the celebrated shipping-house of William Wilson, of Baltimore, Md. He followed the sea constantly until 1812, when he established himself in Baltimore as a job printer. At the close of the war of 1812, he resumed his position as ship-master, in which he continued until 1825. After giving up the positions of captain and marine merchant, he returned to Warren and engaged in the whaling business. His former employers having unbounded confidence in his integrity and business capacity, took a large interest in the ships with him. He retained an interest in the shipping business for many years after retiring from active life. During his career as captain he visited nearly all parts of the world, and at the time of the great famine in Ireland conveyed the first ship-load of provisions to the starving people. For several years he held the office of president of the Warren Marine Insurance Co., and was also for a time president of the Warren Bank. In 1834 he became a member of the Warren Baptist church, of which he was ever after an earnest and liberal supporter, and of which he was for many years auditor. He married, May 7, 1807, Priscilla B. Child, daughter of Sylvester and Priscilla (Bradford) Child, who died Dec. 26, 1840. On May 21, 1843, Capt. Child married Adaline, daughter of John Croade, of Warren, who died May 16, 1875. Capt. Child died Jan. 4, 1876.

ARNOLD, Oliver, attorney-general of Rhode Island (1766–70), was born in Glocester, Providence co., R. I., in 1726, son of Israel Arnold. His father was a wealthy landholder, and was much in public life. Desirous that his son should receive a good education, he placed him under the care of Rev. Nathan Webb, the first minister of Uxbridge, Mass. Under his training, he made good progress in his studies. The exact date of his admission to the bar is not known, but he soon acquired eminence in his profession. In 1762 Mr. Arnold removed to Providence and opened a law-office; and, in May, 1766, he was elected attorney-general of Rhode Island. Several cases, of more than usual importance, were tried by him while he was attorney-general, and were said to be conducted with great ability. He was a diligent student in his profession, and was blessed with a most retentive memory. He was much interested in the cause of education, and took an active part in procuring the charter for the establishment of what is now Brown University, and in the welfare of the college he always felt a lively concern. In 1754 he married Elizabeth, the daughter of Daniel Brown, of Sandisfield, Mass.; several children were the fruit of this union. He died Oct. 9, 1770.

MOORE, Bartholomew Figures, lawyer and legislator, was born in Halifax county, N. C., Jan. 29, 1801, fifth son of Sally Lowe and James Moore, a revolutionary soldier. He received his early education at Vine Hill Academy, and was prepared for college at Louisburgh, under Prof. John B. Bobbitt. In 1818 he entered the University of North Carolina, where he was graduated with honors in 1820. He then studied law with Hon. Thomas N. Mann of Nash county, and was admitted to the bar in 1823. He began the practice of his profession at Nashville, N. C., in the latter part of that year, and continued with indifferent success for several years. Later he removed to Halifax county, settling upon a farm, and while diligently pursuing the practice of his profession there was elected a member of the house of commons, as the state legislature was then called. He served in 1836–40–42 and 1844, but in 1838 he was defeated by one vote, by reason of having supported the state subscription to the Wilmington and Weldon R. R. Co. In May, 1848, he was appointed by Gov. Graham, attorney-general of the state, and served until 1851, when he resigned and accepted a commission to revise the statute law of the state. In 1854 the "Revised Code" was reported to the legislature and became a law. This monumental work is the greatest indication he left of the excellent and rare endowments of his mind, especially of his profound knowledge of the written and unwritten law of North Carolina at the date of its preparation. After Mr. Moore's removal to Halifax, abundant success crowned the arduous labors necessary to the conduct of a large and varied practice in all the courts within his circuit. In 1848 he removed to Raleigh, where he resided until his death. His son-in-law, John Gatling, became associated with him in practice in 1871. Strongly opposed to the secession of the Southern states, he supported his views openly by letters to the press, to private individuals and in conversation at all times and under all circumstances, for which he was much abused and often threatened with punishment. In 1865 he was invited to Washington to confer with Pres. Johnson on the best method for restoring North Carolina to the Union, and advised that the state be immediately restored with such changes only as the circumstances demanded, and that these be made in the regular constitutional way and by her own people. He was a prominent member of the constitutional convention of 1865–66, but this convention met with no success. Mr. Moore was

B. F. Moore

revered as the father of the bar in North Carolina. His most celebrated case was the State *vs.* Will, reported in 1st Devereux & Battle's North Carolina reports. That brief stands without a superior in the annals of legal arguments in the state. It settled then and for all time to come the true relations between master and slave in North Carolina, and established the right of a slave to protect himself against the unlawful violence even of his own master. Respect for authority had been the habit of his life, but in 1868, believing it to be his duty to take a bold stand against judicial partizanship, he drew up the protest signed by so many members of the bar throughout the state, which was the foundation of the so-called contempt proceedings, that attracted attention from one end of the state to the other. Mr. Moore's ability, learning, great legal acumen, personal purity and integrity, his sturdy candor, unparalleled courage of opinion and unflinching devotion to the principles of civil liberty, gave him a strong hold upon the respect, and a warm place in the affections of the people of his state. On Dec. 2, 1828, he married Louisa, daughter of George Boddie of Nash county, who died Nov. 4, 1829. He married again on Apr. 19, 1835, Lucy W. Boddie. Mr. Moore died at his home in Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 27, 1878.

BROWN, Bedford, senator, was born in Caswell county, N. C., in 1791, son of Jethro Brown. His ancestors emigrated from Bedfordshire, England, to Virginia, about 1700, settling in Prince Edward county. His grandfather, John Edmunds Brown, removed to South Carolina before the war of the revolution, and settled on the Pedee river. He was unable to enter the revolutionary army, but was an ardent patriot and stanch supporter of Marion, for which the Tories destroyed his property and forced him to flee the state. He subsequently resided in North Carolina, where he died. Bedford Brown was educated at the University of North Carolina, and upon graduating in the law course was admitted to the bar, before reaching his twenty-first year. Just at the completion of manhood he was elected to the legislature of his state, where he soon became prominent by reason of his power as a debater and orator. He was an earnest advocate of Pres. Madison's course with respect to the war of 1812, his eloquence and tact defeating the active opposition of many of his Federal associates in that regard. He was twice elected speaker of the house of commons, and upon being sent to the state senate was chosen speaker of that body. In 1828 he was elected to the U. S. senate, taking his seat March 4, 1829, the date of the inauguration of Pres. Jackson, with whom he always maintained the most friendly relations, both personally and politically. Mr. Brown was present at the memorable state banquet when Pres. Jackson uttered the since famous phrase, "the Federal Union: it must and shall be preserved." He supported the policy of Pres. Jackson most fearlessly and earnestly, taking exception only to the celebrated "Force Bill," which measure was abhorrent to his strict state-right principles, and which he opposed in the ablest speech of his life. In all, Mr. Brown served twelve years in the U. S. senate, in one of the most stirring periods of the country's history. His colleagues comprised such illustrious men as Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Benton, James Buchanan, Franklin Pierce, Silas Wright, Felix Grundy, James Forsythe, Geo. M Dallas and Martin Van Buren. Upon Mr. Brown's retirement from the senate in 1841, he for many years was absent from political life. During the turbulent years preceding the civil war, however, he was persuaded to return to the state senate, his known opposition to secession, coupled with his long political experience, leading the people to hope that he might help to stay the tide of threatened revolution. In confirmation of this he opposed the question of secession, introduced into the legislature in 1860, so vigorously and fervently, that when, in January, 1861, it was submitted to the popular vote, it was defeated by 30,000 majority. In his numerous speeches against secession, Mr. Brown predicted most clearly the inevitable results of such a step. When Pres. Lincoln issued the call for troops, however, Mr. Brown was elected a member of the southern states convention, at which time, although most reluctantly, he gave his vote for secession. He then retired permanently from political life to his old family homestead in Caswell county, N. C. Mr. Brown was from his early manhood a consistent Jeffersonian Democrat. In early life Mr. Brown was married to Mary Lumpkin Glenn, daughter of a wealthy Scotchman of Halifax county, Va. Four children were born to them: William, Livingston Brown of North Carolina, Dr. Bedford Brown of Alexandria, Va., and Laura Glenn Winn of Georgia. He died Dec. 10, 1871.

B. Brown

COOPER, William, clergyman, was born in Boston, Mass., in 1692. Living at a time when the religious sentiment of New England turned to stern and sombre doctrines, his own mind followed the prevailing opinions. In his youth he was an earnest searcher of the Scriptures, and throughout his college course at Harvard, and after his graduation there in 1712, he zealously continued his religious studies. He was not ordained until 1716, but in the meantime he had often preached, and had attracted such attention that he was invited to join Dr. Benjamin Colman, as colleague pastor, in the Brattle Street Congregational Church. This he did in 1716, and continued until his death, preaching before that body with such zeal and severity, that his hearers were frequently moved to tears, and many of them rendered deeply anxious about the welfare of their souls. "Death, judgment, and eternity" were the subjects of his sermons, and in his mouth they lost nothing of their impressiveness and horror. In 1737 he was offered the presidency of Harvard College, but his heart was in his religious work, and he declined to lay it aside for the more remunerative office. In 1742 he became involved in a controversy with the Rev. Jonathan Ashley of Deerfield, on account of a sermon he had preached on charity, and wrote a number of tracts maintaining his position. A number of his sermons were published during his lifetime, and amongst other tracts, an interesting one defending inoculation for smallpox. He died in Boston, Dec. 13, 1743.

CORSON, Robert Rodgers, humanitarian, was born at New Hope, Bucks co., Pa., May 3, 1831. He was of Huguenot descent, his ancestors having fled from France upon the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. They settled in Bucks and Montgomery, and, with few exceptions, the descendants have been "cultivated in mind and notorious for their love of free thought; the deadly foes of slavery, and most of them life-long teetotalers." His father, Dr. Richard D. Corson, was a leading physician of the place of his birth, and his mother the daughter of Thomas P. Johnson, a distinguished lawyer of New Jersey. Mr. Corson's early education was received in the schools of New Hope, and at sixteen he was sent to Treemount Seminary, Norristown; spending three years under the tuition of Rev. Samuel Aaron. He lived for several years in Schuylkill county, near Pottsville, his health being far from strong, but in 1856 he removed to Philadelphia, and until the war was engaged in the business of shipping coal to eastern markets, occupying at one time three wharves on the Schuylkill river, and leasing a coal mine near Pottsville. During the war he was corresponding secretary for the Union volunteer refreshment committee, which through its two saloons supplied 600,000 soldiers on their way through the city for defence of the national capital. Having voluntarily undertaken the task of visiting wounded and sick soldiers in the hospitals in and adjacent to Philadelphia, ascertaining their names and homes, and sending lists of such to the governors of their respective states, for publication in the papers of the towns and counties from which they came, he was appointed, first by Gov. Buckingham of Connecticut, and afterwards by twelve other executives, military agent to carry on the services, which grew to proportions requiring the aid of four or five assistants, especially after a great battle. The value of these labors was officially recognized, beginning with Gov. Andrew of Massachusetts, who, as early as December, 1864, appointed him quarter-master-general of that state, with rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was also made aid-de-camp of Govs. Smith and Gilmore, of Rhode Island and New Hampshire, and thanks were voted him by the legislature of the first named state. After Gettysburgh the main work of organizing colored regiments was intrusted him by Maj. Stearns, who came to Philadelphia from Boston for the purpose, and by his labors and the supervisory committee of sixty prominent citizens, 14,000 men were raised without expense to the government. For five or six years after the war he was corresponding secretary of the Freedmen's Relief Association of Pennsylvania, supervising at one time 120 schools for the education of freedmen and colored children, in Virginia and other states, and he took prominent part in the establishment of a school in Philadelphia for orphans of colored soldiers. In 1871 he was one of twelve leading citizens who organized the Municipal Reform Association, and later was one of the secretaries of the committee of one hundred. In 1881, in connection with a syndicate of which he was made general manager and afterwards president, he purchased the Luray caverns at Luray, Va., into which he introduced electric lights, the first application of electricity to purposes of the kind, and erected the Luray inn. In 1867 he aided in the organization of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and was its first treasurer. In 1885 he was made one of the inspectors of Moyamensing prison, and of late years his attention has been given to prison management, to the question of municipal reform, and to prohibition. He is a member of the board of directors of the "Citizen's Municipal Association," and of the "Citizen's Municipal League" and an officer in several of the charitable organizations of Philadelphia. In 1857 he married Rebecca J., daughter of Edward Foulke, of Gwynedd, a descendant of the early settler of the name who piloted Welsh emigrants to Montgomery (then Philadelphia) county, Pa. Having no children, Mrs. Corson lent herself to her husband's benevolent efforts during the war, frequently accompanied him to the battle-fields, and displayed a patriotism that rivaled his own.

SHERBURNE, Henry, soldier, whose name is intimately connected with the history of Rhode Island from the opening of the revolution until long after the war, was commissioned as major of the 15th regiment, commanded by Col. Thomas Church, Jul. 1, 1775, his commission being signed by John Hancock, president. Almost immediately he marched to Boston, and his detachment of troops was one of the first to invest that town. There he was attached to Col. John Patterson's command, and he remained in that vicinity until the following spring, when he was ordered to Canada to reinforce the garrison at the Cedars, in the neighborhood of Montreal; but before reaching the point of destination, the commanding officer of the garrison ingloriously surrendered. Maj. Sherburne was then but a few miles from the Cedars with one hundred men. The enemy having no longer to contend with the garrison, turned upon his command, and soon he was surrounded by British troops and Indians, to the number of 500 men. After fighting them gallantly for forty minutes, Sherburne was forced to surrender. The prisoners were turned over to the Indians, who subjected them to every indignity. Many of the men did not live to return. After his return Col. Sherburne was ordered to join the commander-in-chief, who was with the shattered remnant of the army in New Jersey. The day after the arrival of his regiment all the forces present combined and made the memorable attack on the Hessians at Trenton, which was followed up with equal success at Princeton. A few days later congress ordered sixteen new regiments to be raised. Col. Sherburne was given the command of one of these regiments, and he at once entered upon the duty of recruiting. His letter of instructions over the signature of Washington, and a long letter to him on the same subject, in Washington's own hand, are preserved in the cabinet of the Newport Historical Society, where may also be seen Col. Sherburne's belt and cartridge-box. The above regiment was commanded by Col. Sherburne until 1781, when the time for which the men had enlisted expired. During the war Col. Sherburne lost everything that he possessed, and he accepted the appointment of commissioner, to adjust the accounts between the state of Rhode Island and the United States. While holding this office he received the appointment of commissioner to settle the accounts of the state of New York with the government, but was forced to decline it. In 1796 he was made general treasurer of the state of Rhode Island, and he occupied this position until 1808. He died in Newport, R. I., May 31, 1824.

MIDDLETON, Henry, author, was born in Paris, France, March 16, 1797, son of Gov. Henry Middleton of South Carolina. He was educated at his father's home, Middleton Place, in South Carolina, and at West Point, where he was graduated in 1815. After serving in an engineers' corps, constructing defences along the Savannah river, he resigned from the army in July, 1816. In 1819-20 he studied at the celebrated law school at Litchfield, Conn., and then continued his studies at Edinburgh, Scotland, returning to the United States in 1822 and being admitted to the bars of Charleston and Philadelphia. He never practiced, however, but devoted himself to the study of philosophy and political economy and to authorship. He was the author of "Prospects of Disunion," an essay opposing nullification; "The Government and the Currency" (1850); "Economical Causes of Slavery in the United States and Obstacles to Abolition" (London, 1857); "The Government in India" (1858); "Universal Suffrage," and of contributions to the press in favor of free trade. He died in Washington, D. C., March 15, 1876.

N. Wheeler

WHEELER, Nathaniel, manufacturer and legislator, was born at Watertown, Litchfield co., Conn., Sept. 7, 1820, son of David and Sarah (De Forest) Wheeler and grandson of Deacon James and Mary (Clark) Wheeler. The founder of his branch of the family, Moses Wheeler, born in Kent, England, was in New Haven, Conn., as early as 1641, and probably was one of the founders of that town. He removed, in 1648, to Stratford, Conn., where he carried on his trade of ship-carpenter; also farmed, and kept the ferry across the Housatonic; became an extensive landholder, and died in 1698, aged 100 years. Sarah De Forest was descended from a Huguenot family, of Avesnes, France, some of whose members fled to Leyden, Holland, to escape persecution. In 1636 Isaac, son of Jessen and Marie (Du Cloux) De Forest, emigrated from Leyden to New Amsterdam, and there married Sarah Du Trieux, who bore him fourteen children. One of them, David, settled at Stratford. David Wheeler, father of Nathaniel, was a carriage manufacturer, and the son, after receiving a common school education, learned the trade, first taking up the ornamental part of the work; but at the age of twenty-one took charge of the whole establishment, to relieve his father, who had been carrying on a farm at the same time. He conducted the business successfully for about five years, and then began the manufacture of metallic articles, especially buckles and slides, using hand labor at first, but gradually introducing machinery. In 1848 he formed a partnership with Messrs. Warren & Woodruff, manufacturers of the same kind of articles, and the firm erected a building for the business, of which Mr. Wheeler took entire charge. During a business trip to New York Mr. Wheeler saw the recently patented sewing machine of Allen B. Wilson, and contracting with the firm controlling the patent to build 500 of these machines, he engaged the services of Mr. Wilson as superintendent. The latter was admitted to the firm of Warren, Wheeler & Woodruff, which in 1851 was reorganized as Wheeler, Wilson & Co., and in October, 1853, as the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co., with a capital of $160,000. For lack of adequate facilities, the business having increased largely, the firm, in 1856, removed to Bridgeport, Conn., occupying the old Jerome Clock Co. building, to which additions were made from time to time, until now the works cover about eight acres. Mr. Wheeler was made general manager on the organization of the company, and in 1855 was elected president, retaining his old office. Nearly $500,000 have been expended upon experiments toward the perfecting of the machines, and since 1850 more than 2,000,000 have been manufactured. Mr. Wheeler took an important part in forming the combination, in 1856, of the principal sewing machine companies, the Singer and the Grover & Baker having begun business about the same time as the Wheeler & Wilson. Mr. Wilson represented his district in the state legislature and state senate of Connecticut, and was one of the commissioners for the building of the state capitol at Hartford. He was a director of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad and of the City National Bank; an incorporator of the People's Bank; vice-president of the board of trade and of the board of education in 1885–86. He favored every project to benefit Bridgeport, and in every way was an honor to the city. Mr. Wheeler was twice married: first, at Watertown, Nov. 7, 1842, to Huldah Bradley, who bore him four children and died in 1857, leaving a son, Samuel, and a daughter, Ellen B., wife of Edward Harral; second, to Mary E. Crissey, who bore him four sons, two of whom, Archer and William Bishop, with their mother, survive. Mr. Wheeler died at his residence on Golden hill, Bridgeport, Dec. 31, 1893.

WILSON, Allen Benjamin, inventor, was born at Willet, Cortland co., N. Y., Oct. 18, 1824, and was the son of a wheelwright. At the age of eleven he was indentured to a farmer, remaining only a year; but he continued to work on a farm until he was sixteen, meanwhile learning the blacksmith's trade. He was next apprenticed to a cabinet-maker at Cincinnatus in the same county, but soon left the place, returning to his regular trade, as a journeyman, and found his way to Adrian, Mich. While there, and early in 1847, he conceived the idea of a sewing-machine, never having heard of one, though in this country Elias Howe had already patented an invention, as had Bartholomy Thimonnier in France. Owing to an illness of several months duration, Mr. Wilson was not able to develop his ideas, although he had the various devices and adjustments clearly defined in his mind. In August, 1848, he removed to Pittsfield, Mass., where he had obtained work, and soon began to put his ideas on paper in the form of full-size drawings. The firm with which he was connected dissolved in February, 1849, but Mr. Wilson remained with Amos Barnes, who continued the business, with the privilege of working evenings in the shop. On Feb. 3d he began the construction of his first machine, and about April 1st completed it, making with it dress waists and other articles requiring fine sewing. His machine differed from those invented by Elias Howe, in the fact that, having a double-pointed shuttle, combined with the needle, it made two stitches instead of one with each complete movement; that is, one stitch on the forward movement and one on the return. In 1849 he removed to North Adams, Mass., and induced Joseph N. Chapin, of that place, to purchase one-half of the invention for $200; and with this money Mr. Wilson secured a patent, Nov. 12, 1850, which covered also the device of a two-motion feed-bar, his being the fifteenth patent recorded for an improved sewing-machine. While his application was pending, parties owning an interest in a machine patented in 1848 by John A. Bradshaw, of Lowell, Mass., claimed that the latter's patent covered a double-pointed shuttle, and threatened to oppose Mr. Wilson. A compromise was made by which Mr. Wilson conveyed to Kline & Lee, of New York city, one-half of the patent. He also agreed to go into the manufacture and sale of the machines with those parties, but on Nov. 25th sold them his interest in the patent, except the right for New Jersey, and that to sew leather in Massachusetts, for $2,000. Before the end of the year, Nathaniel Wheeler, of the firm of Warren, Wheeler & Woodruff, of Watertown, Conn., saw one of the machines in New York city, contracted with E. Lee & Co. to make 500, and induced Mr. Wilson to remove to Watertown to superintend the work. Mr. Wilson soon became a partner in the firm, which had obtained the sole right to manufacture his machines, and on Aug. 12, 1851,

A. B. Wilson

patented a new machine, in which a rotary hook and bobbin, making an improved lock-stitch, were substituted for the shuttle. Later, to avoid litigation, he contrived a stationary bobbin, which became the permanent feature of the Wheeler & Wilson sewing-machine. On the same day, Aug. 12th, Isaac M. Singer received his first patent on a machine that became a formidable competitor. A new copartnership was now formed, under the name of Wheeler, Wilson & Co., and in 1853 the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Co. was organized. On Dec. 19, 1854, Mr. Wilson patented his four-motion feed, which the machines of other inventors were forced to adopt. The advantage of his improvements was that the stitching made the strongest possible seam, being exactly even on both sides, with no threads showing above the surface that would be liable to wear off and cause ripping. The first completed machine—that finished in 1851—sold for $125. In 1856 the firm removed to Bridgeport, Conn. Mr. Wilson retired from active participation in the business in 1853, but received a regular salary and considerable sums of money on the renewal of his patents. In 1863 he became a resident of Waterbury, Conn., where he engaged in other enterprises. Mr. Wilson died at Woodmont, Conn., April 29, 1888.

JAY, William, lawyer, was born in New York city, Feb. 12, 1841, son of John and Eleanor (Field) Jay. The family is of Huguenot extraction; the original American representative, Augustus Jay, having settled in New York in 1685. By his marriage with Anna Bayard, also a French Protestant exile, he had one son, Peter. This Peter Jay, a prosperous West Indian merchant, was married to Mary, a daughter of Jacobus Van Cortlandt, by whom he became the father of John Jay, first chief-justice of the U. S. supreme court (1789–95). William Jay was educated at the Columbia Grammar School, under Dr. Charles Anthon, and entering Columbia College, was graduated in 1859. On the outbreak of the civil war he was appointed a volunteer aide-de-camp on the staff of Maj.-Gen. John E. Wool, and in the following August was commissioned captain. Later, he served as aide-de-camp to Maj.-Gen. George Morrell and Maj.-Gen. George G. Meade, commanding the 5th corps, army of the Potomac; to Meade's successor in command of that corps, Maj.-Gen. George Sykes, and again to Gen. Meade, when commanding the army of the Potomac. He was present at the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, most of the principal engagements of the Wilderness campaign; the siege of Petersburg, and the final campaign which terminated at Appomattox in 1865. Two brevets were awarded him for gallant conduct, and he resigned after the grand review in Washington with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. After the war he began the study of law in the Columbia College Law School, where he was graduated LL.B. in 1867. On his admission to the bar in the following year he formed a partnership with Edgar S. Van Winkle, which continued until the latter's death in 1882. Col. Jay then formed a partnership with Flamen B. Candler, under the firm name of Jay & Candler, which still continues as one of the foremost in the city. Mr. Jay is counsel for the New York "Herald"; the Continental Trust Co., Trinity Church and other large corporations. Upon the death of his father he came into possession of the ancestral estate, "Bedford House," at Bedford, Westchester co., about forty miles from New York city, and there resides to the present time (1899). He was an organizer of the Coaching Club in 1875, and its president for twenty years, and is president of the Meadow Brook Hunt Club of Hempstead, L. I. Mr. Jay was married, in 1878, to Lucy, daughter of the late Henry Oelrichs, of New York city, and has one surviving daughter, Eleanor Jay.

William Jay

Clarkson Clothier

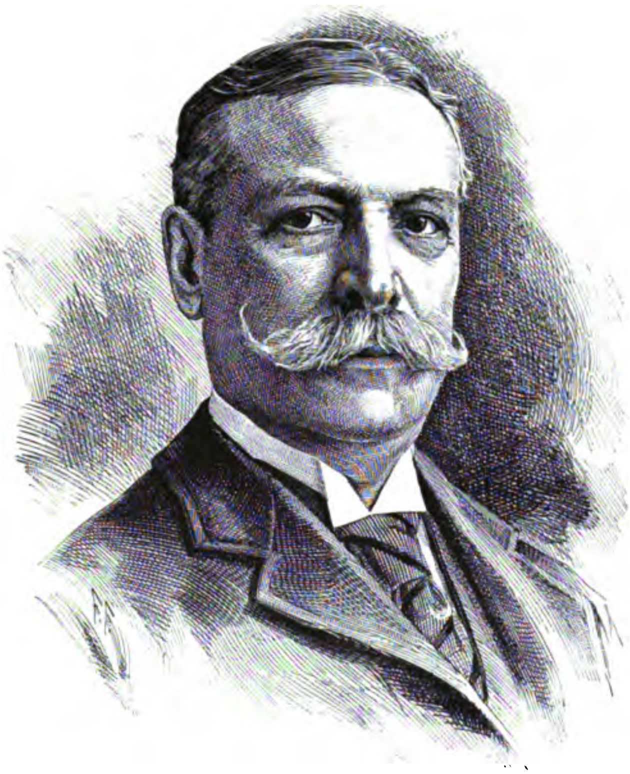
CLOTHIER, Clarkson, merchant, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 5, 1846, son of Caleb and Hannah Fletcher (Hallowell) Clothier and descendant of Henry Clothier, who emigrated to this country from Glastonbury, Somersetshire, England. His father was prominent in the Society of Friends and in the anti-slavery movement, and his mother was descended from Robert Morris, the great financier of the revolution. He received a common school education, mostly at the Friends' Central School, and at an early age was placed in the wholesale dry-goods store of Wilson, Anderson & Cernea. Later he entered the employ of Wood, Marsh, Hayward & Co.; in January, 1872, became a member of the firm of King, Seybert & Clothier, after which he became associated with Strawbridge & Clothier, and since 1889 has been a member of the firm. In the active management of the financial department of this great business and the direction of the many details connected with it Mr. Clothier has shown financial and executive ability of a high order, as well as an exceptional and necessary versatility. He is is a member of the Union League; Merion Cricket Club; Manufacturers' Club; Bachelors' Barge Club, and of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. He is one of the managers of the American Sunday-school Union and of the Presbyterian Hospital; a member of Bryn Mawr Presbyterian Church, and treasurer of its board of trustees. While he is closely occupied with the business requirements of the firm in which he has membership and the demands of the social circle in which he moves, Mr. Clothier still finds time to keep fully informed on all public questions of moment, and is frequently called upon to give expression to his views for the benefit of his fellow-citizens. Especially is this true of the vexed monetary question, a subject in which he is much interested and which he has earnestly studied. He is a graceful, witty and forcible speaker, to whom it is a pleasure to give closest attention, and this is always accorded him when he consents to occupy the platform. Mr. Clothier was married in Philadelphia, Oct. 12, 1875, to Agnes, daughter of George Oliver and Martha (MacMullin) Evans. Her father was a member of the firm of Evans & Hassall, for many years prominent in the manufacture of military supplies in Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Clothier have one son and two daughters.

KIMBALL, William Wallace, manufacturer, was born in Oxford county, Me., March 22, 1828. The family derives descent from Richard Kimball, who emigrated from Ipswich, England, to Ipswich, Mass., in 1634, and became the progenitor of a family widely represented in the states and notable in peace and war. Several of his descendants participated in the war for independence, among them Moses Kimball, grandfather of the present representative, who on the return of peace located in Maine. Educated in the district and high schools of his native state, William W. Kimball entered on his active career as clerk in a store, and then began teaching.

In 1848 he engaged in commercial business in Boston, presently becoming traveling salesman for his house in nearly every part of the Union. In the autumn of 1857 he located in Chicago, where, contrary to the judgment of many of his friends who feared that the demand was as yet insufficient, he opened a piano and organ warehouse. His success, however, soon proved that he had not miscalculated his opportunities, and by 1864 the trade had so increased that he removed his warerooms to the famous Crosby Opera House on Washington street. There he conducted a growing trade, until evicted by the great fire of 1871; but with scarcely two days interruption, he reopened at his own home, with his billiard-room for an office and his stables as shipping department. Soon after he removed to a new building on Wabash avenue and 13th street, there continuing until 1873, when he took possession of a new and commodious building at State and Adams streets. In 1882 the business was incorporated as the W. W. Kimball Co., the manufacture of organs having been meantime added to his extensive wholesale trade, and in 1887 he again removed to a building on Jackson and State streets, and in 1891 to Wabash avenue and Jackson street. Within five years from the commencement of organ manufacture the Kimball parlor organ was found in every part of the Union, and formed an important item in export trade. In 1887 the manufacture of pianos was first undertaken, and in 1891 the establishment made its final move to its present commodious quarters, 147–157 Wabash avenue. From humble beginnings, under apparently unpropitious conditions, Mr. Kimball's splendid business qualifications and unfailing enterprise have created the largest organ and piano manufactories in the world, his business mounting into the millions of dollars annually, and being rated among the best American products of their kind. Although, latterly, met by keen competition, he has not ceased to strive and prosper—he actually enjoys competition—and in his active career of over forty years duration he has never failed to meet an obligation in full. One of the brightest points in his record has been his equable treatment of all faithful employés, and the kindly interest with which he has assisted many of them to an independent start in life. Of charming personality and high social qualities, Mr. Kimball enjoys popularity with a wide circle of friends and business associates. In 1865 he was married to Evalyne M., daughter of Hubbell B. Cove, of Chicago.

W W Kimball

YERKES, Charles Tyson, capitalist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 25, 1837, son of Charles Tyson and Elizabeth Link (Broom) Yerkes. The Yerkes family is of Dutch origin, the first settlers of the name coming to America a few years before the arrival of the Quaker colony under William Penn. The Brooms are also of Dutch descent. Charles T. Yerkes was educated at the Friends' School and the Central High School of his native city, and began his business life as a clerk in the flour and grain commission and forwarding house of James P. Perot & Brother. He worked without salary, as in those days it was a great privilege merely to enter a first-class house; but on account of close attention to business he was presented with $50 at the end of the first year. In the year 1859 he made his first independent business venture, opening a money and stock-broker's office on Third street, Philadelphia, and three years later purchased a banking-house at No. 20 South Third street. The negotiation of first-class bonds was his specialty, and during the civil war he dealt heavily in government, state and city bonds. The high premium made city bonds sell low, owing to the fact that the interest was payable in currency; and as under the charter the bonds could not be sold for less than par, everything was brought to a standstill. Mr. Yerkes conceived a plan, however, to raise the price from eighty-five per cent. to par, and carrying his plan into effect with the anticipated results, the city was able to raise sufficient money not only to pay bounties to the soldiers, but for park improvements which were then being made. But this close alliance wth the city proved ultimately most disastrous to Mr. Yerkes; for just as his standing in financial circles was assured, the panic occasioned by the Chicago fire caught him carrying a large quantity of securities and heavily in debt to the city for bonds sold for it. The custom being to make payments at the end of every month, the authorities demanded settlement; but knowing that to pay in full would be unfair to the balance of his creditors, he suspended and made an assignment. The fact that the law did not provide for his having possession of the city's money was tortured into a criminal offense, and as he refused to give the city preference over his other creditors, severe measures were resorted to to compel him to do so. He was firm, however, and insisted that as he had given up everything that he possessed, including a large interest in the Seventeenth and Nineteenth Street Railway Co., his assets should be divided pro-rata among his creditors. At the time of the Jay Cook failure, in 1873, Mr. Yerkes commenced the recuperation of his fortune. His business at that period had again begun to grow, and appreciating at once that Mr. Cook's suspension meant a serious decline in everything, he sold stocks heavily before purchasing. Immense and quick profits were the result, and he soon found himself once more established. In 1875 he purchased an interest in the Continental passenger railway of Philadelphia, with the result that the stock has since risen from $15 to over $100 per share. His first visit to Chicago was made in 1880. At that time, although gold was coming from Europe by almost every steamer to New York, money was not plentiful in the metropolis, and inquiry proved that it was going West, principally to Chicago. Convinced that a new money centre was being formed, Mr. Yerkes determined to make investigations for himself. Stopping at Fargo, N. D., during a trip through the Northwest, he became so interested in the rapid growth of the country that he joined an improvement syndicate, of which he later became sole owner. When the spring opened he built business blocks, dealt heavily in acre property, and was successful in organizing the first fair held in North Dakota. He subsequently sold most of his Dakota interests, and in the autumn of 1881 went to Chicago and opened a banking-house at the corner of La Salle and Madison streets. In 1886 he opened negotiations for the control of the Chicago street railways, and, in association with some Chicago capitalists and a few of his old friends in the East, soon obtained control of the North Chicago City Railway Co. The company was completely reorganized, with Mr. Yerkes as president, and cables were adopted as motive power. He also succeeded in utilizing the old La Salle street tunnel, which at that time had been unused for many years, thereby overcoming the disadvantage of the swing bridges so long an inconvenience to the people of the north side. Two years later he closed negotiations for the controlling interest of the Chicago West Division Railway Co., which was also reorganized and improved, Mr. Yerkes becoming president. In both undertakings the confidence of his associates was such that they left him to act entirely as his



Chas. T. Yerkes

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judgment should dictate. Mr. Yerkes became a factor in the Chicago elevated railroad systems as leader in the reorganization of the Lake Street Co., whose managers had appealed to him for assistance in their financial straits. Later he undertook to build an elevated railroad on the north side of the city, and in 1897 formed the Union Loop Co., to provide terminal facilities for all the roads in the heart of the city. This project was carried to a successful issue after a long and stubborn contention with the property owners. One result of extending the various lines outside the city limits was the increased demand for land in the suburban districts; and in order to facilitate the growth of enterprise, Mr. Yerkes conceived the plan of a system of suburban roads, connected with the main surface lines and extending clear to the heart of the city. Accordingly, eight different companies were chartered and about 250 miles of track laid. All these corporations were finally united into the Chicago Consolidated Traction Co., whose lines literally gridiron the city. Mr. Yerkes was among the first to become interested in the Columbian exposition; was foremost in the struggle for its location in Chicago, and from the start was generous in contributing to its support. In recognition of his zeal and interest, he was made a member of the board of directors, which position he held throughout the entire fair period. In this responsible capacity his force of character and wisdom of counsel made themselves most evident. During a trip to Europe he accomplished much in the way of attracting the attention of the would-be exhibitors and in inspiring confidence among the foreign nations. As a member of the committee on fine arts his labors were particularly effective, and to his influence was largely due the elaborateness and great success of the exhibit in that department. He inaugurated a thorough search in the art centres of the world for their best and rarest examples, while from his own private gallery, one of the finest in the United States, the loan was both valuable and extensive. Mr. Yerkes is a quick thinker and a keen observer. In business life he is a calm, energetic, pushing business man; in society he is most genial, cordial and gracious. He is a devoted lover of the beautiful, and in his pictures, of which he possesses a unique collection, and in his conservatory he finds his especial delight. In 1881 he was married to Mary Adelaide Moore, of Philadelphia, whose father, Thomas Moore, was for a number of years identified with the famous firm of manufacturing chemists, Powers & Weightman.

PETERS, John Andrew, jurist, was born at Ellsworth, Hancock co., Me., Oct. 9, 1822, son of Andrew and Sally (Jordan) Peters. Of English descent on both sides, his maternal ancestors were for many generations residents of Maine, while his paternal ancestors lived in Andover, Mass., and were closely connected with Hugh Peters, the noted Puritan preacher. His grandfather, Melatich Jordan, was appointed collector of customs for the Frenchman's bay district in 1789, and was a descendant of the Rev. Robert Jordan, an Episcopal clergyman, who left England about 1642. John A. Peters was fitted for college at Gorham Academy, and in 1835 entered Yale College, where he was graduated in 1842. While an undergraduate he was enrolled in the Alpha Delta Phi fraternity and the Skull and Bones Association, and also became a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society. He studied law at the Cambridge Law School, and was admitted to the bar of Maine in 1844 at Ellsworth, beginning practice at Bangor. He served as a member of the state senate in 1862 and 1863, and member of the Maine house of representatives in 1864. He was attorney-general of his native state in 1865-68, and gave so much satisfaction that he was elected as a representative to the 40th, 41st and 42d congresses. On the committees on patents and public expenditures and the judiciary, and as chairman, on the part of the house, upon the joint committee of house and senate on the congressional library, his services were of great importance. In 1873 he was appointed to the bench of the supreme judicial court of Maine, and remained in that office until Aug. 29, 1883, when he was made chief-justice of the same court, over the heads of others entitled to the position by seniority of service and in the face of established custom. Judge Peters is a profound lawyer, possessed of great experience, of a vast fund of humor, and is genial and courtly in manner. He is a member of the Maine Historical Society, of the New England Historic-Genealogical Society, and in 1891 became a trustee of Bowdoin College. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by Colby University in 1883, by Bowdoin College in 1884, and by Yale in 1893. He was married, Sept. 2, 1846, to Mary Ann, daughter of Judge Joshua W. Hathaway, of Bangor. She died in 1847. He was married again, Sept 23, 1857, to Fannie E., daughter of Hon. Amos M. Roberts, of Bangor.

SNEED, Frank William, clergyman, was born near Sedalia, Mo., April 22, 1862, son of John M. and Mary J. (Stewart) Sneed. His paternal great-grandfather, John Sneed, was a soldier in the revolutionary war and private secretary to Thomas Jefferson. Through his paternal grandmother he descends from Col. Robert Campbell, who commanded a regiment at the battle of King's Mountain, under his uncle, Gen. William Campbell, whose wife was a sister of Patrick Henry. Frank W. Sneed attended a district school in Pettis county until 1877, and was prepared for college in a private academy at Sedalia. He then entered Westminster College, Fulton, Mo., where he distinguished himself throughout his course, winning the William H. Marquess prize for oratory in his junior year, and being graduated with honors in June, 1885. In the following autumn he began study in the McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago, Ill., and received the degree of B.D. in 1888. Soon after graduation he was chosen a director on the board of the seminary, and held office to the present time. His first pastorate was at the Presbyterian Church of Riverside, Ill., where he remained four years. He then received and accepted the unanimous call of the First Presbyterian Church of Columbia, Mo., another specially gratifying tribute, since no member of the congregation had ever heard him preach. During his three-year pastorate there, a new church building was erected at a cost of $30,000, and the membership was considerably augmented. In January, 1895, after declining several flattering calls, Dr. Sneed accepted the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of Minneapolis, the oldest Protestant organization in the Northwest. He remained in Minneapolis until October, 1897, when he accepted the call of the Washington and Compton Avenue Presbyterian Church, St. Louis, Mo. This is probably the most important charge among the Presbyterian churches of the Southwest. The degree of D.D. was conferred on Dr. Sneed by Westminster College when he was but thirty-three years of age, he being the youngest man who ever received so high an honor from this institution. He is a man of winning personality, frank, unselfish and truly con-

Frank W Sneed

scientious. His preaching is characterized by great felicity of expression, great earnestness and deep conviction, and a remarkable eloquence. He is considered in all quarters one of the most promising of the younger clergy of the Presbyterian church. Dr. Sneed was married in May, 1895, to Eulalie, daughter of Irvine O. Hockaday of Columbia, Mo., and a granddaughter of Hon. James S. Rollins.

BEMISS, Samuel Merrifield, physician, was born at Bloomfield, Ky., Oct. 15, 1821, seventh son of John and Elizabeth (Bloomer) Bemiss. The family was of Welsh origin, founded in America in the eighteenth century by James Bemiss, a settler in Worthington, Mass. At the age of eighteen he began the study of medicine under his brother-in-law, Dr. Samuel Merrifield, at Bloomfield, and in 1841 he became the first matriculate of the University of New York Medical School. There he studied for one year, then spent one year under the instruction of his father and brother-in-law, and received the degree of M.D. in 1844. On returning to Bloomfield he practiced as partner of his former preceptor, Dr. Merrifield, until 1854, when he associated himself with Dr. Joshua Gore. In 1849 he was appointed registrar of Kentucky. In 1853 he removed to Louisville, Ky., forming a partnership in medical practice with Dr. Benjamin Wible; and in the university of that place he was appointed to the positions successively of professor of clinical medicine, professor of hygiene and medical jurisprudence, and professor of therapeutics and materia medica. In 1861 he entered the service of the Confederacy as acting surgeon of the provisional army at Tunnel Hill, Ga. In the following year he was commissioned full surgeon, and during the war was successively on the medical examining board, assistant director of hospitals, and finally director. From April, 1865, until the spring of 1866 he was again at Louisville, practicing and holding at the university the chair of physiology and pathology; but at the latter date he removed to New Orleans, La., having been invited to fill the chair of theory and practice of medicine and clinical medicine in the University of Louisiana. The summer of 1866 he spent traveling and visiting the hospitals of Great Britain and France. At the time of the yellow fever epidemic of 1878 Dr. Bemiss was appointed by Pres. Hayes chairman of a committee to investigate the origin and spread of the fever, and, with Dr. Jerome Cockran, prepared a report that was presented to the Public Health Association in Richmond in November. The committee was then merged into a board of experts, and in the following March the national board of health was instituted, with Dr. Bemiss as a member, and chairman of the committee on epidemics. Throughout his career Dr. Bemiss was a constant writer on medical subjects, publishing his articles in the "Reports" and "Transactions" of various bodies and in the "New Orleans Medical and Surgical Journal," of which he was senior editor from 1868 to 1883. He was married to Frances Lockert, and has eight children.

S. M. Bemiss

EVERARD, Sir Richard, last proprietary governor of North Carolina (1725–31), was probably a native of Much Waltham, county of Essex, England. His earliest ancestor of whom record has been preserved was Ralph Everard, who lived in the reign of Henry III. Sir Anthony Everard was knighted in 1608, and was succeeded by his brother, Hugh, who held the office of high sheriff in 1626; Hugh's son, Richard, was advanced to the dignity of baronet in 1628; his grandson, Sir Hugh, distinguished himself in the Flemish wars, and was the father of Gov. Everard, fourth baronet. On the removal of George Burrington from office as governor of North Carolina in 1725, Everard was appointed his successor, and took the oath of office at Edenton, N. C., July 17, 1725. His troubles soon began, for he prorogued the assembly, which stood for popular rights as against the king's prerogative, and thus began the hostility which continued through the whole of his administration, and extended not only to the assembly but to many private persons. The most important event of his administration was the survey of the boundary of 36° 30′ between Virginia and North Carolina. This line, which had long been in dispute, was finally settled in 1729 by Edward Moseley for North Carolina and William Byrd for Virginia as chief commissioners. Some of the surveyors of this expedition were the first white men to cross the Dismal swamp, and the story of survey is told in a charming, if not very accurate, way by Colonel Byrd in his "History of the Dividing Line" (2 vols., 1841). The transfer of North Carolina to the crown by the proprietors in 1728–29 ended the administration of Everard. Burrington was again appointed governor, but did not qualify until the beginning of 1731, and Everard remained in office until that time. He was probably somewhat advanced in life when he became governor, as he had married, in 1705, Susannah Kidder, daughter of Rt. Rev. Richard Kidder, bishop of Bath and Wells. He had four children. His son, Sir Richard, fifth baronet, was an attorney in North Carolina, and remained there after his father's return to England. He was a representative in the provincial assembly from Beaufort county in 1739 and from Bladen in 1740. He died March 7, 1742. Sir Hugh, a younger son and sixth baronet, removed to Georgia, and was married, but left no issue. Of Gov. Everard's two daughters, Susannah was married to David Meade, and became the ancestor of the Virginia family of that name, including Rt. Rev. William Meade, bishop of Virginia. Gov. Everard returned to England after his term of service, and died in London, Feb. 17, 1733.

BURGETT, John M. H., lawyer, was born at Hartland, Vt., April 28, 1850, son of Daniel A. and Adeline (Myron) Burgett. He is descended from one of the old New England familes, his parents having removed to Illinois in 1854, and settled near Lewistown. Young Burgett was educated in the schools of that place, and entered the University of Michigan in 1868, being graduated with the degree of Ph.D. in 1872. Having studied law with Hon. R. B. Stevenson, of Lewistown, and been admitted to the bar in 1875, he removed the same year to Chicago, where he has since been in constant practice, and has gained great distinction by his ability and success. He is noted for the careful preparation of his cases as well as for the force and clearness of his arguments. For eleven years (1877–87) he was associated with Judge Abner Smith. His practice has covered a large range of cases in the state and Federal courts. He is a member of the Illinois and Oak Park clubs. Mr. Burgett was married, in 1892, to Jane Clarke, of Chicago, a descendant of John Clarke, one of the Pilgrim Fathers.

John M. H. Burgett

McDONOGH, John, philanthropist, was born in Baltimore, Md., Dec. 29, 1779; eldest son of John McDonogh and Elizabeth Wilkins, his second wife. His father, who was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and a native of York county, Pa., was a soldier under Washington in the unfortunate Braddock expedition (1755), and again served under his old leader throughout the revolutionary war. John McDonogh, Sr., removed to Baltimore about 1774, and engaged in the manufacture of bricks, besides cultivating some land in the suburbs of the city. Young John, at an early age, was placed in the house of William Taylor, a wealthy merchant of Baltimore, and before he obtained his majority, rose to a high place in the confidence of his employer. In 1800 he went to New Orleans as Mr. Taylor's representative. In 1801 he was joined by W. O. Payne another young man from Mr. Taylor's counting-house, and a partnership was formed, under the style of McDonogh & Payne, and by April, 1802, Mr. Taylor had $234,000 worth of property in the hands of these agents. The business depression of that year led to the dissolution of the co-partnership, and the forming of new ones which did business under the respective names of J. McDonogh, Jr., and Sheppard, Brown & Co. With the sale of Louisiana to the United States, in 1803, trade in New Orleans increased rapidly, bringing great wealth to Mr. McDonogh, much of which he spent in the purchase of large tracts of land in Louisiana and Florida. For a number of years, ending with 1817, he gave himself up to the enjoyment of social life, moving in the most exclusive society of New Orleans, and entertained lavishly. Suddenly, no one ever knew why, he closed his handsome bachelor apartments, sold his carriages and costly furniture and retired to a humble cottage on one of his plantations opposite New Orleans, where is now the suburb called McDonoghville. Here he lived in simple style, giving much attention to the education and moral training of his slaves, and devising a scheme by which they became profit-sharing workmen, and later, Liberian colonists. But the great object of his life was the education of the poor, and the amassing of wealth was only a means to this end. He was dominated by the idea that he was a steward of the Lord, and had no right to a cent beyond his bare living expenses. He continued to buy real estate up to the time of his death, and at that time was considered to be one of the largest landowners in the world. He hoped that the revenue accruing from this property would be sufficient to educate all the poor of Maryland and Louisiana, and perhaps of many other states. His secretiveness and his passion for accumulating money caused him to be regarded as a selfish miser, and only a few who knew him intimately were aware of the kindly nature of the man, and of the nobility of his ambition. In his will he directed that all his property should be invested in real estate, and the income used for charitable purposes. After certain private bequests he gave $100,000 to the orphan asylum of New Orleans, $100,000 to the colonization society, and the remainder of the property to be equally divided between Baltimore and New Orleans for the education of poor boys. Owing to litigation and other causes, the property decreased in value, but the sum divided between the two cities amounted to $1,500,000. The portion that fell to New Orleans has been used to build free schools, and by Jan. 1, 1899, twenty-eight had been erected, besides two at McDonoghville. Mr. McDonogh was very fond of children and of flowers, and in his will asked that the pupils of the free schools nearest his place of interment be permitted annually to plant and water a few flowers around his grave. Inasmuch as Baltimore was well supplied with grammar schools, the proceeds of her fund, in accordance with the terms of the will, were devoted to the establishment of a farm-school, for young boys and youths of all castes and color. Mr. McDonogh died at his home Oct. 26, 1850. His remains were removed to Baltimore in 1860, and deposited in Greenmount cemetery, where a handsome monument, surmounted by a statue, was erected to his memory. In 1898, on his birthday, another fine monument, the work of Attilio Picirilli, of New York city, was unveiled in Lafayette square, New Orleans. It was the gift of the school children, and very appropriately, the figures of a boy and girl bringing flowers to crown their benefactor, ornament the pedestal. McDonogh Institute, situated twelve miles northwest of Baltimore, was opened with twenty-one pupils in 1873. Col. William Allen was its first principal, serving with great acceptance, and on his death, in 1889, was succeeded by Duncan C. Lyle, who had been a member of the faculty. The latter resigned the principalship in 1893, but retained his place as instructor in mathematics and German, and Dr. James T. Edwards took his place. In 1897 there was an attendance of 151 boys, and the school had attained a recognized and honorable place among institutions of learning. It is beautifully situated on an estate of 835 acres, and is equipped with the best modern aids to instruction, and with manual labor departments. Under the wise management of the trustees, the assets of the institute have increased to $1,250,000.

EDWARDS, James Thomas, educator and legislator, was born at Barnegat, Ocean co., N. J., Jan. 6, 1838, son of Job and Susanna (Haywood) Edwards. The father, a well-known and eloquent preacher, served two terms in the state legislature. His great-grandfather, James Edwards, fought with Washington at the time of Braddock's defeat and during the whole of the revolutionary war. Dr. Edwards was graduated at the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., in 1860, and then filled the chair of natural sciences at Amenia Seminary, Amenia, N. Y., and afterwards in East Greenwich Academy, Rhode Island. He devoted himself to his work with an enthusiasm that was contagious and inspiring. Besides training his classes in the lecture-room, he was constantly delivering lectures before institutes and teachers' associations. In 1862, he enlisted as a private in the 11th Rhode Island volunteers, but was immediately commissioned second lieutenant by Gov. Sprague, and was shortly after promoted to first lieutenant, and later to adjutant of the parole camp near Alexandria, Va., where he rendered valuable services to the paroled prisoners. After leaving the army, he was made principal of the East Greenwich Academy, which had been established for more than sixty years, and had done excellent work. When Prof. Edwards assumed charge, however, it was burdened with a heavy debt, which he raised by subscription in a brief time. While acting as principal there, Prof. Edwards was elected state senator, being only twenty-six years old, the youngest member of that body. During this session he distinguished himself as a ready debater in an exciting discussion on the military record and expenditures of the state during the civil war. He was re-elected in 1866, and again in 1868, and took an active part in the discussion of the fifteenth amendment, which was carried in the senate, but defeated in the house. During his third term, he was chairman of the committee on education; was an earnest advocate of a prohibitory bill, which was triumphantly carried in the senate, but defeated in the house; made speeches upon "the just limits of the pardoning power," which attracted general attention, and exercised a marked influence in effecting a wholesome reform in the use of that prerogative by the governor. Senator Edwards was chosen presidential elector on the ticket that elected Gen. Grant president for his first term. In 1870 he removed to Randolph, N. Y., and became president of Chamberlain Institute and Female College, a secondary school endowed by the late Hon. Benjamin Chamberlain. Although Dr. Edwards was an incessant worker in his own school, to which his best efforts were given, from 1880 until 1893 he had charge of the department of experimental science at Chautauqua. He has been one of the trustees from the first, a member of the executive board, lecturer and instructor in the College of Liberal Arts. He is a member of several learned scientific societies in this country. In 1891 Dr. Edwards was elected to represent the thirty-second district in the senate of New York state. He was made chairman of the committees on education and railroads. Three important bills bear his name: the university bill, which covers all the higher education of the state; the library bill, which appropriates $55,000 annually to maintain school and township free libraries; and the school commissioner bill, which allowed women to vote for school commissioners. Since 1893, Dr. Edwards has been principal of McDonogh Institute, near Baltimore. This school was founded by John McDonogh for the education of poor boys. It has an endowment of $1,250,000. Dr. Edwards is the author of the following works: "The Grass Family," "The Silva of Chautauqua Lake," "Addresses: Educational, Political, Scientific and Religious"; "Pen and Picture: A Chautauqua Sketch Book." He is a prominent public speaker on agriculture, patriotic, scientific and educational topics, and is, besides, an eloquent preacher. In 1876 the degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., and that of LL.D. in 1891. Dr. Edwards was married, in 1862, to Emma A. Baker, who was preceptress of Chamberlain Institute during the twenty-two years of his presidency.

J. T. Edwards

CAMPBELL, Allan, railroad president, was born in Albany, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1815, son of Archibald and Mary Campbell. After receiving an ordinary school education, he studied civil engineering, for which he had a peculiar taste and talent; and so great was his proficiency that he was chief-engineer of a railroad at the age of twenty-one years. At first he was employed on the Ithaca and Owego railroad, and then on the Erie canal, and subsequently on certain improvements which were being made on the Ohio river. In 1850 Mr. Campbell received a tempting offer from the Chilian government, and having accepted it, went to South America, and built the first railroad ever operated on the continent. He continued there until 1856, when he returned to America and became chief-engineer of the New York and Harlem railroad, from which position he was raised to be president of the same company, remaining in that office for six years. During the civil war, Mr. Campbell was made engineer of the harbor defenses which were at that time constructed for the port of New York. When the Harlem railroad improvement was undertaken by Mr. Vanderbilt, in conjunction with the corporation of the city of New York, Mr. Campbell was made a commissioner in control of the work, and by the splendid engineering skill which characterizes the structure he added greatly to his already enviable reputation as an experienced and remarkably skillful engineer. During all this time, and for nearly twenty years, he remained at the head of the engineering department of the New York and Harlem railroad. He afterwards became president of the Consolidated Coal Co. of Maryland, an office which he held for several years. A life-long Democrat, Mr. Campbell had neither sought nor held public office until, in January, 1874, he was nominated by Mayor Wickham and confirmed to succeed Gen. Fitz-John Porter as commissioner of public works. He took the oath on Jan. 21, 1874, and immediately entered upon the duties of his office. In December, 1880, he was nominated to succeed John Kelly as comptroller of the city of New York. Mr. Campbell's influence among capitalists and business men, derived from their knowledge of his absolute integrity and his excellent skill and judgment, may be illustrated by the case of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Co., which, from being a football for Wall street speculators, became a dividend-paying company. Mr. Campbell was appointed a committee of one to effect a new loan for the company, which was in bad straits, blocks of stock being sold in Wall street at 18, and even lower. Mr. Campbell called upon James Brown, of Brown Bros., and explained to him the extent and value of the property, and the purity of the coal, which Sir Edward Cunard had said was the best ever burned by his steamers, being free from sulphur—which alone saved several thousand pounds a year—and before he had concluded, Mr. Brown said: "It is not worth while, Mr. Campbell, to relate anything further; I am satisfied that every word you told me is the truth; I will take the whole loan at par, for twenty years, at six per cent." Mr. Campbell could have, on that occasion, made a large fortune by buying the stock, being the only possessor of this information. Instead of that, he disclosed his knowledge at a meeting of the directors called for the next day, when the stock ran up to 65. Mr. Campbell is said to have been more esteemed in Chili than any foreigner who had ever established himself there. A leading man of Valparaiso stated that they lost more than $6,000,000 in the construction of the Valparaiso railroad by letting him go. In 1882 Allan Campbell was made the Citizens' candidate for mayor of New York; he was, however, defeated. He was a

Allan Campbell

member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, the Geographical Society and the Century Club. In 1842 Mr. Campbell was married to Julia Fairlie, daughter of Thomas A. Cooper, the tragedian. Their surviving children were Col. John Campbell, U. S. navy, retired ; and another son and two daughters. He died in New York city, March 18, 1894.

BRYAN, William Jennings, statesman, was born at Salem, Marion co., Ill., March 19, 1860, son of Silas Lillard and Maria Elizabeth (Jennings) Bryan. His father, a native of Culpeper county, Va., removed to Illinois when eighteen years of age, and after his graduation at McKendree College, settled in the practice of law at Salem. For eight years, from 1852, he was a state senator, then (1860–72) a circuit judge, and was a member of the state constitutional convention of 1870, where he introduced a resolution providing that all offices created by the constitution should be filled by popular election. In 1872, he was candidate for congress, being defeated by but 240 votes, and thereafter, until his death in 1880, devoted himself to professional practice. He was a fine speaker and a man of great intellectual ability, firm character and well-defined ideas of right. Being convinced that a country life is the best discipline for growing boys, he located, in 1866, on a farm on the outskirts of Salem, and there his sons were reared amid the pure and healthful surroundings of hard work and rural simplicity. William J. Bryan was taught at home by his mother until he was ten, and then attended the public schools until his fifteenth year; thereafter studying for two years at Whipple Academy, Jacksonville, which he left to enter Illinois College. During his college course he took high standing, being at the same time prominent in literary and debating societies, and on his graduation, in 1881, delivered the valedictory of his class. For the next two years he studied law at the Union Law College and in the office of Lyman Trumbull, and upon his admission to the bar began practice at Jacksonville. In 1887 he removed to Lincoln, Neb., where he formed a law partnership with A. R. Talbot, under the style of Talbot & Bryan. He became active in politics, making his first public reputation in the campaign of 1888. He was also a delegate to the state convention in the same year, and declined the nomination for lieutenant-governor, which was offered him in recognition of his distinguished services in the cause of tariff reform and local Democratic issues, and of his great ability as an orator. In 1890 he was nominated for congress by the first district Democratic convention on a platform written by himself, and embodying, among other planks, demands for free wool, lumber, sugar, coal and iron ore on substantially the same terms as were subsequently first passed by the house of representatives. The platform also contained a free silver plank. Mr. Bryan modestly states that this nomination was given him "because no one else wanted it"; but, contrary to the expectations of many, he was elected by a plurality of 6,713. In the house of representatives he first attained distinction by an able speech in course of the debate on the passage of the Wilson bill. It was so excellent an example of oratory and scholarship that even Mr. Bryan's opponents were enthusiastic in their congratulations, while his friends recognized in him an able champion of the cause of tariff reform and true Democratic principles. In 1892, he was renominated, and making a brilliant campaign against the Republican candidate, Judge Allen W. Field, one of the ablest men in the state, he was again elected. Returning to congress, he duplicated his former brilliant record, making several notable speeches on the tariff, the income tax, and other most important issues; also his famous speech of Aug. 16, 1893, against the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act of 1890. During both terms he was a member of the ways and means committee, and ably assisted some of the most important measures. He declined a third nomination for congress, but was immediately nominated for U. S. senator. The Republicans, however, held the majority in the legislature, and he consequently failed of an election. In the campaign of 1894, Mr. Bryan sent a challenge to John M. Thurston, the Republican candidate for the senate, to a joint debate, which, being accepted, allowed another eminent triumph for Mr. Bryan's polemical abilities, in the Omaha coliseum, before 15,000 people. After retiring from congress, Mr. Bryan devoted much time to national and state politics, making many speeches in favor of the free coinage of silver. His reputation constantly increased, until he came to be recognized as easily the leader of Democracy in Nebraska. In July, 1896, he was a delegate from Nebraska to the national convention of the Democratic party at Chicago, where a brilliant speech in defense of free silver caused his nomination for the office of president of the United States. Although the platform on which he stood excited vigorous opposition from many sources, Mr. Bryan declared that it expressed his convictions, and that he stood ready to defend every plank. Accordingly, he began one of the most memorable campaigns ever undertaken by a candidate for the presidency. His brilliant, magnetic oratory and the intense fervor of his convictions caused him to be listened to with respectful attention wherever he spoke, while his keen logic, perfect dignity and thorough mastery of himself and his subject gave his opponents more than enough to do in conducting a successful campaign against him. Although subjected to ridicule and the inevitable vituperations of a heated political contest, not one word was ever breathed against his personal or public record in any way. Mr. Bryan's defeat at the polls by no means terminated his enthusiastic efforts in behalf of free coinage; for many months thereafter he lectured on the subject in all parts of the country and contributed numerous articles and discussions on political questions to the public press. On the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, he was offered and accepted the colonelcy of the 3d Nebraska volunteers. Owing to the policy of holding large bodies of men in reserve at various camps, he remained with his regiment at Tampa, Fla., until the treaty of peace was signed, Dec. 10, 1898, seeing no active service. Then resigning, he returned to Nebraska, where he resumed political activity. The scheme of colonial expansion introduced by the McKinley administration on the cession of the Philippine islands by Spain called forth Mr. Bryan's earnest opposition, on the ground that it was a dangerous departure from the conservative rule of popular government—"governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed"—universally recognized from the days of Thomas Jefferson. Mr. Bryan is a strikingly handsome man, and his strong, intellectual face lights up with an enthusiasm which is fascinating as he discusses some issue in which his sympathies are all enlisted. He is a good listener, and puts a diffident person quickly at ease. He was married, in 1884, to Mary E. Baird of Perry, Ill. They have three children.

W. J. Bryan

BENEDICT, David, clergyman and author, was born at Norwalk, Fairfield co., Conn., Oct. 10, 1779, eldest son of Thomas and Martha (Scudder) Benedict. His father, a revolutionary soldier and an enterprising farmer, removed soon after the birth of his son from Norwalk to Saratoga county, N. Y.; afterwards to New Lisbon, Otsego co., and in 1833 to Rhode Island, where he died. David Benedict spent his early years on his father's farm, with such scant opportunities for education as a country school of the eighteenth century afforded. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to a shoemaker at New Canaan, and for seven years applied himself diligently to this trade, working always with a book on a shelf within reach, and devoting all his spare moments to reading. At the expiration of his apprenticeship, he obtained employment as a journeyman in a large shoe establishment in New York city, where he remained one year. Having determined on a collegiate course as a preparation for the ministry, in 1802 he entered the academy of Rev. Stephen S. Nelson, at Mount Pleasant, on the present site of Sing Sing prison. During his two years there he defrayed his expenses in part by teaching the younger pupils, one of whom was Francis Wayland, afterwards the distinguished president of Brown University. By the most intense application, he not only prepared himself for college, but was able, in the fall of 1804, to enter the junior class of Brown University, and was graduated two years later, delivering a commencement oration on "Ecclesiastical History," which attracted much attention. Immediately afterwards he was ordained pastor of a Baptist church in Pawtucket, which had been gathered through the instrumentality of his labors while a student in college, and there he continued over a quarter of a century. Numerous and powerful revivals were the result of his preaching, and the church grew to be one of the strongest of the denomination in the state. In the early part of his ministry, Dr. Benedict began to collect materials for his "History of the Baptist Denomination in America." He traveled extensively to gather facts from fireside conversations with aged people, as did Morgan Edwards and Isaac Backus, and collecting here and there what few pamphlets and documents were to be had, traversed nearly 4,000 miles through all the states and territories of the Union. In the work of final revision, he was assisted by Rev. George H. Hough, afterwards missionary to India. It was published by subscription, in 1813, making two octavo volumes of nearly 1,200 pages. An abridgment was published in 1820. Dr. Benedict also published: "The Watery War," a poem; "Conference Hymn-Book"; an abridgment of Robert Robinson's "History of Baptism" (1827); "History of All Religions" (1824); "General History of the Baptists Continued" (1848); "Fifty Years Among the Baptists" (1860), and "History of the Donatists." This last work, upon which he was engaged almost at the time of his decease, was published by his only surviving daughter, Maria M. Benedict, as a memorial of his life and labors. In addition to these, he was a frequent contributor to various papers and periodicals, some of which he edited. He was a member of the corporation of Brown University from 1818 until his death, and, with the exception of a single year, he attended all the annual and special meetings, affording an instance of long-continued punctuality and truly remarkable zeal. He was also a faithful member of the Masonic fraternity, and during the anti-Masonic excitement, which so convulsed society in New England and the middle states, he remained true to his convictions, regarding the institution as the oldest and best of all human organizations, and a handmaid and helper to Christianity. Dr. Benedict was married, May 4, 1808, to Margaret Hubbel, daughter of the celebrated Dr. Stephen Gano, for thirty six years pastor of the First Baptist Church in Providence. They had twelve children. He died in Pawtucket, R. I., Dec. 5, 1874.

David Benedict.

BRACKENRIDGE, Henry Marie, author and jurist, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., May 11, 1786. His father, Hugh Brackenridge, an eminent jurist and a writer of note, having obtained his own education under great difficulties, determined that his son should have the advantages he himself had lacked, and began his education almost in his infancy. At the age of seven he was sent to a school at St. Genevieve, in upper Louisiana, to learn French, returning home three years later to pursue his studies under his father. Caring only for his studies, he made rapid progress in classical and modern languages and in the sciences. When fifteen, he began to study law, at the age of twenty was admitted to the bar, and one year later began to practice in Baltimore, Md.; afterwards removing to Somerset, where he found time to continue his modern language studies and to pursue a course of historical reading. In 1810, he left Somerset for New Orleans, stopping on his way to visit in St. Genevieve and St. Louis, where he delayed to collect the materials for a work on Louisiana, published in 1812. Continuing his course to New Orleans, he was appointed deputy attorney-general for the territory of Orleans, afterwards the state of Louisiana, in 1811, and the next year received the appointment of district judge. This necessitating the study of Spanish law, he drifted from that to Spanish literature and language, becoming deeply versed in both. During the war of 1812 he was able to give important information of the enemy's movements to the general government; and in 1814 he published a history of the war, which was well received both in America and England, and was translated into French and Italian. When Henry Clay was agitating the question of the acknowledgment of the South American republics, Mr. Brackenridge came to his assistance, making numerous translations from South American papers, and writing original contributions on the subject, chief among which was a letter signed "American," which was republished in England, and was replied to by the Spanish minister. It was translated into French by the archbishop of Malines. About this time he supported the views of the American government on the subject of the "boundaries of Louisiana," in a dissertation published in "Walsh's Register," and in recognition of this and of his other services was appointed secretary of a commission to the South American republics in 1817. Mr. Brackenridge published the information collected on this journey in a work entitled "Voyage to South America," which was commended by Humboldt. In 1821, Mr. Brackenridge entered the diplomatic service of Gen. Jackson, then on his way as commissioner to take possession of Florida; and, through Jackson's influence, was appointed U. S. judge for the western district of Florida, which office he filled for ten years. In 1834, he published vol. I. of "Recollections of Persons and Places in the West." In 1840, he was elected to congress,

H. M. Brackenridge

and in 1841 received his last public appointment, that of commissioner under the Mexican treaty. Among his works not enumerated above are: "A Eulogy on Jefferson and Adams," delivered at Pensacola in 1820; a series of letters in favor of the cause of the nation in the Mexican war (1847); an "Essay on Trusts and Trustees," and a "History of the Western Insurrection" (1859). Mr. Brackenridge died on Jan. 18, 1871, in Pittsburgh, where he had lived since 1832.

C. M. Woodward

WOODWARD, Calvin Milton, educator, was born in Fitchburg, Mass., Aug. 25, 1837, son of Isaac Burnap and Elizabeth (Wetherbee) Woodward. His great-grandfather, John Woodward, was a soldier of the Continental army. By the help of the district and high school of his native town, he was able to fit himself for college, and was graduated at Harvard University in 1860, leading his class in mathematics, and winning the Gray prize of $250. In September following his graduation, he took charge of the Brown High School in Newburyport, Mass. In the summer of 1862, he enlisted as a private, and was soon chosen lieutenant and then captain of company A, 48th regiment of Massachusetts volunteers. He held his command one year in Louisiana, taking part in the siege and capture of Port Hudson. In September, 1863, returning to Newburyport, he resumed the position of principal in the high school, but in 1865 was called to take a position in Washington University, St. Louis. His ability was immediately recognized; in 1867 he was promoted assistant-professor of mathematics, and in 1869 became professor of descriptive geometry and topographical drawing. In 1870, he was elected to the Thayer professorship of mathematics and applied mechanics. In 1871, he was made dean of the polytechnic school, and held the office for twenty-five years. In 1879, he organized the manual-training school, and is still its director. But these official positions, much as they have involved in the building up and shaping of a growing university, by no means fully represent the work and activities of Prof. Woodward. During the years 1876–81, he wrote the "History of the St. Louis Bridge," a publication of great labor and of corresponding value to all interested in this branch of engineering. In October, 1880, he took the census of the city of St. Louis, at the request of a citizens' committee and with the approval of the government, the previous official census having been found to be clearly unfaithful and defective. In 1878–79, he was a member of the board of public schools of St. Louis. He has been upon the council of the National Education Association since 1888, and was appointed curator of the State University of Missouri in January, 1891. Prof. Woodward was very early interested in public instruction and methods of teaching. Latterly, the subject of manual training in connection with common school and secondary education has occupied much of his attention. The St. Louis Manual Training-school, of which he is the director, is the pioneer of its kind, and is still an object of unfailing interest to educators. Its success has been so marked and widely known that Prof. Woodward, who is a ready speaker, has been called to most of the large cities of the country to expound and illustrate its principles. In December, 1885, in response to an invitation signed by the governor of Massachusetts, the mayor of Boston and many others, he addressed the citizens of Boston on that subject, and he has appeared before large conventions of teachers in this country and in England. In 1885, he visited England by special invitation to speak in Manchester on education, and to the address he then delivered the manual training department of the Manchester Technical School ascribes its origin. Besides a pamphlet on "Educational Value of Manual Training," distributed by the bureau of education, and other numerous pamphlets, he has written two books fully illustrating the subject: "The Manual Training-school" and "Manual Training in Education," published in England and America. In 1898, a work on "Applied Mechanics" was in course of preparation by the professor. He has been president of the St. Louis Engineers' Club, and has published in its proceedings the following papers: (1) "The Strength of Flitch-plate Girders"; (2) "The Efficiency of Compressed Air"; (3) "The Theory of Ammonia Refrigerators." A fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science and a member of the St. Louis Academy of Science, he has contributed many papers on different subjects. He is at present (1899) a member of the board of education of the city of St. Louis, at the head of the department committee on instruction. He was married, at Newburyport, Mass., Sept. 30, 1863, to Fanny Stone, daughter of William and Hannah (Stone) Balch.

GODON, Sylvanus William, naval officer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., June 18, 1809. He entered the navy as midshipman in 1819, and was promoted to be passed midshipman in 1827. Between the latter year and 1836, with the exception of a year spent at the national school in Norfolk, he was attached at different times to the Brazilian, Mediterranean and Pacific squadrons. He was commissioned as lieutenant in December, 1836, served with the East Indian and Mediterranean squadrons, and in 1847 as an officer of the bomb-brig Vesuvius, participated in the siege and capture of Vera Cruz. He performed special duty in 1850, and from 1851 until 1853 was executive officer of the Susquehanna. He was made commander in September, 1855, and until 1860 commanded the Mohican, of the Pacific squadron. He was promoted to be captain in 1861, and assigned to the command of the Powhatan, with which, in November, 1861, he took part in Dupont's expedition to Port Royal, where he was conspicuous for his skill and gallantry. He was advanced to the rank of commodore in January, 1863, and in the early part of 1864 was on special duty. Later, he was ordered to the command of the Susquehanna, and led the fourth division of Porter's squadron at the two battles of Fort Fisher in December, 1864, and January, 1865. For his services at Fort Fisher he was warmly praised in the official reports, and on July 25, 1866, was commissioned rear-admiral. In 1866 and 1867 he commanded the South Atlantic squadron, and from 1868 until 1870, was commandant of the New York navy yard. On June 18, 1871, he was placed on the retired list. Of Adm. Godon's forty-one years of active service, twenty-four were spent at sea—more than were spent by any other officer of his grade. He died at Blois, France, May 10, 1879.

SHAW, Albert, journalist, was born at Shandon, Butler co., O., July 23, 1857, son of Dr. Griffin

M. Shaw, who for some years practiced medicine in Indiana, where he was also a member of the legislature and active in business and politics. Two of his great-grandfathers were early settlers of the Miami valley, a few miles from Cincinnati, after the revolutionary war, and Albert Shaw is a representative of the third generation of his family born in that immediate neighborhood. He was carefully educated by an excellent tutor, and at Iowa College, Grinnell, Ia., where he was graduated in 1879. He had shown in college a marked aptitude for literary and political studies, and a leaning towards journalism, being one of the active editors of the college weekly, and also contributing to the leading paper of the town of Grinnell. After graduation he became one of the owners of this semi-weekly Grinnell paper, the "Herald," and threw himself with much energy into the work of mastering everything pertaining to the editorial, mechanical, and business phases of the conduct of a country newspaper office. Meanwhile he was continuing his studies in constitutional history and economic science under the direction of Prof. Macy, of Iowa College. At the beginning of 1881 he entered Johns Hopkins University as a post-graduate student in the department of history and political science. His work at Baltimore at once attracted the attention of Prof. James Bryce, who was at that time preparing his great work, "The American Commonwealth," and to him Mr. Shaw's knowledge of western political and social conditions was of service. Mr. Bryce, in turn, procured for Mr. Shaw an access to the great English periodicals, such as the "Contemporary" and "Fortnightly" reviews, for which he has since written numerous articles. In the summer of 1883 Mr. Shaw became connected with the Minneapolis "Tribune" as an editorial writer, but returned to Baltimore and Washington on leave of absence for the university year 1883–84, at the end of which he took his degree of Ph.D., returning immediately thereafter to Minneapolis to enter upon his work on the "Tribune." While at Johns Hopkins, besides various articles in the domain of political and economic science, Mr. Shaw wrote a book entitled "Icaria: A Chapter in the History of Communism," which was accepted as his thesis for the doctor's degree, and was later published in New York. It was soon afterwards translated and published in Germany, where it won for its author an enviable reputation as a student of social movements in the United States. His editorial work in the Northwest covered a wide range of subjects, and gave him an opportunity for a thorough study of the forces that were making for the rapid development and progress of the great Northwest. He became conversant with the industrial and agricultural developments of the Mississippi valley, and also, through constant observation of the practical problems faced by the rapidly growing cities of the West, he became an ardent student of municipal government and of the problems of city life. In 1888 he went to Europe to spend a year and a half in travel, observation and study. His study of municipal government became well known in the United States, and upon his return in the fall of 1889 he was invited to give courses of lectures at Cornell, Johns Hopkins, Michigan, and other universities, while the "Century Magazine" published a series of widely read articles from his pen on municipal administration in foreign cities. In 1895 he published "Municipal Government in Great Britain" and "Municipal Government in Continental Europe." In the autumn of 1890 he was elected professor of international law and political institutions at Cornell University, and was simultaneously invited to establish in New York, as editor and general manager, a periodical to be known as the "American Review of Reviews," and to be conducted on the same general plan as the "English Review of Reviews," which had been founded a few months before by Mr. W. T. Stead: the plan being that the English and American periodicals should be conducted upon a basis of co-operation, in order to give both a broad international character. The professorship was resigned, and the editorial work in New York was entered upon early in the year 1891. Mr. Shaw has continued to edit the "American Review of Reviews," and under his conduct it has attained a great circulation, a remarkable influence, and a high degree of prosperity. Perhaps the most characteristic feature of the magazine is the opening department, entitled "The Progress of the World," which usually occupies from sixteen to twenty pages, and is Mr. Shaw's personal editorial work. This department reviews each month the principal events of the preceding four weeks, both American and foreign, and it endeavors to interpret the larger movements of the day in the spirit of the impartial historian. Occasional visits to Europe and travels throughout North America have enabled him to gather materials for economic and political writing, and to keep himself in touch with the life of the present day. He has published numerous magazine articles and monographic publications, and has delivered many lectures in universities and colleges. During the latter part of 1898, in addition to his regular editorial work, Dr. Shaw was engaged in preparing a detailed history of the Spanish-American war (1899), also, a history of the United States from the civil war to the close of the nineteenth century. He has been a member of the American Economic Association and the American Historical Association from the founding of those bodies, is a fellow of the American Statistical Society, a member of the American Antiquarian Society, and a fellow of the New York Academy of Political Science (Columbia University). A writer in the "Outlook" credits Dr. Shaw with "a catholicity of feeling and knowledge which very few Americans possess," and calls attention to the lucidity and directness of his writings. "He is," adds this biographer, "one of the very few journalists in this country who treat their work from the professional standpoint, who are thoroughly equipped for it, and who regard themselves as standing in a responsible relation to a great and intelligent public. Dr. Shaw's presentation of news is pre-eminently full, candid and unpartisan; his discussion of principles broad-minded, rational and persuasive. He is entirely free from the short-sighted partisanship of the great majority of newspaper editors. He appreciates to the full the power of intelligent, judicial statement. His opinions, for this reason, carry great weight; and it is not too much to say that he has not his superior in the field of American journalism." Dr. Shaw was married, Sept. 5, 1893, to Elizabeth Leonard Bacon, of Reading, Pa.

Albert Shaw

ANDREWS, James J., Federal spy, was born in Hancock county, W. Va., about 1829. Nothing is known of his family or early history. His parents are said to have removed to southwestern Missouri, where he spent his boyhood and was educated. In the spring of 1859, he left home and settled at Flemingsburg, Ky., because, it has been hinted, of losses and disappointment at home, but more probably to see the world and earn a livelihood. He began work as a house and ornamental painter, with the intention of teaching school as soon as a position could be found. On the outbreak of the civil war, he joined a volunteer organization of Fleming county; but, not long after, for the purpose of either trafficking goods across the blockaded lines, which was a very lucrative though hazardous business, or of obtaining information for the Federal officers, he went to Nashville and represented that he had joined the Confederate cause. He there formed a business partnership with a Mr. Whiteman, a well-known merchant, and won universal confidence by his tact and pleasing address. Later, he became known as a successful blockade-runner, and in this way was able to render considerable aid to the Union. Having succeeded in obtaining the plans of Fort Donelson, with a complete account of the Confederate forces there, he rode sixty miles in one night to carry the information across the lines. About the same time he conceived a plan which, for boldness and daring, is unparalleled in our history; viz., the capture of a railway train in the heart of the Confederacy. As has been well said: "The mind and heart sink back appalled at the bare contemplation of the consequences which would have followed the success of this act," as in all probability it would speedily have ended the war. The principal Confederate armies in Virginia and Mississippi were united by a chain of railroads running from Memphis, Huntsville, Chattanooga, Knoxville and Lynchburg, to Richmond, which constituted a strong line of defenses, and enabled them to concentrate reinforcements rapidly, as they might be needed. It was the object of the Federal generals to break this line, and Andrews proposed to Gen. Buell to capture a locomotive on the Georgia State railroad, which connected Atlanta with Chattanooga, and run on to the latter place, burning the bridges behind him, especially the large one at Bridgeport, thus effectually breaking the connection between the enemy's forces. The necessary arrangements being made, about April 1, 1862, Andrews took eight men south, but the expedition failed through the non-appearance of the only engineer of the party, and the expedition returned to the Federal lines. Undismayed by the first failure, he made a second attempt with a larger force, including engineers from the Federal army; and a party of twenty-four men, leaving in small groups on April 7, 1862, met at Marietta, Ga., on the 11th. The following morning they boarded a train going to Chattanooga, buying tickets to various points to allay suspicion, and at Big Shanty (Kenesaw), Ga., while the passengers and train hands were eating breakfast, they uncoupled the locomotive and three box-cars, and succeeded in riding off in full view of several regiments of Confederate soldiers encamped at the station, before there was time to realize the significance of the act. Believing that another engine could not be obtained within thirty miles, he cut the telegraph wires at the first opportunity, and reaching the next station (Kingston) on about the regular schedule time, he gave the plausible explanation that the train was impressed to carry ammunition through to Beauregard, who needed it at once. This was quite acceptable, a tank-tender remarking that he would have given the shirt off his back for Beauregard if he had asked for it. Only once was Andrews suspected, and he met the situation with the quiet firmness so characteristic of his nature. Having been side-tracked here over an hour to let two extra freight-trains pass, the switch-tender, when at length the road was cleared, declared he would not open the switch until Andrews showed his authority. With a short laugh, saying, "I have no more time to talk with you," Andrews changed the switch himself, and, signaling to his engine, jumped on as it ran to the main track. These special freight-trains were unforeseen, and the delay proved fatal. Immediately when the alarm was given at Big Shanty, the conductor, the engineer, the foreman of the car-shops, who happened to be on the train, and several others started in pursuit, at first on foot, then with a hand-car, and lastly with another engine which they found at a junction up the road. Andrews placed obstructions on the track, which the pursuers as speedily removed. He even tore up the rails; but that impediment was overcome by taking up the rails behind the second engine and laying them down before it; and finally the box-cars were uncoupled, only to be caught up by the pursuing engine and side-tracked at the next switch. Andrews endeavored to fire the bridges, but, as it had been raining heavily, the wood would not burn, even with the aid of oil. The pursuers, having obtained another and more powerful engine, were slowly and steadily gaining; but the goal, Chattanooga, was almost won. The adventurer had passed five trains, all but one either an extra or behind time; and now the road was open ahead, with, as they thought, miles of obstructed and broken track behind. Their engine was crowded to the utmost, but the fuel and oil began to give out, and when within twenty miles of their destination they were forced to abandon their train and take to the woods. There they separated, but all were captured finally, Andrews himself spending several days on Lookout mountain, where, with his usual skill and address, he would have escaped but for the employment of bloodhounds. When caught, he was identified by persons who had known him in the South, and, with the others, was taken to Chattanooga, where he was court-martialed on May 25th. His sentence was reserved; but meantime, Gen. Ormsby M. Mitchel having menaced Chattanooga, the prisoners were removed, and the next month Andrews was hanged at Atlanta. True to his daring, adventurous spirit, he did not die without a dash for freedom. On learning his sentence, he planned with his comrades to escape. They made a hole in the brick wall, and, with the aid of a rope, were to crawl out when the guard was away—Andrews first, the others following. Only Andrews and one other succeeded, however. His liberty was short-lived. Being closely pursued with hounds, he was driven several times into a deep and rapid river, through a dense thicket, and finally was discovered hiding in a tree. On his return to prison, he was placed in a dungeon and heavy chains riveted to his feet, which, it is said, were never removed. Seven of his companions were tried and executed shortly after; the remainder were exchanged the next year. Although Andrews failed in his audacious undertaking, his greatness is none the less real, and he should be remembered for this act of personal bravery and daring, that is unequaled in the history of our country, not excepting Cushing's bold attack on the Albemarle or the wildest raid of the intrepid Morgan. Judge Joseph Holt, in his report, says: "The expedition thus failed from causes which reflected neither upon the genius by which it was planned nor upon the intrepidity and discretion of those engaged in conducting it. But for the accident of meeting those extra trains, which could not have been anticipated, the movement would have been a complete success, and the whole aspect of the war in the South and Southwest would have been at once changed." The date of Andrews' execution was June 7, 1862.

BULL, Richard Harrison, mathematician, was born in New York city, Sept. 28, 1817, son of Benjamin and Eliza Bull. He was educated in the private schools of his native city, and then entered the University of the City of New York, where he was graduated with honors in 1837. Immediately afterward he matriculated at the Union Theological Seminary. During his college course he evinced great talent in mathematics, and after one year in the seminary he relinquished his intention of entering the ministry, and on the invitation of his alma mater became adjunct-professor of mathematics. In 1852 he was appointed professor of civil engineering, and filled the chair for thirty-three years, being at the time of his resignation, in 1885, dean of the School of Civil Engineering. He then received the title of professor emeritus. Prof. Bull always devoted considerable attention to astronomical research, and for many years determined the standard time for the port of New York and railroads having termini in that city. He was also well known and highly respected in the financial world, and was for many years president of the New York Savings Bank, which, upon his retirement from active business in 1885, was reputed one of the most prosperous and successful institutions of its character in the country. Prof. Bull received the degree of Ph.D. from the New York University in 1885. He published but little, although his ideas upon many subjects connected with mathematics were bold, brilliant, and oftentimes highly valuable to his students. Among his notable discoveries was a system of calculating by a duodecimal instead of the usual decimal notation, and accordingly he invented signs to extend the units of numeration two places. By this method Prof. Bull claimed that calculations of all descriptions were much facilitated. He had also conceived a brilliant theory for reconciling the conflicting cosmogonies of Genesis and modern theorizers on an astronomical and mathematical basis, and at the time of his death was actively engaged in preparing a book to set forth his ideas. Dr. Bull was married, in 1847, to Mary A., daughter of Abraham Schouten, of New York city, and had two sons, both lawyers. The elder, Charles C. Bull, is a prominent member of the New York bar, and the other, J. Edgar Bull, has acquired a national reputation in the trial of patent cases involving large interests before the several circuit courts throughout the country and the U. S. supreme court at Washington. He died at his home in New York city, Feb. 1, 1892. A memorial window, painted by Maitland Armstrong, has been placed by his widow and sons in the First Presbyterian Church of New York, of which he was presiding elder at the time of his death.

HOWLAND, Henry Elias, jurist, was born in Walpole, N. H., June 30, 1835, son of Aaron P. and Huldah (Burke) Howland. His earliest American ancestor was John Howland, who came over in the Mayflower, and from whom he is the sixth in descent. His mother was a descendant of the family of which Silas Wright was a member. He was educated in the schools at Walpole and at Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, N. H., and from there went to Yale College, where he was graduated in 1854. He then read law with Judge Frederick Vose, of Walpole, and continuing his legal studies at Harvard Law School, was graduated there in 1857. Removing to New York, he continued his studies in the law office of John Sherwood, and in October, 1857, he was admitted to the New York bar. He was a partner of Mr. Sherwood until 1878, when he became associated with Henry H. Anderson in the firm of Anderson & Howland, which continued until Mr. Anderson's death, in 1896. Mr. Howland was appointed judge of the marine (now city) court by Gov. Dix in 1873; in 1875 he was appointed alderman of New York, and has since held many other offices of honor and trust. He is president of the board of managers of the Manhattan State Hospital; a member of the corporation of Yale University; secretary of the Century Club, and has been a member of the council of the University Club since it was formed, and is now its vice-president. He is president of the Society of the Mayflower Descendants; president of the New England Society; trustee of the New York Free Circulating Library; has been connected with the State Charities Aid Association for many years; is trustee of the old Marion Street Maternity Hospital; president of the Society for the Relief of Destitute Blind, and vestryman in the Ascension Church, Tenth street and Fifth avenue. He is a member of nearly all the prominent clubs of New York city, including the Metropolitan, University, Century, Union League, Players', Downtown, Republican, Shinnecock Hills, Golf, Meadow Club of Southampton (of which he is president), Adirondack League and the City Bar Association. In 1865 he was married to Louise, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah R. Miller, of New York city. She died in 1884, leaving three children, and in 1894 Judge Howland was married to Mrs. Thomas B. Curtis, of Boston, Mass.

WADDELL, Hugh, revolutionary soldier, was born at Lisburn, county Down, Ireland, in 1734 or 1735, son of Hugh and Isabella (Brown) Waddell. The father was a friend of Arthur Dobbs, a member of the Irish parliament, and on his appointment as governor of North Carolina, young Waddell resolved to remove to that province. He arrived in 1753 or 1754, and in advance of Gov. Dobbs, who did not take the oath of office until Nov. 1, 1754, in Newbern. Waddell took a high stand in the colony at once. In 1754 an expedition was planned to aid Virginia to repel French invasion and to maintain the rights of Great Britain on the Ohio, and he joined it as a lieutenant, being promoted soon after to a captaincy. In 1756 he built Fort Dobbs, where he was stationed as captain with forty-six officers and men under his command, and he was chosen to treat with the Cherokee and Catawba Indians on the western frontiers. In 1757 he was ordered to march to the relief of Capt. Paul Demere, who was in command of Fort Loudon on the Tennessee river, and accomplished a journey of more than 200 miles through a wilderness and among savages. It is probable also that Waddell led an expedition this year to the aid of South Carolina against the French and Indians. He became a member of the assembly from Rowan in 1757; returned to his command after the session closed, and in May, 1758, was promoted major, and put in command of the three companies raised for the final expedition against Fort Duquesne. He was employed on all the reconnoitering parties, was promoted colonel, and in 1759 was ordered to rendezvous at Fort Prince George in South Carolina, with all the provincial troops and the militia of Orange, Anson and Rowan counties in anticipation of a Cherokee outbreak. Waddell next regarrisoned Fort Dobbs, and put 500 militia on duty to guard the frontiers. The Indians attacked Fort Dobbs on Feb. 27, 1760, but were repulsed. In the following fall he was sent to Virginia to aid Col. Byrd in striking the upper Cherokees During the next five years he was active as a leading member of the assembly, and was interested in mercantile affairs as a member of the firm of John Burgwin & Co., In 1765 the Stamp Act troubles began. Waddell was one of the first to take the lead at Wilmington in denouncing the act, and with John Ashe, resisted the landing of the stamps at Brunswick on Nov. 28th. In 1766, two vessels being seized for lack of clearance papers duly stamped, a body of 580 armed men was organized for their rescue, and Waddell was chosen their commander. Gov. Tryon wisely surrendered the vessels. Waddell was in command of the military escort which accompanied Gov. Tryon while running the boundary line between North Carolina and the Cherokees in May and June, 1767. As early as 1766 troubles began to develop, which culminated in the regulation war and the battle of Allemance. Many of the inhabitants of Granville, Orange, Randolph and neighboring counties complained of the exorbitant charges of the county officials. As Gov. Martin put it a few years later, the people were provoked by insolence and cruel advantage was taken of their ignorance "by mercenary, tricking attorneys, clerks and little officers who have practiced upon them every sort of rapine and extortion." But it must be admitted that while their organization may have been at first justified, it degenerated into many indefensible attacks on the whole system of government. The troubles culminated in a skirmish fought on Allemance creek, May 16, 1771, in which a number were killed on each side, while after the battle six were hanged by Gov. Tryon. Waddell, now made a brigadier-general, was in command of one division of the troops sent against the Regulators. Preparatory to the expedition he had been sent to Salisbury to take command of troops which were to join the division under Tryon, but the wagon-train of ammunition sent up from South Carolina was captured and destroyed by Regulator sympathizers near the present town of Concord, and when Gen. Waddell reached the Yadkin river he found himself with insufficient ammunition and opposed by a superior force. He was therefore compelled to retreat, and hence was not present at the battle of Allemance. This service ended his military career. The sentiment of North Carolinians has generally been favorable to the cause of the Regulators. They have been hailed as patriots and as forerunners of the revolution, but the biographer of Waddell claims that they were: 1. but a small minority of the people of North Carolina; 2. that they contended for no great principle; 3. that with a few exceptions there were no men prominent for virtue or intellect in their organization; 4. that they were not Republicans; 5. that they were Tories in the revolution. The truth is no doubt to be found between these extremes. Gen. Waddell was married, in 1762, to Mary Haynes. He left three sons, and the family has since his time been always prominent in the state. He was in the assembly in 1757 and 1760, from Rowan; in 1762 from Bladen, and again in 1766 and 1771. He was a justice of the peace, and in 1764 one of the justices who presided over the county court of New Hanover. He was nominated as a member of the governor's council by Dobbs in 1762 and by Tryon in 1771. He died in Bladen county, N. C., April 9, 1773. His biography was written by his great-grandson, Hon. A. M. Waddell (1890).

C J Moore

MOORE, Clara (Jessup), poet, novelist and philanthropist, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 16, 1824, daughter of Augustus E. and Lydia (Moseley) Jessup. Her father, Augustus E. Jessup, was the scientist of an expedition under Maj. Stephen H. Long, which visited the Yellowstone region in 1816. He was a native of Berkshire county, Mass., and a descendant of John Jessup, who in 1635 settled in Long Island. The Moseley's are an ancient English family, mentioned in "Domesday Book," and have several branches in the United States, including that in Massachusetts, founded by Mrs. Moore's ancestor, John Moseley, of Dorchester, 1630. A son of the emigrant was married to Mary Newbury, of Boston, and removed to Westfield, Mass.; was a lieutenant in King Philip's war, and held other public offices. Clara Jessup was educated partly at home, partly at Westfield Academy, and at the school of Mrs. Merrick, New Haven, Conn. On Oct 27, 1842, she was married at her father's old home, in Massachusetts, to Bloomfield Haines Moore, of Philadelphia, and took a prominent place among the leaders of society, literary as well as fashionable, of that city. Having much leisure time at her command, she began to write for the press, contributing to newspapers and magazines verse and prose purporting to be the work of Clara Moreton. One of her early stories, "The Estranged Hearts," received the first prize in a competition, where 400 manuscripts were submitted. Later novelettes, such as "Compensation" and "Emma Dudley's Secret," were similarly successful. Three books, "The Hasty Marriage," "The House of Huntley and Raymond" and "Mabel's Mission," were published without any name on the title page. When the civil war broke out, Dr. Bellows, of New York, president of the sanitary commission, named Mrs. Moore for president of the woman's Pennsylvania branch, which she had aided in organizing. She declined, but accepted the position of corresponding secretary, and with this important work upon her hands gave up literature for a time. She created and organized the special relief committee for aiding hospital work, and with Mrs. George Plitt organized the committees of women which conducted the great sanitary fair in Philadelphia. She also projected and aided in founding the Union Temperance Home for children. After the war she returned to literary work, using, as a rule, her own name. In 1873 an anonymous article by her on etiquette, published in "Lippincott's Magazine," attracted much attention and provoked much unreasonable criticism. In that year, also, she published a revised edition of one of her popular works, "The Young Ladies' Friend"; in 1875, "Miscellaneous Poems"; in 1876, a romance, "On Dangerous Ground," which passed through seven editions, and in 1878 her famous work, "Sensible Etiquette." Among other works were: "Gondaline's Lessons and Other Poems" (1881); "Slander and Gossip," privately printed (1882); "The Warden's Tale, San Moritz, Magdalena and Other Poems" (1883); "Social Ethics and Social Duties" (1892), and several books for children, of one of which, "Master Jacky's Holiday," more than twenty editions were published. The proceeds of the sales of Mrs. Moore's works were spent in aiding philanthropic institutions and individuals who were engaged in literary or scientific pursuits. Among these individuals was John W. Keely, the inventor, who for many years was supported by her gifts. Much of Mrs. Moore's life was passed in London, especially after the death of her husband in 1878, and there, as in Philadelphia, her house was a resort for artists, musicians and authors. Mrs. Moore had three children: Clarence B. Moore, of Philadelphia; Ella, wife of Count Carl Gustaf von Rosen, first lord in waiting to King Oscar of Sweden and Norway, and Lillian, wife of Baron Carl de Bildt, Swedish and Norwegian minister in Rome. She died in London, England, Jan. 5, 1899.

ALDRICH, James, poet, was born at Mattituck, Suffolk co., N. Y., July 14, 1810. He began life as a business man, and gradually withdrew from his mercantile pursuits to engage in journalistic and other literary work. In 1840 he established in New York city the "Literary Gazette." Previous to this he had been connected with a number of other publications, notably with the "New World," a weekly journal, published by Park Benjamin, in which the current magazine literature of England was reproduced in cheap form. Epes Sargent and Rufus W. Griswold were among his collaborators on it. His poems were widely popular and found a place in several literary collections, although the author never collected them in a separate volume. A small volume of the "Poems" was published by his daughter in 1884. He died in New York city, Sept. 9, 1866.

Geo. Allen.

ALLEN, George, educator, was born at Milton, Vt., Dec. 17, 1808, son of Heman and Sarah (Prentiss) Allen. His father was a lawyer, legislator and congressman (1826–27, 1832–38), and a vigorous worker in behalf of the Whig party in his state; his mother was a daughter of Dr. John Prentiss, of St. Albans. He was graduated at the University of Vermont in 1827, and then served as professor of languages there for two years (1828–30). Meantime, he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1831. Subsequently, while serving as teacher in the Vermont Episcopal Institute, he studied theology, was ordained to the ministry of the Episcopal church in 1834, and was rector of St. Luke's Church, St. Albans, Vt., for three years. He began contributions to the New York "Review" with an article on "The Study of Works of Genius," and defended Dr. James Marsh against the attacks of Prof. John McVickar, in the introduction to his edition of Coleridge's "Aids to Reflection." In 1837 he accepted the chair of ancient languages at Delaware College, Newark, Del., and in 1845 was elected professor of the Greek and Latin languages in the University of Pennsylvania, a position he held until his death. In 1847 he became a Roman Catholic, and for several years was counsel for Pope Pius IX. in Philadelphia; also writing a work entitled "Novena of St. Anthony of Padua." He took a notable interest in chess, and gradually acquired the finest library on that subject in America, now the property of the Library Co. of Philadelphia. He supplied "Chapters on Chess in Philadelphia" and "The History of the Automaton Chess-Player in America" for "The Book of the First American Chess Congress," published in 1859. Being also a musician, in 1863 he wrote "The Life of Philidor," two copies of which were printed on vellum, the first book printed on vellum in America. He made a special study of military science, and contributed to the "United States Service Magazine," edited by his colleague, Prof. Henry Coppée, and was an active member of the Shakespeare Society of Philadelphia. "As a professor," says one of his pupils and associates in the faculty of the university, "his greatness was that of genius. He filled not his chair only, but his room, by diffusing around him a subtle atmosphere of culture and devotion to study, which molded the minds of the most unpromising students. He combined a certain courteous warmth of manner with great evenness of temper and a perfect control of his class. He infected his pupils with his own enthusiasms, and led them to adopt his own high standard of attainment. As a student and a scholar, he was both a complete master of his own branch of knowledge and a man of the widest and most general accomplishments." Prof. Allen was married, July 7, 1831, to Mary Hancock Withington, of Boston, a grand-niece of John Hancock, president of the Continental congress and first state governor of Massachusetts. She survived him, with their two sons, Heman and George, noted as musicians, and two unmarried daughters. He died in Worcester, Mass., May 28, 1876, and was buried in the Cathedral cemetery, Philadelphia.

LLOYD, Edward, acting (seventh royal) governor of the province of Maryland (1709–14), was born at the family seat, "Wye House," Talbot county, in 1668, eldest son of Col. Philemon Lloyd and his wife, Henrietta Maria Neale, widow of Richard Bennett, the Puritan leader of Providence. His mother was a daughter of Capt. James Neale, agent of the Duke of York in Spain, whose wife, Anna, was maid of honor to Queen Henrietta Maria of France, wife of Charles I. Richard Bennett, Jr., son of Henrietta Maria (Neale) Bennett, was the "rich man" of that time. She was "the good Roman Catholic" wife of two stanch Puritans, and left her impress upon more than one thousand descendants. She died in 1699, aged fifty years, and lies buried at "Wye House." Her husband, Col. Philemon Lloyd, was the son of Edward Lloyd, a Welshman, who came up from Virginia in 1650 and settled at Greenberry Point, opposite Annapolis. He was a Puritan and companion of Richard Bennett, who "received protection" in Maryland when Virginia had refused it. Conspicuous in ability, he was made commander of Anne Arundel, and many of the early grants of Maryland rent-rolls were secured from him. He was, with Philip Thomas, a commissioner to return the proprietary records after the collapse of Bennett's rebellion. He removed to the eastern shore, to Talbot county, where he had a large landed estate, but returned to England in 1668. His wife, Alice Crouch, the mother of Col. Philemon, having died, he was married to Mrs. Grace Backerfield, and resided in London until his death. His will of 1695 describes him as "Edward Lloyd, of the parish of St. Mary's, White Chappel, county of Middlesex, merchant, and late planter of Maryland." He devised "Wye House" to his grandson, Edward Lloyd, son of Col. Philemon. It is now held by the seventh Edward Lloyd, of "Wye House." Col. Philemon Lloyd was in the legislature of 1671 and 1674; was colonel of militia, justice of the peace, deputy speaker and commissioner of the lord-proprietary to negotiate a treaty with the Five Nations at Albany. In 1699 his son, Philemon, Jr., was in the house of burgesses and secretary of the province; deputy secretary and judge of the land court. In 1721 he was a member of the council; in 1728–32 was again secretary of the province. He died in 1732. Col. Edward Lloyd, heir of "Wye House," was one of the worshipful justices of the peace or judge of Talbot county; member of the lower house from 1698 until 1702, when he was raised to the provincial council. As president of the council, in 1709, he was acting-governor from the death of John Seymour until 1714, when John Hart was appointed by the Protestant proprietary. During his term as governor the Church of England was established in America, and McMahon, in his record of that period of legislation, wrote: "It is (was) as conspicuous in our statute-books, even at this day, as the blessed parliament in that of England. A body of permanent laws was then adopted, which for their comprehensiveness and arrangement are almost entitled to the name of a code. They formed the substructure of the statute law of the province even down to the revolution, and the subsequent legislation of the colony effected no very material change, for several of the important statutes are in force to-day." Sec. Calvert, in his correspondence with Gov. Lloyd, touched upon all of the subjects under discussion at that time; viz.: bills of exchange, abuse of his lordship's manors, rent rolls, town lands, the king's tempo rary line, advancement in the value of lands, arrearages of rents, the Ohio territory and French encroachments. After his term as governor he returned to the council, and was involved in a discussion upon his right to claim salary as councillor while receiving half-salary as governor. The right to receive both was doubted. In 1708 he was made major-general of militia. Gov. Lloyd was married, Feb. 1, 1703, to Sarah Covington, a beautiful Quakeress. Their first son, Edward, died early; their second son, Edward, was born May 8, 1711. He was both colonel and honorable; a member of the council for a number of years, from 1744 until 1769, with his kinsman, Samuel Chamberlaine, as coadjutor. He was also a member of the legislature in 1739, and during that year was married to Ann Rousby, of Patuxent, sister of Gov. Plater's wife. Their daughter, Elizabeth, became the wife of Gen. Cadwalader, of the revolutionary army, whose daughter was married to Gen. Samuel Ringgold, of Fountain Rock, now the site of St. James' College, Maryland. Henrietta Maria Lloyd, next daughter, became the wife of the distinguished Joseph Hopper Nicholson, and his son, Richard Bennett Lloyd, of the English guards, was married to the beautiful Joanna Leigh, of the Isle of Wight; Edward Lloyd, the fourth, of "Wye House," was married to Elizabeth Taylor. In 1760 Edward Lloyd, the third, was made a commissioner to carry into effect the decision of the high court of chancery of England respecting the long-disputed boundary between Maryland and Pennsylvania. Gov. Lloyd, of the province, died March 20, 1719, and was buried at "Wye House." His widow became the wife of James Holliday, of Readbourne, Queen Anne co. She died in London, April 9, 1755. "The letter that records her death," says the historian Hanson, "is stained with tears, and her character through life justified such expression."

DARLING, John Adams, merchant and manufacturer, was born in Providence, R. I., May 16, 1802, son of Ziba and Vienna (Ballou) Darling. His father was a native of Bellingham, Mass., and his mother, a daughter of Levi Ballou, of Cumberland, R. I. He received a common-school education, and at the age of eighteen was employed by his brother-in-law, Thaddeus Curtis, of Providence, in the manufacture of brushes. In September, 1822, he became associated with Mr. Curtis, under the firm-name of Thaddeus Curtis & Co., and they continued the business at different places until 1869, when they removed to No. 10 Peck street, where the business is still carried on, under the old firm-name, by George H. Darling, who became a member of the firm Jan. 1, 1850. Mr. Curtis sold his entire interest to his partners in April, 1870, and John A. Darling continued in the business until his death, having then been successfully engaged in the manufacture of brushes for more than fifty-eight years. Although closely devoted to his business, he was ever deeply interested in the public welfare. He was a director of the Jackson Bank for one year (1854); a director of the Mechanics' Savings Bank (1858–67); of the Westminster Bank from 1858, and of the Providence Mutual Fire Insurance Co. from 1854 until his death, and a trustee of the latter from 1866 to 1873. He represented the city of Providence in the state legislature in 1854, and for several years was an active and influential member of the Mechanics' Association of Providence. In politics he began as a Whig, but was a Republican from the formation of that party. He was a member of the First Universalist Society, and with his family was a regular attendant at its services. Mr. Darling was an energetic and enterprising citizen, whose liberal aid could always be relied on in furtherance of benevolent objects. He was married, Aug. 9, 1824, to Eliza, daughter of Henry Potter, of South Kingston, R. I. He died in Providence, July 14, 1879.

STANWOOD, Edward, editor and author, was born in Augusta, Me., Sept. 16, 1841. He is eighth in descent from Philip Stainwood, who was in Gloucester, Mass., as early as 1652, where he served as selectman in 1658. Philip's great-great-grandson, Isaac Stanwood, of Ipswich, was a soldier in the revolution. Two of his sons, Jacob and Isaac, married daughters of Ebenezer Caldwell, a public-spirited citizen of Ipswich. Jacob's daughter, Harriet, was the wife of Hon. James G. Blaine. Isaac's son, Daniel C. Stanwood, city clerk of Augusta for many years, had a family of eleven children, among whom were the present representative, and Arthur G. Stanwood, assistant-treasurer of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy railroad. Edward Stanwood, the third son, was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1861. While still a college student, he began to report the proceedings of the Maine legislature for the "Augusta Age," and continued the work until his graduation. The following year he became assistant-editor of the "Kennebec Journal," acting also as the Augusta correspondent of the Boston "Daily Advertiser." In 1867 he went to Boston as an assistant on the editorial staff of the "Advertiser," and after the death of Mr. Goddard, in 1882, he occupied the editor's chair for two years. During the two decades immediately following the civil war the "Advertiser" was conspicuous for the high standard which it maintained. Mr. Stanwood left the "Advertiser" in November, 1883, and the January following joined the staff of the "Youth's Companion" as an assistant. A few years later he was advanced to his present position of managing editor. He has long been a vigorous writer on political and economical subjects, and has contributed many articles to various magazines. His "History of Presidential Elections," since its first appearance, in 1884, has come to be the recognized authority on the subject at Harvard and at other leading colleges. The "Nation" spoke of it as "most timely in its appearance, and full of instruction for those who will read between the lines." The Springfield "Republican" characterized the narrative as "graphic, rapid, clear and unclouded by prejudice." A natural outgrowth of this work was the course of six lectures which Mr. Stanwood gave before the Lowell Institute in Boston, in 1885, on "Early Party Contests." As special agent of the eleventh census, he collected the statistics of and prepared a report upon the cotton manufactures of the United States. In 1897 he wrote a "History of the Cotton Manufacture in New England," for "The New England States." He is now (1899) secretary of the Arkwright Club, a member of the Statistical Society and of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and a trustee of the public library of Brookline, where he lives. In 1886, Mr. Stanwood became an overseer of Bowdoin College, which, in 1894, conferred upon him the degree of Lit.D. He was married, Nov. 16, 1870, to Eliza, daughter of Samuel Topliff, who es-

Edward Stanwood

tablished the first news-room in Boston. They have one daughter, Ethel, the wife of Charles Knowles Bolton, librarian of the Boston Athenæum; and a son, Edward Stanwood.

M W Baldwin

BALDWIN, Matthias William, inventor and manufacturer, was born in Elizabethtown, N. J., Dec. 10, 1795. His father, William Baldwin, had accumulated a comfortable property as a carriage-builder; but this was subsequently dissipated by the bad management of his executors, leaving his widow and children in dependent circumstances. Matthias Baldwin received a good common school education; but from early youth the bent of his mind was more toward mechanical contrivance than books. He would take his toys to pieces to learn their construction, and turn his mother's rooms into workshops for the manufacture of his devices, which were always finished with marvelous neatness and skill. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to the trade of a jeweler with Woolworth Bros., of Frankford, Philadelphia co., Pa., and in 1817, shortly after the expiration of his term of indenture, removed with his mother to Philadelphia. Here he was employed by Fletcher & Gardener, extensive manufacturers of jewelry on Chestnut street, and soon became one of the most useful men in the shop. He was never content with mere blind imitation, and loved to produce work as perfect as possible. Soon, orders demanding taste, thought and invention began to pass into his hands, and he rose rapidly in the esteem of his employers and fellow-workmen. After two years of journeyman work, he had saved sufficient to enable him to commence the manufacture of jewelry on his own account, and his reputation as a skillful workman immediately attracted custom, and seemed to promise flattering success. In the meantime, he was making constant improvements in the machinery and methods of his trade, inventing, among other things, a new process of gold-plating, now very generally employed, consisting in soldering the gold plate to the base metal, and rolling the two until compressed to the required thinness. Owing to a sudden and unaccountable decrease in the demand for jewelry, he was obliged to think of some new field of operations, and in 1825 formed a partnership with David Mason, a machinist, for the manufacture of bookbinding tools, machinery and dies, which had hitherto been exclusively imported. They afterward added the manufacture of cylinders for printing calicoes, and shortly completed the great improvement of etching devices on the steel mills, which transferred them to the cylinder. The rapid growth of their business necessitated removal to larger quarters, and then the employment of improved power. To supply the latter need, Mr. Baldwin constructed, in 1828, a small stationary engine of about five horse-power, which was used continuously in his shop for over forty years. This engine was not only more complete and powerful than any then in use, but contained an original improvement in the method of imparting rotary motion, which proved the germ of the ponderous marine engines now in use. By degrees, the manufacture of steam-engines became the most important department of his business, until in about ten years he was reckoned the foremost engine-builder in the country. In the fall of 1830, the Camden and Amboy Railroad Co. imported a locomotive from England, which, after a careful examination, Mr. Baldwin reproduced in a working model for the Philadelphia museum. Encouraged by this achievement, he directed his attention boldly to introducing upon American railroads a better locomotive than the rude and unmanageable machines then in use, being particularly interested in contrivances for generating and economizing steam. The first locomotive from his shops was completed after overcoming numerous obstacles, and tested at a grand public trial, held Nov. 23, 1832. During the next three years he completed some ten locomotives, containing, among other improvements made by him, devices for the adjustment of the crank, the insertion of the steam-pipe and the construction of the driving-wheels. With the steady growth and extension of railroad traffic arose numerous problems, which he met and grappled with successfully. The great difficulty involved by the original clumsy rigid-frame patterns of locomotives in turning curves with a heavy train was met by him: first, with his invention of the six-wheel gear locomotive, patented in 1841; and later, by his "flexible truck." Although there were several competitors in the field when he first began the manufacture, his work in reality made possible the heavy freight traffic of the present day; and in other respects the science of railroading has been advanced by the inventions of his fertile brain. To his latest day, Mr. Baldwin found his best loved recreation in repairing watches and constructing small mechanical devices. But the master machinist and inventor was noted also for his philanthropy and earnest piety. He was one of the most active founders of the Franklin Institute in 1824, and in after-life a prominent supporter of its educational enterprises. A devoted member of the Presbyterian church, he was widely known as a builder of churches and missions. His heart and purse seemed always ready to respond to appeals from deserving sources. He opened a school for colored children in Philadelphia, and for years paid the salaries of its teachers. When, in 1835, an appeal was made for the support of Pompey Hunt, a negro evangelist, he himself guaranteed a generous sum to enable him to continue preaching the Gospel. Mr. Baldwin's interest in the cause of the negro race and his earnest advocacy of abolition were of life-long duration, and during the stormy times before the civil war, were very often quoted to his disadvantage by business competitors. But his life was governed by the convictions of his conscience, and, come what might, he could not be moved. He was a member of the Pennsylvania state constitutional convention of 1837, and voted earnestly against the exclusion of negro property-holders from the right of the franchise. He died, at his country home at Wissinoming, near Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 7, 1866.

1712

BOEHLER, Peter, Moravian bishop, was born at Frankfort on-the-Main, Dec. 31, 1772. He was associated with the *Unitas Fratrum* while at Jena, (1731–36), and entered their ministry in December, 1737, being destined to the southern colonies in America. In London, early in 1738, he met the Wesleys, and exerted a vital and well-known influence on the founders of Methodism. After two years' nearly fruitless labor on the Atlantic coast and a brief association with Whitefield, he returned to England early in 1741, but the next year conducted a party of fifty-six to Philadelphia. Banished from New York as a "Papist" in January, 1743, he had charge at Bethlehem for nearly two years, and then remained in Europe for eight years, having been consecrated a bishop in 1748. In 1753 he was again at Bethlehem, and succeeded in saving the lands of the church, which had been endangered by mortgages. After many wanderings and a year in Europe, he came back in 1756 as vice-superintendent of the

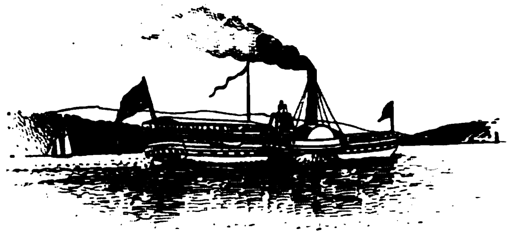
American province and assistant to Bishop Spangenburg, and remained until 1764. His last years were spent in Germany as a member of the directory and of the elders' conference, with frequent sojourns in England. "Memorials" of his life, by T. P. Lockwood, appeared in 1868. (See also the "Transactions" of the Moravian Historical Society, series II.) The Wesleyans have named a chapel after him in London, England, where he died, April 2~~0~~, 1774. 27

BLACK-HAWK, or Kara-zhousept-hah, Indian chief, was born in the present limits of Randolph county, Ill., in 1767. He was the adopted brother of the chief of the Foxes, and although by birth a Pottawattomie, was brought up by the Sacs. He bore several names; at the time of the treaty at Prairie du Chien his name was Hay-ray-tshoan-sharp, but later, when he was taken prisoner, it was Muscata-mish-kia-kiak. He was a leader among his people at the age of fifteen, being already rated as a warrior, and at twenty-one became head chief of the Sacs. His course from the start was one of opposition to the whites, and the assertion of the rights of his people even to lands sold by them. It is probable that his policy was shaped by the false information that the Americans were few and could not fight. In 1804 the Sacs and Foxes signed a treaty at St. Louis with Gen. Harrison, whereby, for an annuity of $1,000, they transferred to the United States their lands along the Mississippi river, but Black-Hawk, alleging that the chiefs were drunk at the time of signing, for several years successfully resisted the ratification of its provisions. A second treaty was made, however, in 1816, he himself being a party, by which the cession of lands was completed. Seven years later the main body of both tribes migrated to their new reservation under the leadership of Keokuk, but Black-Hawk still remained behind. In 1830 the chiefs of the Foxes were invited to a treaty at Prairie du Chien for a settlement of their difficulties with the Sioux. On the way to attend the treaty meeting nine Foxes were killed by the Sioux, and next year a band of Sioux, within a mile of Prairie du Chien, were attacked by Black-Hawk's party and twenty-eight were killed. The Americans demanded the murderers, but Black-Hawk refused to deliver them up. By the treaty of 1830 the Sacs and Foxes had sold their country to the U. S. government. Black-Hawk had nothing to do with this sale, and the attempt to ratify it displeased him. When he heard, next year, of his people having to remove from his village, by the advice of the trader, to take up an abode elsewhere, he became the leader of those who were opposed to removal. The Sacs were then on Rock river, and Black-Hawk agreed to deliver up their lead mines if allowed to hold their village. Their women and children, dispossessed, were on the banks of the Mississippi, without lodges, while the Sacs were encamped on the west bank of that river. They determined to repossess their lands. The whites agreed to let them plant together, but had secured the best grounds. The women were badly treated, but still no retaliation was resorted to until the Indians were cheated out of their guns. Finally they were told not to come to the east side of the river, but Black-Hawk, refusing to obey, recrossed and took possession. Gov. Reynolds declared Illinois invaded by hostile Indians, although they were only upon U. S. lands, and six companies of regulars and 700 militia were ordered there under Gen. Gaines. Black-Hawk met the general in council and declared he would not remove, but when all the troops had arrived the Indians fled, returning only to steal corn from their own lands. Gen. Atkinson met them at Fort Madison, but they retreated up Rock river to plant on the lands of Black-Hawk's son, the Prophet. Maj. Stillman followed them; a flag of truce was sent in but its bearers were taken prisoners; five messengers were sent by Black-Hawk, and they were pursued and killed. The war cry was then raised, and the Indians rushed on with guns, knives and tomahawks. Stillman ordered a retreat, which became a rout. Black-Hawk, with seventy men, had put to flight a detachment of 270. The chief then proceeded to Four Lakes, at the head of Rock river, Atkinson pursuing, and 3,000 whites being brought face to face with 500 Indians, on June 18th, were defeated after a fierce contest. Gen. Scott was then ordered to the frontier with nine companies of artillery, but his troops were smitten with cholera. Gen. Dodge fell upon Black-Hawk's trail on Ouisconsin, and he, deceived in his support, was forced to retreat, crossing the river in the night with much suffering and disaster. At Blue Mounds, Dodge and Atkinson united forces in pursuit. Black-Hawk's forces, in descending the Ouisconsin, were upset in their boats and many were drowned and others captured. A steamboat overtook his forces on Aug. 1st, and he sent two white flags for surrender. A company of 150 of his men, without arms, approached the river, but the captain of the boat fired his six pounders into them, and next morning Gen. Atkinson's whole army was upon them, defeating and driving them into the river, to their total destruction. Black-Hawk again escaped, but this contest ended the war. The Sioux, with 100 men, pursued the flying Sacs, and murdered another 120 of them. Two young Winnebagoes brought Black-Hawk into camp, dressed in white deer skin clothes made for him by squaws. When taken before the commander he said: "You have taken me prisoner; I am grieved. I tried to bring you into ambush. Your guns were well aimed. I saw my evil day was at hand. Black-Hawk's heart is dead, but he can stand torture; he is no coward—he is an Indian who fought for his squaws, against those who came to cheat. You know the cause of this war, and you ought to be ashamed of it. We looked up to the Great Spirit. Farewell, my nation." Black-Hawk, with eleven chiefs and fifty warriors, was landed at the lower rapids. His two sons, Prophet and Naopope, and five principal warriors, were given up as hostages to be held during the pleasure of the president, at Jefferson barracks, Mo. They were men of gigantic and symmetrical figures of statuesque proportion; Jack, the eldest, being an embodiment of ideal manly beauty. Black-Hawk was then about sixty-three years of age. His disposition was amiable, and he had always displayed the strictest integrity. He was not a chief by birth, but acquired his position by bravery and wisdom. In his interview with Pres. Jackson, he said, with true dignity: "I am a man; and you are another." The president directed that articles of dress intended for his party be exhibited and distributed, and commanded him to go to Fort Monroe and remain contented. Black-Hawk replied: "If I had not struck for my people they would have said I was a woman. Black-Hawk expects to return to his people." The president replied: "When all is quiet you may return," and assured him that his women should be protected. On June 5, 1833, they were set free, Pres. Jackson again meeting him in Baltimore, and all along the return route crowds greeted him. In New York he visited the Seneca reservation. He arrived at Fort

Armstrong in August, 1833, and was met by Indians with bands of music. Keokuk was then the acknowledged chief of his tribe, and Black Hawk, declaring that he would not conform to any one, departed in silence, downcast and broken. In person he was of magnificent physique and rare beauty. His head was the envy of the phrenologist; his face of a classic Roman type. One writer thinks he resembled Sir Walter Scott; another saw in him the face of Stephen Girard, and a third saw a marked likeness to Pres. Monroe. Black Hawk died at Des Moines, Ia., Oct. 3, 1838. He was buried according to the custom of the Sacs; his body seated on the ground; his cane between his knees, grasped in his hands, with slabs or rails then piled about him. Later his bones were stolen, but being found in possession of a surgeon of Quincy, Ill., were restored to his friends.

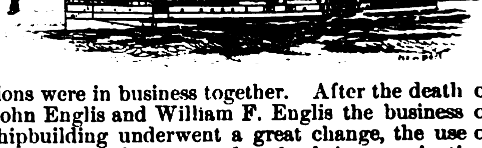
ENGLIS, John, shipbuilder, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1808, the son of a Scotchman who came to America in 1795. He attended public schools in New York, and on completing his schooling, was apprenticed to learn marine construction in the shipyard of Smith & Dimond, of that city. There he rose to be a journeyman, and was then appointed foreman for Bishop & Dimondson, another conspicuous firm of builders. In 1837 he went to Lake Erie, and constructed under contract two steamboats for the northern trade—the Milwaukee and Red Jacket—which were among the first steamers used on the great lakes. Returning then to New York, he opened a shipyard on the East river, and devoted his energies entirely to steamboat building—an industry then in its infancy, and presenting many difficult problems to the marine architect. These Mr. Englis set to work to solve, and gradually, from modest beginnings, he came to be considered the leading steamboat constructor in New York. In the fifty years of his active business life nearly all the great side-wheel steamers for the trade and travel of Long Island Sound, and the finest river steamboats in the world, were launched from his yard; and he also constructed vessels for ocean and lake traffic. He built in all eighty-nine vessels, among which were seven designed for service in China—the Plymouth Rock and Western World, constructed in 1853 for service on the great lakes, which for years were unequaled either for speed or beauty; the St. John, which, when launched on the Hudson river, was the greatest triumph of the kind, and marked a new era in marine construction and river navigation; and such others as the Richmond, C. H. Northam, Tremont, Falmouth, Columbia, City of Troy and Grand Republic, for river and sound service; and the ocean steamers City of Mexico, City of Merida, City of Havana, City of Vera Cruz, City of Atlanta, City of Columbia, Villa Clara, Gloria and Trinidad. During the civil war the Englis shipyard was kept especially busy supplying the demands of the army of the North, and the first of the gunboats delivered to the Federal government, the Unadilla, was built in 1861, within a period of forty-eight days. Mr. Englis constructed for use on the Long Island sound the Newport, 340 feet in length, 44 feet beam, and 14 feet depth of hold, which made the trip to Newport in eight hours, a record not beaten even by the gigantic vessels now on that route. Another notable achievement was the building and launching of the steamboat Columbia in forty-two days. Mr. Englis acquired a large fortune by his industry, and invested it mainly in navigation enterprises. He was a member of the General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen, and promoted every movement for the welfare of the working classes. He was married, in February, 1832, to Mary A., daughter of Abram Quackenbush, of New York, and had one son, who succeeded in the management of the shipyard. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1888.

John Englis.



ENGLIS, John, Jr., shipbuilder, was born in New York city, Feb. 17, 1833, son of John and Mary A. (Quackenbush) Englis. He attended the public schools in New York, but, being in poor health, discontinued his studies at seventeen years of age, and began his career in his father's shipyard. In 1852 he went to Whitehall, N. Y., and there constructed the first steamer (the Canada) for Lake Champlain. The next year he went to Buffalo, and constructed the Western World's Plymouth Rock. In 1854 he joined his father, the firm name being John Englis & Son, and continued business at the yards at the foot of Tenth street, East river, New York city, at which place he assisted in building many steamers, both for the rivers of this country, China, Cuba, South America and the coast trade with Canada. In 1872 the firm moved its yards to their present location at Greenpoint, Brooklyn. Among the steamers constructed by John Englis & Son were the St. John, Daniel Drew, Dean Richmond, Newport, Old Colony, Saratoga, City of Troy, C. H. Northam, Columbia, Grand Republic, Tremont, Forest City, Star of the East, Katahdin, Cambridge, Falmouth, John Brooks; the steamships City of Mexico, City of Nerida, City of Havana, City of New York, City of Atlanta and City of Columbia. The steamer Adirondack was constructed under his supervision in 1896. In 1882 the two sons of John Englis, Jr., were admitted to the firm, which took the name of John Englis & Sons; thus three generations were in business together. After the death of John Englis and William F. Englis the business of shipbuilding underwent a great change, the use of wooden vessels, except for shoal-river navigation, being done away with. John Englis, Jr., retired from the firm in 1892, and has devoted his time to

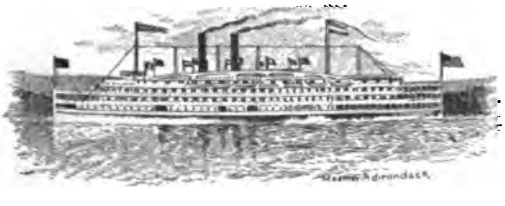
John Englis



the operation of the various lines in which he has held a large interest, as well as various financial institutions and corporations. He is a vice-president and general manager of the Maine Steamship Co., between New York and Portland, Me.; vice-president of the Portland Steamship Co., between Boston and Portland; vice-president of the New Jersey Steamboat (People's) Line, between New York and Albany; vice-president and managing director of the Brooklyn Ferry Co., of New York, operating the ferries at the foot of Broadway, Brooklyn, and Greenpoint avenue, Brooklyn. He has been a director of the 11th Ward Bank of New York for many years; a director of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Co., Norwalk Steamboat Co. and Eighth and Ninth Avenue Railroad Co., New York city; a trustee of the Homeopathic Hospital; a member of the Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen and New York Metropolitan Museum of Art. In 1854 he was married to Jeannette A., daughter of John Carrick, one of the oldest shipbuilders on Lake Erie. He had two sons, one of whom died in 1891, and four daughters.

C. M. Englis

ENGLIS, Charles Mortimer, shipbuilder, was born at Ravenswood, Long Island City, N. Y., Dec. 14, 1857, son of John and Jeannette A. (Carrick) Englis. He attended school at Mt. Washington Institute, New York city, where he was graduated in 1873, and entered New York University in the class of 1877; but having in view the shipbuilding business, remained in the university but one year, entering his father's shipyard (John Englis, Jr.,) in 1874, at the age of seventeen. He soon became so proficient in all branches of the business that, in 1882, he became a member of the firm, composed of his father and grandfather, under the firm name of John Englis & Sons. John Englis, Sr.'s, death in 1887 and the retirement of John Englis, Jr., in 1892, left him the sole remaining member of the firm, and the business of shipbuilding was conducted by him under the old firm name of John Englis & Sons. Among the vessels constructed after the reorganization of the firm in 1882 were: the C. H. Northam, City of Columbia, Tremont and Adirondack. The steamer Adirondack was constructed by Charles M. Englis in 1896, with all her fittings, decorations and outfit complete. In addition to the shipbuilding interest, Charles M. Englis has been identified with numerous financial institutions and enterprises. He is president of the Wallabout Bank of Brooklyn; of the Citizens' Steamboat Co., of Troy, N. Y., and of the Brooklyn and Queen's County Suburban Railroad Co., of Brooklyn. He is director in the New Jersey (People's Line) Steamboat Co.; Maine Steamship Co.; the Portland Steamship Co.; New York and Norwalk Steamboat Co.; Union Ferry Co., and Brooklyn and New York Ferry Co. He served twelve years in the 7th regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.; is a member of the chamber of commerce; New York Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen; St. Nicholas Society of Brooklyn; trustee of the Homeopathic Hospital of Brooklyn; member of the Metropolitan and Union League clubs and Down Town Association, of New York; of the Hamilton, Oxford, Crescent, Riding and Driving clubs, of Brooklyn; of the Troy Club, of Troy, N. Y.; the Century Club, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., and of the Thousand Islands Club, of Alexandria Bay. He is president of Oak Island Fishing and Gunning Club, of St. Lawrence river, and is commodore of Chippewa Bay Yacht Club. Mr. Englis was married, in 1895, to Maude Louise, daughter of Horace Pratt, of Minneapolis, Minn., who at the time of his death was president of the Minneapolis Mills. They have one son, John Englis, 3d.



HARDING, Amos Joseph, underwriter, was born in Morrow county, O., May 2, 1839, son of Chauncy Commodore and Rachel (Story) Harding. He is a descendant of John Harding, who emigrated from England in 1623, and settled at Weymouth, Mass., later joining Roger Williams at Providence, R. I., where he became prominent in the Baptist church. His great-grandfather, Abraham Harding, removed to Orange county, N. Y.; thence to the Wyoming valley, Pennsylvania. His son, Amos, settled at Clifford, Susquehanna co., Pa., in 1800, removing to what is now Morrow county, O., in 1817, and was the father of Chauncy Commodore Harding. Mr. Harding's mother, Rachel Story, was descended from William Story, who emigrated from Norwich, Norfolk co., England, in 1638, and settled at Ipswich, Mass. Her grandfather, Joseph Story, removed from Essex county to Oxford county, Me., late in life, and died there in 1826. Her father, Nehemiah Story, born at Billerica, Essex co., Mass., in 1782, was married to Rachel, daughter of William Low, of Hopkinton, N. H., in 1801. Amos Joseph Harding was educated at Ohio Central College, and removing to Nebraska City, Neb., was for four years engaged chiefly as a surveyor of government lands; his winters being passed in clerical work and in the study of law. He served in the civil war as judge-advocate of the districts of St. Louis and of North Missouri, and for six months as solicitor for freedmen's courts in the district of Kentucky, Tennessee and North Alabama, during which he established and held in Nashville the first court ever held in Tennessee wherein the black man could testify against the white. The principal battles in which he was engaged were Fort Donelson, Shiloh and Cape Girardeau. He was twice promoted and brevetted for gallant and meritorious service during the war. Mr. Harding built up one of the most successful local agencies for fire and life insurance in the West. In 1868 he accepted a field position with the Home Insurance Co. of New York, and continued with this company in connection with his local business for about four years. In 1872 he accepted the western special agency of the Phœnix of Brooklyn. During the four years he remained with this company its business increased over 400 per cent. in his territory, with a loss ratio of not exceeding forty per cent. Later he became western manager of the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Co., whose cash capital at that time, January, 1876, was $750,000, with total assets

A. J. Harding

of $1,890,000; premium receipts amounting to $605,775. At the present time its capital is $1,500,000; total assets nearly $5,000,000, and net premiums over $2,000,000. To this remarkable growth the western department, under Mr. Harding's management, has very largely contributed. As an underwriter he is conservative, aggressive, and a firm believer in organized coöperation. He was one of the founders of the Union of Western Managers, organized in 1879, and has been vice-president and president of that organization. He took a prominent part in the political affairs of his county and state while residing in Nebraska, and was a delegate to every Republican state convention from 1867 to 1875; was president of the State Soldiers' and Sailors' convention in 1868; was a delegate to the Republican national convention of that year, which nominated Gen. Grant for the presidency, and was commissioner of registration (1868–71). He was a member of the Grand Lodge of the Order of Good Templars in both states, also a representative from Nebraska to the Grand Lodge of North America in May, 1867, at Richmond, Ind., and Baltimore, in 1872. He is a member of the A. F. and A. M.; the Military Order of the Loyal Legion; a life member of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, of which he has been vice-president; the Illinois Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, and a Knight Templar. Mr. Harding was married at St. Joseph, Mo., Nov. 20, 1864, to Eliza Helen, daughter of James H. and Margaret (Wallace) Cowden. They have three sons and one daughter.

MILLER, Albion Kendall, merchant and navigator, was born at Thomaston, Me., April 30, 1835, son of George and Julia (Robinson) Miller, of Scotch-Irish descent. His earliest American ancestor was Noah Miller, who moved from the Massachusetts colony to Maine early in the present century, and served as a major in the revolutionary war. His son, Joel Miller (1774–1849), was long warden of the state prison; state senator (1828), and judge of probate (1836). Albion K. Miller was six years of age when his father died, and his educational advantages were slight. At the age of thirteen years he shipped as cabin boy on the bark Nimrod, commanded by his uncle, George W. Robinson. On returning, he entered an academy at Thomaston, and later became a student at Comer's Commercial College, Boston, where he completed the course in navigation with honors in 1853. He next shipped on the bark Eglantine for Liverpool, making his return voyage in the Edward Stanley, at its close being promoted third officer. Landing at New Orleans in September, 1854, he was ill for several weeks with yellow fever, and then working his passage to New York, he shipped as second officer of the Georges, bound for Sydney, Australia. On this voyage they touched at many ports in the south Pacific, China sea and Indian ocean, and after his return to Boston he shipped as first officer on the N. Boynton, in which he made two trips to New Orleans. Later he commanded the same vessel for four years (1858–62); was then commander of the John O. Baker, in the East Indian trade, until 1869. In that year he retired from the sea and joined the commission firm of Ross, Skolfield & Miller, of Liverpool. In 1871 he located in New Orleans, and organized the firm of A. K. Miller & Co., the most extensive shipping agents of that city. Mr. Miller is president of the New Orleans chamber of commerce; president of the Maritime Association and of the American Shipping and Industrial League, as well as permanent vice-president of the national board of trade. He is a member of the Pickwick and Commercial clubs and an honorary member of the Continental guards and the Washington artillery of New Orleans. On July 2, 1862, he was married to Mary Ellen Leonard, of South Braintree, Mass., who for seven years accompanied him on his voyages. They have one son, George A. Miller, born on the ship John O. Baker in the Indian ocean.

A. K. Miller

LYTTON, Henry Charles, merchant, was born in New York city, July 18, 1846, of English parents. He received his early education in the public schools of New York, and at the age of fourteen was graduated at the Free Academy (College of the City of New York), and entered at once upon a business career. He spent nine months in a law office; then became entry clerk in a wholesale dry-goods house, afterwards occupying the position of book-keeper in a manufacturing concern. He next spent three years in St. Louis with a large retail house, and returning to New York, remained in that city until he was twenty-one years of age, when he went to Michigan, and spent ten years in a retail business in partnership with his brother. After this he returned to New York, where he remained three years more, until he was offered a partnership and sole management of a large retail business in Indianapolis. In 1887 he opened in Chicago what is called "The Hub," a store devoted entirely to men's and boys' attire, which, after the short period of eleven and a half years, has developed into the largest store of the kind in this country, if not in the world. Although starting this business in what then seemed a poor location, as a proof of Mr. Lytton's foresight it is now the center of the business part of Chicago. He has built up his enormous business by his unique and judicious methods of advertising and modern progressive business methods. Mr. Lytton is a philanthropic and public-spirited man, each summer distributing among the poor large quantities of ice, and for ten years every winter he has given to each of 1,000 of Chicago's poorest families one half ton of coal. He was the first person who offered to subscribe to the World's Columbian exposition of Chicago, taking a large amount of stock in the company. He is a member of the Union League, Washington Park, Hamilton and other clubs of Chicago, and of the National Arts and Lotus clubs of New York city. He is vice-president of the bureau of justice and a life member of the Chicago Art Institute. His only daughter was married to a famous Swiss artist, August Rensiger, who made fine portraits of Pres. McKinley, Vice-pres. Hobart, Pope Leo XIII., and many other celebrities.

Henry C Lytton

COPELAND, Lucius Frederick, lawyer, author and lecturer, was born in Rochester, Monroe co., N. Y., July 20, 1841, son of Lloyd and Olive (Rowley) Copeland. His first American ancestor was Lawrence Copeland (1589–1699), whose son William, married Mary Bass, granddaughter of John Alden and Priscilla Mullens, who came to America in the Mayflower. The family has been remarkable for longevity and physical and in-

L. F. Copeland

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tellectual vigor. It is recorded that Joseph, son of William, was the father of twelve children, whose united ages at death aggregated 1,032 years. Several of the family won revolutionary fame. Mr. Copeland's father was a soldier in the Mexican war, and was killed at the battle of Buena Vista; his mother was the daughter of Jeduthan Rowley, whose father was one of the earliest settlers of western New York. He was "bound out" when nine years old to a distant relative, who proved to be a severe and tyrannical master, and until 16 years of age led a life of toil and bitter privation, with only three months' schooling in each year. Unable longer to endure the hard life he was leading, he ran away, walking over 200 miles to the plantation of a maternal great uncle, where he remained, working days and studying nights, in his eagerness to acquire an education. In two years, by incessant toil, he was able to enter the University of Virginia. The civil war intervening, he left the university and at the wish and through the liberality of his uncle and patron, he went abroad, traveling for two years and a half through all parts of Europe, China, Japan and other Oriental countries. Returning to America in 1863, he entered the Union army, serving on the staff of the military governor of the District of Columbia. In 1865 he removed to St. Louis, Mo., and engaged in business for a year. In 1866 he went to New Mexico with a party of explorers, from which he returned without a dollar. In 1871 he went to New York, and engaged in journalism. He was for a time special correspondent of the New York "Post," New York "Sun" and Chicago "Times," traveling through the South, writing letters on "Reconstruction" events and other topics. Meanwhile having studied law, he was admitted to the bar in 1874, and in a marvelously short time found himself possessed of a lucrative practice. In 1876 he opened a law office in Berrien county, Mich., and began an active career as lawyer and politician, soon becoming a recognized leader of his party. His activity in the campaign of 1876, making over eighty speeches, and controlling and directing conventions, drew to him the notice of several leading Indiana politicians, and in 1878 he removed to South Bend, Ind. Here, as elsewhere, he at once became prominent, gaining a remunerative law practice, and attracting attention as one of the ablest stump speakers of the state, his speeches being models of conciseness, powerful logic and fascinating eloquence. During the prevalence of the yellow fever in 1879, being desirous of aiding in the work of sending relief to the stricken people of the South, he delivered a series of lectures in southern Michigan and northern Indiana for their benefit. This drew attention to him as a most captivating platform orator and lecturer, and in 1880, at the solicitation of Schuyler Colfax, his friend, and others, he was induced to abandon the law for the lyceum. His success was instantaneous and pronounced, and within a year he found himself among the most famous of the lecture guild, having more calls to lecture than he could possibly answer, and for the many years since has never been able to fill all the engagements asked for by lecture associations and committees throughout the country. Col Copeland is considered one of the most popular, witty and instructive lecturers in America, and is known from the Atlantic to the Pacific to all lecture-going people. In his nineteen years of lecturing, ending in 1899, he had delivered 3,964 paid lectures, not to mention hundreds of addresses besides. His style is at once logical and convincing, and yet vastly entertaining; of wide and varied experience, of ripe scholarship and vast information, familiar with social life and customs of peoples of all lands, his subjects are well chosen; he instructs as well as entertains. What conduces largely to his popularity besides, no doubt, is his great and rich fund of humor and anecdote, enlivening his discourses, while in no wise detracting from their usefulness. His lectures are of high moral tone as well. He is the author of many valuable newspaper articles, widely read in former years; also of several choice productions, both of prose and poetry, among them, "Observations of a Talking Pilgrim"; "Sic Transit Gloria Mundi"; "Centennial Hymn"; "The Tribe of Samuel," and others. He was married to a daughter of William Mead, of Berrien county, Mich., and since 1883 has resided in Harrisburg, Pa. They have one son and one daughter.

SOUER, Louis Joseph, soldier and merchant, was born in New York city, Nov. 22, 1844, son of Conrad and Maria (Stater) Souer. He was educated at a public school, and began business life as a clerk in New York. On the outbreak of the civil war he enlisted in the 13th New York regiment, and saw service in Virginia and West Virginia. On the return of peace, he settled in New Orleans, and engaged in the general produce business. He has been a delegate to all Republican state conventions and nearly all the national conventions since 1870, and is now the oldest surviving member of the state central committee, on which he has served continuously since 1868. He represented the parish of Avoyelles in the general assembly for eight years (1870–78). In 1872 he was appointed a brigadier-general and commanded the 3d brigade of the Louisiana S. N. G. during the turbulent outbreaks and rioting of that period. In 1874 the governor of the state appointed him a commissioner to the Vienna exposition. In 1878 Pres. Hayes appointed him appraiser at the port of New Orleans. He was re-appointed by Pres. Arthur in 1882, and filled the office until 1886, then resigning on the accession of Pres. Cleveland's appointee. In 1893 he was selected during the Harrison administration as chief deputy collector of internal revenue to carry out the provisions of the sugar bounty law. Upon the repeal of this law, the planters, believing it to be retroactive, so far as the standing crop was concerned, employed Gen. Souer as their attorney to work up the necessary data to secure from congress the amount due them He established the sugar bounty bureau, a stupendous undertaking, but the result was highly successful. Since 1896 Gen. Souer has been president of the Sugar Bureau Weighing and Testing Co., Ltd., and was among the first to find a market for the residuum of centrifugal molasses, which is now so extensively used throughout the North and West, in the manufacture of vinegar and canned goods. In 1898 Pres. McKinley appointed him collector of internal revenue, which position he now holds. He was married, in 1869, to Susan, daughter of Capt. Charles Foster, of Mobile, Ala.

Chas. S Robinson

ROBINSON, Charles Seymour, clergyman and author, was born at Bennington, Bennington co., Vt., March 31, 1829. His grandfather was one of several brothers, natives of Massachusetts, who aided in founding Bennington, and the family claimed descent from John Robinson, of Leyden, pastor of the Pilgrims when in Holland. He prepared for college at Union Academy, East Bennington, was graduated at Williams in 1849, then taught school for a year at Holyoke, Mass., and was principal of Washington Academy, Cambridge, N. Y., for another year. He spent a year in study at Union Theological Seminary, New York city; two years at Princeton Theological Seminary, and on June 14, 1855, was ordained by the presbytery of Troy, N. Y., and installed pastor of the Park Presbyterian Church of that city. In 1860–68 he was pastor of the First New School Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., formerly under the charge of Dr. Samuel H. Cox. He served his flock with great acceptance until 1868, when the pastoral relation was dissolved in order that he might go to Europe with his wife, whose health was impaired. He was invited to take charge of the American Chapel in Paris, and to organize its congregation into a church, and he left this post of duty only when the city was besieged by the German army. Returning to New York city, he became pastor of the Eleventh Presbyterian Church. The congregation, originally worshipping in Fourth street, removed to Fifty-fifth street, and finally located on the corner of Madison avenue and Fifty-third street, where it erected a handsome building, to commemorate the union of the old and new school branches of the Presbyterian church. The edifice, dedicated in 1872, cost $160,000. Thereafter it was known as the Memorial Presbyterian Church. Although its pastor was poor in his youth, and obtained his education with difficulty, he gave, during his pastorate, fully $70,000 toward defraying the debt incurred by his congregation, while his gifts to other religious and charitable purposes during that period were twice as great. In 1871 he returned to Paris to reorganize the American Church, and spent three months in this service. In 1887 he resigned the pastorate of the Memorial Church, but preached nearly every week in different churches and edited a journal called "Every Thursday." He soon received a call to the pastorate of the Thirteenth Street Presbyterian Church, and was installed April 26, 1891. As the congregation was financially weak he would accept no salary. "Every Thursday" was united with the "Christian at Work," but Dr. Robinson continued in the editorial chair. In 1892 he became pastor of the New York Presbyterian Church, at 128th street and Seventh avenue, and ministered there until 1898. Dr. Robinson's preaching, like his writing, was both graceful and vigorous. In the department of homiletics he won as high praise as in that of hymnology. He was strong as a pastor as well as a preacher, his genial, inspiring manners making him universally welcome. Through extended tours in Egypt and the Holy Land he acquired a thorough and varied amount of information that was worked up into lectures. In 1876-77 he was editor of the "Illustrated Christian Weekly." He was known to the church at large by his many compilations of hymns for church use. The first collection for his congregation in Brooklyn was "Songs for the Church" (1862). Of "Songs for the Sanctuary" (1865) more than 500,000 copies were sold. Among others were: "Psalms and Hymns" (1875); "Calvary Songs for Sunday Schools" (1875); "Spiritual Songs for Church and Choir" (1878); "Spiritual Songs for Social Meetings" (1881); "Spiritual Songs for Sunday Schools" (1881); "Laudes Domini" (1884); "New Laudes Domini" (1892). He also published "Short Studies for Sunday-School Teachers" (1868); "Bethel and Penuel" (1873); "Studies in the New Testament" (1880); "Studies of Neglected Texts" (1883); "Sermons in Songs" (1885); "Sabbath Evening Sermons" (1887); "The Pharaohs of the Bondage and the Exodus" (1887); "Simon Peter, His Life and Times" (2 vols., 1888). In 1867 Hamilton College conferred on him the degree of D.D., and Lafayette College honored him with the degree of LL.D. in 1885. Dr. Robinson was married at Troy, N. Y., in 1858, to Harriet Read Church, who died in 1896. One of his daughters is the wife of Rev. Franklin Gaylord, pastor of Trinity Congregational Church, Tremont, N. Y. He died in New York city, Feb. 1, 1899, and was buried at Bennington, Vt.

GALES, Joseph, editor, was born at Eckington, Yorkshire, England, in 1761. He came of poor, but honest and respected parents, and at the age of thirteen was apprenticed for a term of seven years to learn the trade of bookbinding and printing. On account of the cruelty of his master he ran away, and later apprenticed himself in Newark. Having mastered the trade he established himself at Sheffield, Yorkshire, as a printer and publisher, and in 1787 issued the first number of the Sheffield "Register," a weekly journal, which soon won esteem and a wide circulation in the West Riding of Yorkshire. He was aided in his editorial work by James Montgomery, the poet, then a young man. When in 1782 parliamentary reform became an issue in English politics, Gales espoused the cause with great enthusiasm, advocating by tongue and pen annual instead of septennial parliaments and manhood suffrage. Serious riots occurred, as a result of which many of the agitators were exiled or imprisoned: some fled to America and others were executed. An insurrectionary letter, written by one of his printers, having been traced to his office, Gales found it necessary, in 1794, to take refuge on the Continent. He went first to Amsterdam and thence to Hamburg. The English establishment was sold to Montgomery, and although the paper reappeared in a milder form as "The Iris," it did not escape the odium attached to the "Register," nor its editor a state prosecution. Sailing for America in 1795, Gales was captured by privateers, but released through the address of his wife and landed in Philadelphia. There he obtained employment as a printer, and his skill in making shorthand reports of the congressional debates, previously but poorly reported, created a sensation and made him prominent. He purchased the "Independent Gazeteer" from the widow of Col. John Oswald, and conducted it successfully until in 1799 he removed to Raleigh, N. C. His Philadelphia paper was sold to Samuel Harrison Smith, who in 1800 followed the federal government to Washington, and there continued it as the "National Intelligencer." Immediately on his removal to Raleigh, Gales founded the Raleigh "Register," the first number of which appeared Oct. 22, 1799. By constant merit, sober sense and moderation he soon won public confidence and respect, and his paper remained for two generations a power in the state. About 1834 he removed to Washington, D. C., where he was chief manager of the affairs of the American Colonization Society Gales was married in 1784 to Winifred, daughter of John Marshall, of

Newark-on-Trent. Their eldest son, Joseph Gales, Jr. (1786–1860) was editor of the "National Intelligencer" for fifty years. His third son, Weston R. Gales, succeeded to the management of the Raleigh "Register," which passed at his death, in 1848, to his son, Seaton Gales (1828–1878). It survived the civil war, but was suspended about 1868. Joseph Gales died in Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 21, 1841.

HOPPIN, Augustus, caricaturist and illustrator, was born in Providence, R. I., July 13, 1828, son of Thomas Coles and Harriet Dunn (Jones) Hoppin. His father, a leading merchant of Providence, was the son of Capt. Benjamin Hoppin, of the Continental army; his mother was a daughter of Capt. William Jones, also of the Continental army, of the marine corps of the Continental navy and governor of Rhode Island (1811–17). His was an artistic family: his brother, William J. Hoppin, was one of the founders of the Century Association of New York, an author on art subjects, and (1876–86) secretary of the U. S. legation in London; another brother, Thomas Frederick, designed the chancel window of Trinity Church, New York, and modeled the first piece of sculpture ever cast in bronze in the United States; a third brother, Washington, possessed great power as a caricaturist, but turning his attention to medicine, became a noted physician of Providence. Augustus Hoppin received his early training in the schools of Providence, and was graduated at Brown University in 1848. He at once entered the Harvard Law School, and after completing the course was admitted to the Rhode Island bar. He soon abandoned practice, however, and devoted himself to caricature drawing, for which, from an early age, he had shown marked talent. Visiting Europe in 1854 and 1855, he broadened and developed his artistic tastes, and gathered material for delightful books of travel with original illustrations. Thereafter he devoted his attention to illustration, producing drawings which at once attracted the attention of artists. He had known George William Curtis from childhood, and when the "Potiphar Papers" were published, the portraits of Mr. and Mrs. P. and Kurze Pascha, with the rest of those delightful character sketches, were drawn by Mr. Hoppin, who afterwards illustrated others of this series. For "Young America," the first attempt in this country at a rival of London "Punch," Mr. Hoppin furnished some of the most powerful illustrations; as also to its successor, "Yankee Notions." He was a frequent contributor to "Putnam's" and other magazines. When "Putnam's Monthly" was merged into "Emerson's Magazine," he designed what was then considered one of the most beautiful title pages ever produced in an American book. His peculiar outline drawings are best seen in the "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," and Lowell's "'Zekel's Courtship." He was also one of the earliest contributors to "Harper's Weekly," and much of his best work is found there. He illustrated the "Life and Sayings of Mrs. Partington," "Knitting Work by Ruth Partington" and "Jubilee Days," which was published during the great Gilmore peace jubilee in Boston. As an author, his first effort was "Carrot Pomade," with illustrations (1864). His European sketch books bore the titles: "On the Nile" (1871); "Ups and Downs by Land and Water," (1871), and "Crossing the Atlantic" (1872), and he was also the author of an anonymous romance, entitled "Married for Fun," and of some books for children, including "Two Compton Boys" and "Recollections of Auton House." Perhaps one of his most characteristic works was his illustrations to "Old Grimes," in which the humorous and chivalrous tenderness of his personality were finely blended. Mr. Hoppin was a gentleman of exquisite refinement, his bearing marked by a courtliness and rare grace of manner. He died in Providence, R. I., April 1, 1896.

GUINEY, Louise Imogen, poet and essayist, was born in Boston, Mass., Jan. 7, 1861, only child of Patrick Robert and Janet M. (Doyle) Guiney. Her father, who was a lawyer by profession, served gallantly in the Federal army through the civil war, and in 1864 was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers. At the time of his death (1877), caused by a terrible wound in the forehead received at the battle of the Wilderness, he was register of probate and insolvency for the county of Suffolk, Mass. Miss Guiney's education was obtained in public and private schools in Boston; she was graduated at Elmhurst Convent of the Sacred Heart in Providence, R. I., and continued her studies under tutors at home. From childhood old English literature has had a peculiar fascination for her, and her own writings exhibit in their buoyant, healthful tone the influence of the Elizabethan authors, although far from being imitations. Long before the age when aspirants for literary honors begin to publish she had produced essays and verse of marked originality, and as soon as she chose to send out her work for publication it was accepted by such periodicals as "The Atlantic Monthly" and "Harper's Magazine." With the exception of a few years spent in England, Miss Guiney has passed most of her life in Boston and its suburb, Auburndale, and during 1894 she had charge of the post-office at the latter place. She has published "Songs at the Start" (1884); "Goose-quill Papers" (1885); "The White Sail and Other Poems" (1887); "Brownies and Bogies" (1888); "Monsieur Henri: a Foot Note to French History," a memoir of the Vendean hero, Henri de la Roche-Jacquelein (1892); "A Roadside Harp" (1893); "A Little English Gallery" (1894); "Lovers, St. Ruth's, and Three Other Tales" (1896); "Patrins" (1897); "England and Yesterday"; "A Book of Short Poems" (issued in London only, 1899), and "The Martyrs' Idol," a collection of poems (1899). She has edited "The Divine Comedy" of Dante, translated by T. W. Parsons (1893); "James Clarence Mangan: His Selected Poems, with a Study by the Editor" (1897); Matthew Arnold's poems in the Riverside Literature series, and has made one translation: "The Secret of Fougereuse" (1898). "This variable poet has many moods," writes one of her friends. "Her songs change with the impulse swaying her heart. She is a marvelous mixture of tenderness and tremendous power of gayety and gravity. She is changeable as a chameleon, keeping her admiring public always on the qui vive as to what will be her next mood, for no matter what it may be, Miss Guiney has always the 'courage of her convictions.' . . . 'A Roadside Harp' is full of delightful surprises, full of flashing sunshine and passionate tears, betraying her effervescent Irish blood. She is all 'fire and dew.' Her poems are alive with feeling, betraying every heart beat of the writer, awakening a quick reply in the soul of the reader." Miss Guiney is fond of outdoor recreation and sports, long walks with a friend or a dog, canoeing, snowshoeing, in short, of anything that brings her into touch with nature. She is familiar with several languages, and has unusual gifts as a letter writer.

Louise Imogen Guiney.

ABBOT, Theophilus Capen, educator, was born in Vassalboro, Me., in 1826. He received his early educational training in the public schools of his native state, and at the age of fifteen entered Waterville College, Waterville, Me. (now known as Colby University). When he was graduated, in 1845, he took a course at Bangor Theological Seminary, but afterward relinquished his intention of preaching. For a short period he taught in an academy, then for several years in a seminary in northern Maine, spending his vacations usually at Waterville in graduate study. After this he went abroad for a year, and in 1856 returned to Michigan, where he taught for a few months at Berrien Springs, Berrien co., afterwards accepting the principalship of the Ann Arbor high school, one of the important educational institutions in Michigan. During his first year at Ann Arbor he was chosen to the chair of English literature at the Agricultural College, founded in 1857, in Lansing, Mich.; and in the following year he entered upon his duties in this college, where the remainder of his great work, extending over nearly thirty years, was to be done. In 1866 he was transferred to the chair of logic and mental philosophy, which he held until his death. During 1858–61 he was the treasurer of the college, and during 1861–63 was the secretary of the board of control. In 1863 he was unanimously elected to the presidency of the college, which place had been left vacant by the resignation of its first president, Joseph R. Williams, in 1859, and for more than twenty-five years Mr. Abbot, through all the struggles of the college from poverty to wealth and influence, controlled its policy and guided its fortunes. His college work was most confining and arduous, and for the much-needed rest he took his family to Europe, in 1874. In 1885 failing health compelled him to withdraw from the presidency, retaining only the position of professor of logic and mental philosophy. To him more than to any other man belongs the honor of placing this institution in the foremost rank of the schools of its day, and his name will always be identified with the college as its molding spirit. Dr. Abbot was married, in 1860, to Sarah Merrylees, who, in 1858, was preceptress of the Ann Arbor High School. They had one son and one daughter. He died, Nov. 7, 1892.

T. C. Abbot

MADOCKAWANDO, Penobscot chief, was born in Maine about 1630, and was an adopted son of Assaminasqua, a chief of the Kennebecs, whose territory lay east of the Penobscot river, within the limits of the colony of Acadia. His tribe was at peace with the English colonists until exasperated by depredations wrought on their lands. Then envoys dispatched to confer on the matter were imprisoned and their arms confiscated, an action which still further aggravated the ill-feeling. At a council of his chiefs with the English, the father said: "It is not our custom, when messengers come to treat of peace, to seize upon their persons, as the English have done with fourteen of our men, setting guard over them and taking away their guns. This was the cause of our leaving both our fort and our corn, to our great loss." The act was disclaimed by the English, who said the perpetrators were not of them; but though the English proclaimed peace with the Penobscots, the first chief scarcely understood as much. Madockawando asked: "What are we to do for powder and shot when our corn is consumed? What are we to do for winter supplies? Are we to perish, or abandon them and fly to the French?" The English commissioners replied: "We will do what we can with the governor. Some might be allowed for necessity." Madockawando replied: "We have waited, and now expect yes or no." The English were afraid to sell them powder, for they suspected it would go to the western Indians, and as it was not in their power to give it, the council was ended, and hostilities followed. At the close of the war of 1675 the Penobscots had taken sixty English captives. As Madockawando's ambassador was in captivity the war was continued, though his prisoners were treated well. During the war between the French and English he was urged on to hostilities by the former. In 1691 he went on an expedition to York with 250 men, some of whom were Canadians. He laid York in ashes, killed seventy-five, among them Rev. Mr. Dummer, and took eighty-five prisoners. Some escaped to the garrison, but the captives were taken to the wilderness. Madockawando then made an attack on the garrison, charged it, but lost many. He then sent a flag demanding capitulation. This was refused, and the Indians, having spent all their powder, retired at night. In 1736 an attempt was made to prove that Madockawando was not the chief sachem of the Penobscots, which during his lifetime no one questioned. One of his daughters became the wife of Baron de St. Castine. After Madockawando's death and the war between the French and English had ceased the eastern chiefs submitted. No warrior was ever more humane than Madockawando when he commanded. His enemies have been his biographers, and their accounts of him show that he entered into the war with the English with great reluctance; but, once at war, proved to be no common foe. It was the repeated depredations of the whites that brought him to the front. His preservation and liberation of Thomas Cobbet were humane. He also saved the life of Mrs. Dummer, the wife of Rev. Mr. Dummer, at York. Judging from the amount of money paid him for sundry tracts of land, he seems to have had control of the entire Penobscot territory. The fierce Moxus, his successor, though another chief, Winoggonet, was named, became the war chief of the nation. Madockawando died in 1698.

ROBERTS, Robert Richford, M. E. bishop, was born in Frederick county, Md., Aug. 2, 1778. His father, of Welsh ancestry, was a poor farmer, who left the plough to fight in the revolutionary war, and was with Lafayette at the battle of Brandywine and with Washington at White Plains. His mother was of Irish descent, and owing to various causes, chiefly financial, young Roberts' education was derived mainly through her, though he had some eight months' regular schooling. In 1785 the family removed to Ligonier valley, Westmoreland co., Pa., and there, at the age of fourteen, he was seriously affected by the preaching of a Methodist exhorter, although he had been taught to regard the sect with disapprobation, his parents being members of the Church of England. He was his father's chief dependence in the cultivation of the farm, but his work was accompanied by serious meditations and study. Following the promptings of the Spirit, he became a class leader, and not long after began to exhort. At the age of twenty he was profoundly affected by the remarkable vision of a local exhorter concerning him, the preacher having beheld a divine Presence, which declared that Roberts was chosen to proclaim the Gospel. The young man was obedient to the heavenly vision, and, clad as he was in the garb of a backwoodsman, journeyed a number of miles to preach his trial sermon. This amazed his hearers by its eloquent language, and was said to be worthy "of gray hairs and broadcloth." From that time on he was popular wherever he appeared. In 1802 he was licensed to preach at Holmes' meeting-house, near Cadiz, O., and about that time was admitted to the Baltimore conference and put in charge of a circuit, including Carlisle, Pa. He continued his efforts at self-culture, and in 1804 a friend said of him: "His moral character is perfect and his head a complete magazine." He was elected bishop May 14, 1816, and then emigrated with his family—he had married at the age of twenty—to the wilds of Indiana, where a log cabin had been erected for him. When not journeying from place to place, he devoted himself to the cultivation of the soil, and, because of his industry and frugality, was able to some extent to enjoy the luxury of giving. At the time the movement for lay representation in the general conference began to make headway, resulting in the formation of the Methodist Protestant church, there was much bitter denunciation of the bishops as autocratic and usurping; but no railing accusation was brought against Bishop Roberts, whose good sense and deep piety disarmed all prejudice. He was called by the Indians "the grandfather of all the missionaries." In his simplicity, dignity and earnestness he was equally at home in the wigwams of savages and in the pulpits of metropolitan cities. He died in Laurence county, Ind., March 26, 1843, and was buried on the grounds of De Pauw University. A "Life," by Rev. Charles Elliott, appeared in 1853.

TERRILL, William Rufus, soldier, was born in Covington, Va., April 21, 1834. He was appointed to the U. S. Military Academy in 1849, entering in July of that year, and was graduated in the class of 1853. Although assigned to the 3d artillery, he remained at the academy, serving as assistant professor of mathematics until July, 1854. He was on duty in Kansas, under Col. E. V. Sumner, during the troubles of 1854–55, and from 1855 to 1861 was assistant in the U. S. coast survey. On the outbreak of the civil war he was promoted captain, and assigned to the 5th artillery, Aug. 14, 1861. His first battle was Shiloh, where his battery, part of the 6th brigade, Col. W. H. Gibson, 2d division, Gen. A. D. McCook, in the army of Ohio, under Gen. Buell, occupied the extreme left of the line. The success of the Federal forces was only assured when Terrill's battery of 24-pound howitzers, which had just arrived from Savannah, Tenn., dashed up to the support of Grant's faltering line, and with two other batteries turned the Confederate right, thus saving the day. This gained for him a promotion as brigadier-general of volunteers on Sept. 9, 1862. His next battle was Perryville, Oct. 8, 1862, when he commanded a brigade in Gen. James S. Jackson's 3d division of Gen. McCook's corps, a command largely made up of raw troops. He was opposed by Gen. B. F. Cheatham's division, which opened fire and followed every advantage, soon driving Jackson's division from the field; but not until Gen. Jackson had fallen at the head of his troops, while vainly endeavoring to rally them, and Gen. Terrill was mortally wounded. His brother, Gen. James Barber Terrill, fought on the Confederate side in the civil war, and was killed at Bethesda Church, Va., May 31, 1864. Gen. William R. Terrill died at Perryville, Ky., Oct. 8, 1862.

ROCHESTER, Nathaniel, patriot and pioneer, was born in Westmoreland county, Va., Feb. 21, 1752, of English descent. His ancestors had lived for three generations in Virginia, but his parents removed to Granville county, N. C., in 1763. There in 1768 the son became a clerk in Hillsboro, and at the age of twenty formed a business association with John Hamilton, who was afterwards British consul in the Middle States. He was in 1775 a member of the committee of safety of Orange county, N. C., where it was his business to encourage the revolutionary spirit, procure arms and ammunition, make collections for Boston, which was then blockaded, and prevent the use of East India teas. In August, 1775, he was a member of the provincial congress at Hillsboro, and was appointed major of militia, paymaster to the minute men and militia and a justice of the peace. He was major and paymaster in February, 1776, in the Moore's creek campaign, which resulted in the defeat and capture of Gen. Alexander McDonald, the royalist champion among the Scotch Highlanders of the upper Cape Fear, thus crushing the Tory element until the state was invaded by Cornwallis in 1780–81. In April, 1776, Rochester was chosen a member of the provincial congress, which met in Halifax to form a constitution for the state, but, as is well known, this work was transferred to the congress at the same place in November following. He was also a member of this body, and served on several committees. In May, 1776, he presented a report with bills of indictment against the Tory leaders of the state, including those captured at Moore's creek. By legislative appointment, in 1777 he became a member of the committee to manage the iron works, that had then passed into the state, and earnest efforts were made to manufacture arms for the state troops. Rochester journeyed by wagon to Pennsylvania to get bar iron for the factory, and a report made the same year depicts the difficulties under which the patriots labored. He was deputy commissary general in 1776; commissioner to buy provisions in 1776 and 1779, and as such visited most of the seaport towns in Virginia and North Carolina to procure military stores and clothing for the army; was treasurer of the Hillsboro district in 1779; clerk of the court of Orange county in 1778, and a member of the assembly in 1777 and 1779. Meantime, in 1778, he had entered into a business partnership with Col. Thomas Hart, father-in-law of Henry Clay, but on the British invasion of the Carolinas in 1780 they removed to Hagerstown, Md. Later a business establishment was opened in Philadelphia, but the partnership being dissolved, Rochester settled in Hagerstown, where he established nail and rope factories, served in the Maryland assembly, and as postmaster, judge of the county court, and as presidential elector in 1808. In September, 1800, with Col. William Fitzhugh, Maj. Charles Carroll and Col. Hilton, he made a horseback tour of the Genesee country, of western New York, where the party made large purchases of land near Dansville, in Livingston county. In 1802 Col. Rochester purchased the Allan Mill tract, covering a part of the site of the present city of Rochester, and in May, 1810, closed his business in Hagerstown and removed to Dansville, N. Y. There he built and conducted saw, flour and paper mills and cultivated an extensive farm. He removed in 1815 to Bloomfield, in Ontario county, and in 1818 took up his residence on the site of the present city of Rochester, then known as Falls Town. He was a presidential elector in 1816 and in January, 1817, was secretary to a convention held in Canandaigua which urged the construction of the Erie canal; was the first clerk of Monroe county, which he had been instrumental in forming; was a member of the assembly, and in June, 1824, became president of the first bank in Rochester. In 1788 he was married to Sophia, daughter of William Beatty, of Maryland. He died in Rochester, N. Y., May 17, 1831.

N Rochester

BEAUMONT, John G., naval officer, was born in Pennsylvania, Aug. 27, 1821. He entered the navy as midshipman, March 1, 1838, at the age of seventeen. By his diligence and prominent abilities he was advanced, until at the end of thirteen years (1851) he had risen to be master; was promoted lieutenant, Aug. 29, 1855; commander, in July, 1862, and captain, in 1872. He commanded the Aroostook, of the North Atlantic blockading squadron, in the terrific encounter with the Confederate batteries at Fort Darling; was attached to the South Atlantic squadron in 1862–63, and engaged, as commander of a monitor, in attacking the fortifications in Charleston harbor. He also took a prominent part in the capture of Fort Wagner. He was then appointed to command the steamer Mackinaw, of the North Atlantic squadron, in both the attacks on Fort Fisher, and his vessel suffered severe injuries from the enemy's shot and shell. Captain Beaumont died Aug. 2, 1882.

HASWELL, Charles Haynes, engineer and author, was born in New York city, May 22, 1809, son of Charles and Dorothea (Haynes) Haswell. His father was a native of Dublin, by profession in the diplomatic service: his mother was a daughter of Richard Haynes, of Barbadoes. The Haynes family had been royalist gentry, adherents to the cause of Charles I., and, after the battle of Worcester, settled in Barbadoes, where they distinguished themselves in the leading social and political circles. Mrs. Haswell had three brothers — Hon. Robert Haynes, speaker of the house of assembly of Barbadoes and lieutenant-general of the royal forces on the island; Edmund Haynes, a planter; and Capt. Henry Haynes, of the royal navy. Charles Haynes Haswell received a classical education at academies of Jamaica, L. I., and New York city, before entering upon a course of training which fitted him for the profession of a marine engineer. He entered the service of the U. S. navy as its chief engineer in 1836; was on active duty at home, on the seas, and in Europe, Africa and South America, and designed and superintended the construction of some of the first steam vessels ever used in the U. S. naval service. The first steam launch ever completed was designed and constructed by him in 1837. In 1845, he was commissioned engineer-in-chief. He remained in the naval service for fifteen years; then retired in 1851, and in New York city entered upon a successful career in the profession of marine engineer, to which he added, in 1852, that of civil engineer. In originality of conception and thorough knowledge of his difficult profession he has excelled, and his many achievements have brought him recognition from European as well as American sources. He served as engineer on the New York city board of health, and as a trustee of the Brooklyn bridge. In 1844, he introduced an important innovation by first applying zinc to prevent oxidization in marine boilers and in the holds of iron vessels. In recognition of his scientific achievements, Emperor Nicholas of Russia presented him, in 1853, with a diamond ring. He took part in civil politics in New York, serving on the common council from 1854 until 1858, the last year as president. During the civil war he re-entered the naval service; was attached to the expedition of Gen. Burnside to North Carolina, in 1862, as chief engineer, and was present at the bombardment and capture of Roanoke Island and at other naval events of this campaign. Mr. Haswell published, in 1843, an "Engineer's Pocket Book," which acquired a reputation in America and Europe, and in 1898 had run through sixty-two editions. It was followed by "Mensuration" (1860); "Mechanics' Tables" (1862), and "Reminiscences of an Octogenarian" (1897). He was one of the earliest members of the American Society of Civil Engineers; the Institution of Civil Engineers and of Naval Architects, of England; the Engineers' Club, of Philadelphia; of the New York Academy of Sciences; is an honorary member of the Boston Society of Civil Engineers and the American Society of Naval Engineers, and corresponding member of the Society of American Institute of Architects and the New York Microscopical Society. He is now consulting engineer of the board of public improvements of New York. He has taken an active interest in yachting, and served for many years as chairman of the regatta committee of the New York Yacht Club. He is also a member of several social and political clubs. He was married, in 1829, to Ann Elizabeth Burns, of New York, and has three daughters and three sons.

Chs. H. Haswell

HOLT, Dan, manufacturer and merchant, was born in East Haven, Conn., in 1802, son of Philemon and Desire (Smith) Holt. His father was a farmer, and his mother a daughter of Benjamin Smith, of East Haven. He was of Puritan and revolutionary stock, being of the sixth generation from William Holt, who settled in New Haven in 1644. His grandfather, Dan, from whom he got his singular name, bore arms in the revolution. Dan Holt was educated in the schools of his native town, and about 1820 entered active life as a dealer in hardware. He went to Baltimore about 1838, and bought the then secret of hermetically sealing provisions in cans for long voyages, by the process now universally carried on. With this secret, he came into the possession of a small cannery employing a score of men; but soon, recognizing that there was a wider field for the trade in oysters, began shipping them, packed in ice, to the West. Thus he became the pioneer in the great industry which has so enormously developed in Baltimore. His business rapidly grew to large proportions, employing several hundred men in the Baltimore works; in the wagon express across the Alleghenies, between the termini where the mountains then interrupted the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and at various distributing points throughout the West. The industry Mr. Holt founded was an important factor in effecting the extension of the railroad over the mountains; but, within a year after that result had been accomplished, an accident on the railroad brought him to his death in the very region his wagons had often safely traversed. He was but fifty years old, and just entering upon the enjoyment of enviable results from the great industry he had built up, and of the respect of the community it has so much benefited. One peculiarity of his business genius was that it required no time for reflection. His answer to any proposition concerning his large and varied interests was immediate, and generally correct. Like many men of large enterprise, he had a large heart—was very charitable and public-spirited, and was greatly beloved by his many employees. Mr. Holt was married, in 1838, to Ann Eve, daughter of Christopher Siebold, of New Berlin, Pa. They had seven children, four sons and three daughters. One of the former is Henry Holt, the widely known publisher and writer of New York city. Mr. Holt died, March 27, 1853.

HOLT, Henry, publisher and author, was born in Baltimore, Md., Jan. 3, 1840, son of Dan and Ann Eve (Siebold) Holt. His father, a man of rare enterprise and ability, was the founder of the Baltimore business of canning and transporting oysters to the West, now such a vast industry in that city and its immediate suburbs. Henry Holt was educated for a few years in schools near his native city, but longer at Gen. Russell's in New Haven, and, entering Yale College, was graduated A.B. in 1862. He then read law in the Columbia Law School, New York city, being graduated in 1864. His intention of coming to the bar seems, however, to have been relinquished before the completion of his course of study, for, while still a student, he embarked in the publishing business as part owner with George P. Putnam in the "Artist's Edition" of Irving's "Sketch Book." Later, he purchased a part interest with Mr. Putnam in the "Rebellion Record," a book which enjoyed wide popularity, and was the first to bear Mr. Holt's name as publisher. In 1866, he formed a partnership with Frederick Leypoldt, which continued for five years, under the style of Leypoldt & Holt, being succeeded by Leypoldt, Holt & Williams, then by Holt & Williams, until 1873, when it assumed its present form, Henry Holt & Co. Meantime, Mr. Holt has been continuously active as a writer, editor and translator. His first work was a translation of Edmond About's "The Man with a Broken Ear" (1867). He has since written considerably on social and economic matters for the "Forum" and other magazines, and is also author of some anonymous work which has passed through several editions. He was very active in promoting international copyright, by addressing the senate committee and publishing several articles in the periodicals. He is a member of the Century, University, City and Yale clubs, the Sons of the Revolution, and the leading art and scientific associations of New York. He organized the important library of the University Club, and is a trustee of the Geographical Society and the University Settlement Society, of which he was chairman during its first four years. Mr. Holt is a gentleman of great charm of manner and scholarly tastes, and has a deep appreciation of literary and artistic excellence. At his home in New York and his country residences at New Rochelle, N. Y., and Burlington, Vt., he has entertained some of the most prominent authors, artists and educators of the day. In 1863, he was married to Mary Florence, daughter of James Selby West, of New York, of which marriage a son and two daughters survive. Mrs. Holt died in 1879, and in 1886 Mr. Holt was married to Florence, daughter of Charles Corey Taber, of New York. Of this marriage, there survive two sons and one daughter. His eldest son, Roland Holt, a graduate of Yale College (1890), is now associated with him in business.

PENNYPACKER, Samuel Whitaker, jurist, was born at Phœnixville, Chester co., Pa., April 9, 1843, son of Isaac Anderson and Anna Maria (Whitaker) Pennypacker. His father was an eminent physician of Philadelphia, and professor of practice in the Philadelphia College of Medicine, and his grandfather, Matthias Pennypacker, was a member of the state assembly and of the constitutional convention of 1837; his mother was a daughter of Joseph Whitaker, a Pennsylvania iron-master. The family is of Holland-Dutch extraction, and he is descended from Hendrick Pannebecker (1674-1754), an educated man, surveyor of lands for the Penns, and a conspicuous figure in the early days of the province. Among other ancestors of Judge Pennypacker were Abraham Opden Graeff, Hermannus Kuster, Hendrick Sellen, Peter Conrad, Cornelius Tyson, Hans Peter Umstat, Dutch and German settlers of Germantown; Samuel Richardson, judge and provincial councilor of Pennsylvania, prior to 1700; John Bevan, another provincial jurist; Benjamin Scott, provincial councilor, of New Jersey, and Maj. Patrick Anderson, of the Continental army. He also traces descent from John of Gaunt, and Edward III. of England. Samuel W. Pennypacker was educated at the Grovement Seminary, Phœnixville, and the West Philadelphia Institute, where he was prepared for Yale College. In 1863, he went to the front as a member of the 26th Pennsylvania emergency regiment, which met the first onslaught of the Confederate forces at Gettysburg, and earned the distinction of a monument on the battle-field. Having read law in the office of Hon. Peter McCall, and in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, he was admitted to the bar in 1866, and immediately entered active practice. In 1868, he was elected president of the Law Academy of Philadelphia. Together with E. G. Platt and Samuel S. Hollingsworth, he edited a "Digest of the English Common Law Reports"; he prepared four volumes of much importance, known as "Pennypacker's Supreme Court Cases," a volume of Pennsylvania colonial cases, and has aided in the preparation of forty volumes of "Weekly Notes of Cases." During 1886–89 he was a member of the board of public education of Philadelphia, and was controller of public schools for the 29th ward. In 1887, he was admitted to practice in the U. S. supreme court. In June, 1889, he was appointed by Gov. Beaver to fill a vacancy on the bench of the court of common pleas caused by the elevation of Judge James T. Mitchell to the supreme court, and in the following autumn was elected to the same office by the practically unanimous vote of both parties, for a term of ten years. During two years of his service he has been president judge of the court. Judge Pennypacker has made extensive investigations into the early history of Philadelphia and vicinity, and is author of thirty-seven different books and papers on related subjects, several of which have been translated into Dutch and German. His library contains about 7,000 printed books of early Pennsylvania, of which 260 are from the press of Benjamin Franklin, while his collection relating to the German colonization of Pennsylvania is unexcelled. In 1883, at the celebration of the bi-centennial of the beginning of German emigration to America, at the American Academy of Music, Philadelphia, he delivered an historic address, for which he received the official acknowledgment of the German emperor, through Prince Bismarck. Judge Pennypacker has been a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania for several years. He is also state commissioner for Valley Forge reservation. He is connected with the Pennsylvania Historical Society as vice-president and member of the council; he has been president of the Pennsylvania German Society; president of the Netherlands Society of Philadelphia; vice-president of the Colonial Society; president of the Philobiblion Club, and a member of the American Philosophical Society. He is also identified with the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution, as founder and manager; with the Society of Colonial Wars; the Society of the War of 1812; the Deutsche Pionier Verein; Deutsche Gesellschaft; Canstatter Volksfest Verein; the Union League Club; he has been post commander of

Saml W. Pennypacker

Fred Taylor Post, No. 19, G. A. R., and president of the 26th Pennsylvania Emergency Regiment Association. He is one of the vice-provosts of the Philadelphia Law Academy, and one of the supervisory committee on the restoration of Independence Hall. He received the degree of LL.D. from Franklin and Marshall College.

Lucius R. Paige

PAIGE, Lucius Robinson, author and business man, was born at Hardwick, Worcester co., Mass., March 8, 1802, ninth and youngest child of Timothy and Mary (Robinson) Paige. On his father's side, he was a lineal descendant of Elder William Brewster and Gov. Prince, of Plymouth colony; on his mother's, of Gov. Thomas Dudley. His great-grandfather, Nathaniel Paige, was one of the original proprietors of Hardwick, owning one-fourth of its territory. His grandfather, Col. Timothy Paige, was a member of the committee of correspondence and an officer in the militia; was in command at Bennington, and also served at West Point in 1780. Timothy Paige, Jr., father of Lucius, was one of the minute men who responded to the first call to arms in 1775, and joined the army at Cambridge. He was a representative to the general court for seventeen years. Lucius Robinson Paige made diligent use of the opportunities afforded by the common schools in his native town, supplementing them by a few terms in Hopkins Academy at Hadley. He commenced preaching June 1, 1823, and on the tenth day of the same month received the fellowship of the Southern Association of Universalists. After successive pastorates in Springfield, Rockport and Cambridge, he retired, in 1839, from pastoral service, but continued to preach occasionally for many years, until the precarious condition of his health compelled him to desist. In addition to numerous publications, in various periodicals and otherwise, he published: "Selections from Eminent Commentators" (1833); "Questions on Select Portions of the Gospels, Designed for the Use of Sabbath-Schools and Bible Classes" (1838); and in the same year a "Centennial Address" at Hardwick; a "Commentary on the New Testament," in six volumes, the first of which was published in 1844 and the last in 1870; a "History of Cambridge (1877); and a "History of Hardwick" (1883). In 1850, he received the degree of A M. from Harvard College, and in 1861 that of D.D. from Tufts College, of which he had been a founder. He was elected member of the Massachusetts Historical Society in 1844, of the New England Historic Genealogical Society in 1845, of the Worcester Society of Antiquity in 1876, of the Phi Beta Kappa Society in 1877, of the American Antiquarian Society in 1878, and at sundry times corresponding or honorary member of historical societies in many places. Mr. Paige became a Freemason in 1824, and a little later an Oddfellow, and passed through all the grades of office, from the lowest to the highest. From time to time he rendered his fellow-citizens some service as an assessor of taxes, auditor, city clerk, treasurer of a savings-bank (sixteen years), cashier, and afterwards president, of a bank of discount, justice of the peace and representative. Mr. Paige was married four times: first, to Clarinda, daughter of Ezekiel Richardson, of Brookfield; second, to Abby R., daughter of Joseph Whittemore, of Charlestown; third, to a daughter of Barnabas Comins, of Charlestown, and widow of Solomon Richardson, of Brookfield; fourth, to Ann M., a daughter of Robert W. Peck, and widow of Hon. David T. Brigham, of Keokuk, Ia. Mr. Paige died at Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 2, 1896.

DUNN, Robinson Potter, clergyman and educator, was born in Newport, R. I., May 31, 1825, son of Dr. Theophilus C. and Elizabeth (Potter) Dunn. His mother was a descendant of Martin Potter, who settled at South Kingston about 1660. Robinson Dunn was prepared for college in the schools of Newport, and then entered Brown, where he was graduated in 1843, at the head of his class. He continued his relations with the university as librarian and as instructor in French until December, 1845, when he entered Princeton Theological Seminary. One of his classmates there, Dr. William M. Paxton, of New York, has borne witness to his character and attainments, as follows: "He was greatly beloved for his kind, genial fellowship, whilst he was admired for his fine talents and scholarly culture. He was, beyond question, the most finished, accurate scholar at that time in the institution. . . . In his fidelity to all the duties of a student, he was a model." He finished his theological course in May, 1848, and on Nov. 1st was settled over the Presbyterian church at Camden, N. J., which reluctantly parted with him four years later, when he returned to Providence. The chair of rhetoric and English literature in Brown University was held by him from 1852 until his death, a call to fill the chair of English literature and elocution being declined in 1860. Soon after he removed to Providence the Central Congregational Church was formed, and, as there was no Presbyterian church in the city, he connected himself with the Central Church, where he taught a Bible-class of young ladies for years. Dr. Dunn contributed to the "Presbyterian Quarterly Review," and several of his discourses were published. He was twice married: first, in 1848, to Maria, daughter of John Stillé of Philadelphia, who died June 23, 1849; and, second, in 1855, to Mary Stiles, daughter of Hon. Alfred Dwight Foster of Worcester, Mass., who, with one son, survived him. Dr. Dunn died in Providence, R. I., Aug. 28, 1867.

BALLARD, Harlan Hoge, educator and founder of the Agassiz Association, was born at Athens, O., May 26, 1853, son of Addison Ballard, professor of logic in the University of New York, and Julia Perkins (Pratt) Ballard, the author. He is a direct descendant of William Ballard, of Andover, Mass., who came to America in the ship James in 1636, and of many ancestors of a later generation, who distinguished themselves in the revolutionary army, among them of Joseph Bennett, who fought at Lexington. Mr. Ballard studied at Williams College, becoming there a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity, and was graduated in 1874. For the following six years he was principal of the high school at Lenox, Mass.; then he revived the old Lenox Academy, and conducted it until 1886, when he gave up teaching. Later he became librarian of the Berkshire Athenæum at Pittsfield, Mass. Inheriting from his mother a taste for the study of natural science, Mr. Ballard founded and established, in 1875, a society the object of which should be to promote such study, giving it the name of the Agassiz Association. It was incorporated in 1892, and in the "Hand-book" which he prepared the purpose of the association is defined as "the promotion of scientific education; the advancement of science; the collection in museums of natural and scientific specimens; the employment of observers and teachers in the different departments of science, and the general diffusion of knowledge." Chapters of the association have been formed in about a thousand towns and cities throughout the United States and Canada, and there are several affiliated branches in England, Australia, Russia, Tasmania and New Zealand, all united with one name and one purpose,—exchanging specimens and corresponding with one another on matters of common interest,—and other chapters are invited to affiliate. Mr. Ballard has been president of the society since its foundation, and its increasing importance is largely due to his labors. As president, he is one of the editors of the literary organ of the society, "The Popular Science News," and he has also edited, at various periods in his career, the "Swiss Cross," "Santa Claus" and "Observer," and for six years a department in "St. Nicholas." He is the author of "Pieces to Speak" and "Model Composition Cards"; joint author with Hon. S. Proctor Thayer of "American Plant Book" and "Barnes' Readers"; and author of "One Thousand Blunders in English Corrected"; "Three Kingdoms"; "Words, and How to Put Them Together"; "The World of Matter: A Guide to the Study of Chemistry and Mineralogy"; "Open, Sesame"; and "Reopen, Sesame." Mr. Ballard is the inventor of the so-called "Klip Binder." He is a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, secretary of the Berkshire Historical and Scientific Society, and a member of many other associations, both learned and social. He was married, at Lenox, Mass., Aug. 20, 1879, to Lucy Bishop, daughter of John N. and Lucy (Bishop) Pike, and granddaughter of Hon. Henry W. Bishop.

FINK, Albert, civil engineer, was born at Lauterbach, Germany, Oct. 27, 1827, son of Andreas and Margaret (Jacob) Fink. He was educated as an engineer at the Polytechnic School at Darmstadt. In 1849 he came to America, and entered the service of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, in the engineering department. He was active and ambitious, and under the direction of the distinguished engineer, Benjamin H. Latrobe, made rapid progress. Within three years he had advanced to the position of chief assistant-engineer. At this period the art of bridge-building in this country was in its infancy. Mr. Fink was one of the pioneers in the construction of iron bridges, and led the way to the present perfection in that art. He introduced iron on a large scale into the construction of bridges and viaducts on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, which still stand as a witness to his skill as an engineer. Among his more important works is the bridge over the Ohio river at Louisville, Ky., one of the largest in the country, which was completed in 1872. In 1857 he became connected with the Louisville and Nashville railroad, first as assistant engineer, and upon its completion to Nashville, in 1859, as chief engineer and superintendent of the road and mechanical department, in which capacity he served until 1865, when he was made general-manager, and later vice-president of the company, occupying the office until 1875. During the four years of the civil war the Louisville and Nashville railroad, which was the only road in the West over which the Federal armies and supplies could be transported into the South, was constantly subject to attack by the Confederate armies, and within its territory many of the fiercest conflicts of the struggle were fought, the road being alternately in the hands of the Federal and Confederate troops, the latter frequently destroying the company's rolling-stock, bridges and other property. Mr. Fink's resources were severely taxed during this trying period to maintain communication between the North and its armies in the South. As vice-president and general-manager of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Co., after the war Mr. Fink undertook a minute investigation into the cost of railway transportation, and made a report, which was regarded as a complete and masterly analysis of the subject. Realizing the importance of reform in the management of railway freight and passenger departments, and deeming it imperative that greater harmony should exist between railroad companies, that reform might be brought about, he considered the solution of the problem of sufficient importance to devote his whole time to the subject, and was largely instrumental in organizing, in 1875, the Southern Railway and Steamship Association, which has been in successful operation ever since. He became commissioner of that association in October, 1875, and retained the office for six months. The object of the association was to establish tariffs over the whole system of southern transportation lines whose rates were interdependent, and to see that these tariffs were maintained alike to all shippers without the payment of rebate or resort to secret devices. Prior to that time it had been the practice to hold meetings of the officers of the various companies from time to time, for the purpose of agreeing upon tariffs; but before these meetings dispersed, no one was charged with the responsibility of seeing that such agreements were carried into effect. Mr. Fink established a permanent bureau in Atlanta, Ga., which practically united twenty-five transportation lines, with one executive officer called commissioner, a position which he held for six months, in order to put the association in full working order. He was authorized to see that the agreements were properly observed and carried out. If any questions arose upon which the various companies could not agree, they were submitted to his decision as arbitrator, so that all questions which might arise between the railroad companies and possibly lead to disastrous rate-wars were judiciously settled. These associations of railroad companies now exist all over the country, and are doing a good work, in the interest of both the railroads and the public. Mr. Fink was next called upon by the trunk lines—which had during the years 1875 and 1876 been engaged in violent rate-wars—to establish a bureau in which the four great New York lines were the original principal parties—the New York Central, the Erie, the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio railroad companies. This organization was called the Trunk Line Commission. It dealt at the beginning with the traffic from the Atlantic seaboard to the western states only. By degrees it was extended to embrace nearly all the railroad companies east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio rivers, including the Canadian railways, under the organization which is called the Joint Committee. Their objects were the same—to agree upon tariffs and settle any questions of difference, which might lead to warfare, by arbitration. It took several years of hard work to complete this organization. While rate-wars are not entirely unknown in the territory east of the Mississippi river, there has been a great deal of good accomplished by the organized coöperation of between fifty and sixty railroad companies, which might otherwise be continually at war among themselves. He was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, of which he was president in 1878; of the Union Club of New York city, Pendennis Club of Louisville, Ky., and other organizations. In 1869 he was married to Sarah, daughter of A. D. Hunt of Louisville, Ky., and they had one daughter, Ellen, the wife of David M. Milton. Mr. Fink died April 3, 1897.

Albert Fink

MERGENTHALER, Ottmar, inventor, was born in Wurtemburg, Germany, May 11, 1854, third son of J. G. and Rosina (Ackerman) Mergenthaler. His father was a teacher in the public school where he was educated until, at fourteen years of age, he was apprenticed to a watch-maker. He left Germany mainly to escape military duty, and came to America in October, 1872, remaining in Baltimore until he had opportunity of obtaining work in Washington, D. C., with the firm of A. Hahl & Co., on electrical instruments. In 1875 he removed with the firm to Baltimore. He has devoted nearly his whole life to the development of his inventions relating to methods of superseding hand composition of type, and in 1876 he began work on a machine which, eight years later, developed into the linotype, which is regarded from a commercial standpoint as one of the most successful inventions of this age. His patents are numerous and important in their scope, covering broadly the production of a line of type (hence the name "linotype") from a temporarily assembled and justified line of matrices. By the operation of a keyboard, very similar to the keyboard of the typewriter, matrices of type are delivered one after another into a receiver, and assembled in a line of the desired length, like the ordinary type in a composing-stick. The line is automatically "justified" and transferred to a mold, where an impression is taken from molten type-metal kept in a melting-pot, producing a solid bar of type the length of a line. The machine then automatically withdraws the matrices, removes the mold, planes the cast-metal line, ejects and deposits it on a galley in proper order with those preceding it, and ready for the press. As soon as the line of matrices and spaces is withdrawn from the mold, the machine automatically picks them up, and distributes each matrix to its proper magazine from which it started, ready to repeat the process as often as it is required. The number and variety of the automatic functions which this linotype machine performs is most astonishing, and they proceed in due order with the precision and regularity of clockwork. It has given to the world an entirely new system of composing matter for the press, and the courts have decided that Mr. Mergenthaler must be classed as a pioneer inventor, and his patents interpreted accordingly. In July, 1886, the first linotype was placed in the composing-room of the New York "Tribune," to be used in its regular daily work. This innovation was soon adopted by the Louisville "Courier Journal," the Chicago "News," and later by the Providence "Journal." Although there have been predictions of failures on all sides, the machines have never failed to do their work. To-day over 7,000 of these wonderful machines are in regular operation in various offices of the United States and Great Britain, doing substantially all the work of composition which had previously been done by hand, with great economy of time, labor and cost. In recognition of the great merit of his invention, Mr. Mergenthaler was awarded the Elliott Cresson gold medal by the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia. Mr. Mergenthaler was married, in 1881, to Emma Lachenmayer, of Baltimore, Md. They have four children.

Ott. Mergenthaler

HUDSON, Henry Norman, Shakespearian scholar and author, was born on a farm at Cornwall, Vt., Jan. 28, 1814. He attended district schools and engaged in labors on the farm until he was eighteen years old, and then went to Middlebury, where he spent the following four years, apprenticed to a coachmaker. At the end of that time, determining to pursue an academic course, he resumed his studies, and entering Middlebury College shortly afterwards, was graduated there in 1840. From 1840 to 1843 he was engaged in teaching in Kentucky and Alabama. It was during these years in the South that he read, for the first time, the plays of Shakespeare; and these proved such a fascinating study to him that he prepared a course of lectures on Shakespeare, which he delivered in Huntsville and Mobile, Ala. Encouraged by the success which he there met with, he went to Cincinnati, O., and there his lectures again proved so popular that he subsequently delivered them in Boston, New York and Philadelphia, before publishing them in book form in 1848. While in Boston, he was induced, through the influence of the Rev. Dr. William Croswell, to become a member of the Episcopal church, and he took orders in 1849. His reputation as a Shakespearian scholar having been established by his lectures, he was invited to prepare a new edition of Shakespeare's plays, which occupied him from 1850 to 1856, and was finally issued in eleven volumes, with a biography and notes. Duyckinck says that "the chief points in the edition are a thorough revision and restoration of the text according to the ancient copies; notes carefully selected and compactly written, and an introduction, historical, bibliographical and critical, to each play." In 1853–54 Mr. Hudson was also engaged on the editorial staff of the New York "Churchman." He also wrote voluminously for other periodicals, and in 1857–58 edited "The American Church Monthly," writing extensively for its columns. In 1859–60 he was pastor of a church in Litchfield, Conn.; and in the following year delivered a course of lectures on Shakespeare in several cities of the northern states. During the civil war he was a chaplain of the Federal army, first, in South Carolina, and afterwards with Gen. Butler's forces. He published a letter in the New York "Evening Post," derogatory to Gen. Butler, and for that offense was placed under arrest. At the close of the war he published an account of the disagreement, entitled "A Chaplain's Campaign with Gen. Butler" (1865). He was subsequently editor of the "Saturday Evening Gazette" for two years; a chair of Shakespeare, then having been established in Boston University by an admirer of his work, he lectured there for several years. In 1872 he published his most important work, entitled "Shakespeare: His Life, Art and Characters; with a Historical Sketch of the Origin and Growth of the Drama in England." Of this the reviewer in the "Athenæum" said: "It deserves to find a place in every library devoted to Shakespeare. . . . Mr. Hudson, we may add, is so painstaking that we can readily pardon his being rather prosaic in style and expression. . . . Every play is described in this book, and the characters are analyzed at great length." He also published "Studies in Wordsworth" (1874); "Sermons" (1874); "Text-book of Poetry, with Sketches of Authors' Lives" (1875); "The Complete Works of William Shakespeare," Harvard edition (1880–81); "English in Schools: A

H. N. Hudson

Series of Essays" (1881); "Essays on Education, English Studies, and Shakespeare" (1883). He died at Cambridge, Mass., Jan. 16, 1886.

MOORE, Henry J., merchant, was born at Havana, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1802. He began his business career as a furniture manufacturer in Havana, but soon after removed to Ithaca, and then to Troy. In 1833 he located in Texas, where he remained for two years, then returning to New York state, but in 1839 he established a store in Victoria, Tex., and there continued until constant Indian invasions determined him to remove to Cincinnati, O., in 1842. In Cincinnati he engaged in beef-packing for the foreign trade, but having become more and more interested in steamboat transportation, he removed to St. Louis in 1845, and from that city ran some of the largest boats that ever navigated the Mississippi. Among the famous boats of his line were the Sultana, Wyandotte, Pocahontas and Hannibal—the last named made the record time, three days, twenty-three hours and three minutes, between St. Louis and New Orleans. In 1859 Mr. Moore joined the firm of John J. Roe & Co., pork-packers and general commission merchants, and long one of the most popular and successful houses of the city. For several years previous to his death he was a stockholder in several of the foremost banks of St. Louis. Upon the foundation of the St. Louis Merchants' Exchange, in 1862, Mr. Moore was chosen first president and, according to the constitution, held the office for one year. This organization was particularly notable at the time for its consistent adherence to the Federal government in its efforts to suppress secession. It came into being as a department of the St. Louis chamber of commerce, founded in 1836, and as the first general trading association in the country, naturally absorbed the old Millers' Exchange, founded in 1849. Its first building, erected on Commercial street, was succeeded by the present splendid structure on the block between Pine and Chestnut, Third and Fourth streets. It is now an active, progressive body of over 2,000 members, representing every commercial, manufacturing and financial interest in the city, whose agents congregate daily in the great hall for the transaction of business with city firms, and by means of telegraphic communication, with all the principal cities of America and Europe. Also, through its board of directors, it exercises a careful supervision of public affairs, both local and national, and exerts its full influence in the promotion of every enterprise looking to the welfare of the city, state, and the Mississippi valley, as well as in matters of national import, and thus voices public sentiment and directs public thought in all matters pertaining to public welfare. The organization still feels the benefit of Mr. Moore's executive ability, which was largely efficient in directing its affairs toward permanence in the days of its inception. Mr. Moore died in St. Louis, Feb. 7, 1875.

COFFIN, Charles Emmet, banker and broker, was born at Salem, Washington co., Ind., July 13, 1849, son of Zachariah and Caroline (Armfield) Coffin, and seventh in descent from Tristram Coffin, who emigrated from England in 1642, and became one of the ten original owners of the island of Nantucket in 1659. William, great-grandson of Tristram, emigrated to North Carolina before the revolution, and his son, Matthew, fought under Gen. Nathanael Greene in his southern campaign. His son, Marmaduke, was one of the pioneers of Indiana, settling in Washington county about the time of the state's admission into the Union. The eldest son of Marmaduke, Zachariah, was born in Indiana, and for a number of years operated a tannery at Salem, and was magistrate of the county. His wife, to whom he was married in 1846, was a niece of Paris C. Dunning, later state governor. Charles Coffin spent his early childhood in Salem, and attended the school founded by the late Hon. John I. Morrison. At the age of twelve he removed to Bloomington, the seat of the state university, and spent nearly four years at school there, serving as drummer-boy in the militia, under Gen. Hughes, during the invasion of the state by the Confederates, under Gen. Morgan, in 1863. In 1865 Mr. Coffin began to work for himself, in order to help his parents, who had lost much of their property in consequence of the financial depression caused by the civil war; and in 1867 went to Indianapolis, where he entered the real estate office of Wiley & Martin, the senior member being Capt. William Y. Wiley, one of the oldest real estate dealers in the city. He remained with them for six years, and during that time studied at a night law school, and in 1871 was admitted to the bar. Finding the outlook more promising in the field he was already in, he continued in the real estate business, putting to good use, however, his legal knowledge. On the death of Capt. Wiley, in 1873, he opened an office and seven years later associated with himself Charles E. Holloway, under the firm-name of C. E. Coffin & Co., whose success is unparalleled in the business annals of the city. Mr. Coffin is a self-made man in all respects, and although not yet old enough to be classed among the "fathers of the city," he is one of the progressive residents of Indianapolis. He is president of the Indianapolis Savings and Investments Co.; a stockholder in the Union Trust Co.; a member of the board of trade and a director of the Commercial Club. He is a trustee of the Meridian Street Methodist Episcopal Church; a director of the Art Association; of the New England Society; of the Indiana Historical Society, of which he is also treasurer; and a member of the Marion, Country and Columbia clubs. Mr. Coffin is a contributor to various newspapers and periodicals, and would be constantly employed if he were to respond to all the demands made upon him. Having made a study of whist for many years, in 1894 he published the "Gist of Whist," intended to supply beginners with simple but complete instructions. It is now in its sixth edition, and has reached a sale of 16,000 copies in four years. Mr. Coffin was married, in 1875, to Elizabeth, daughter of Cornelius B. Holloway, of Danville, Ill. She died, July 8, 1893, leaving one son, Clarence Eugene. He was again married, Sept. 20, 1897, to Mrs. Mary H. Fletcher, daughter of Capt. Richard E. Birch, of Indianapolis.

Charles E. Coffin

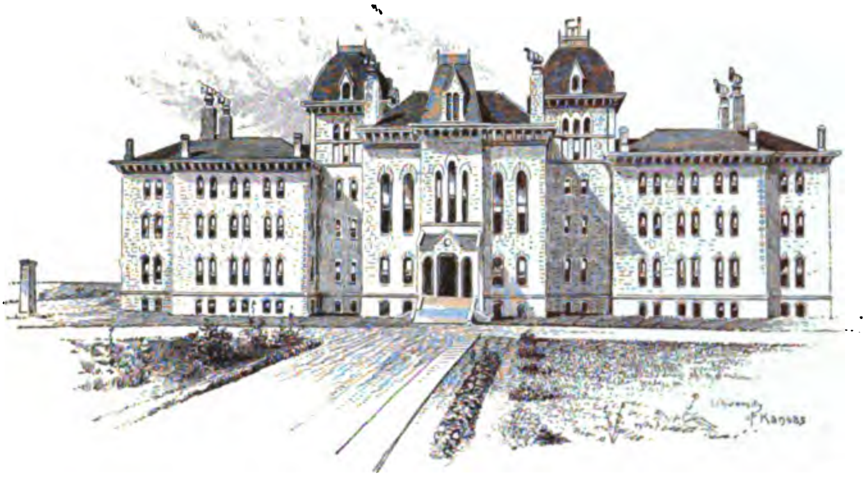
WALKER, James Alexander, soldier and congressman, was born in Augusta county, Va., Aug. 27, 1832, son of Alexander and Hannah (Hinton)

Walker. His father and mother were also born in that county, and spent their lives there, and their remains now lie in the burying-ground near the historic "Stone Church." The first American ancestor of this family, John Walker, went from Wigton, Scotland, to Ulster county, Ireland, and from thence, after a few years, emigrated to Pennsylvania about the year 1730, and a little later, with a number of others, to Rockbridge county, Va. The valley of Virginia was as yet a wilderness, and these Scotch-Irish settlers not only endured all the usual hardships of pioneers, but became a bulwark between the Indians and the more eastern settlements. Alexander Walker, the great-grandfather of James, was the father of twenty-one children, most of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. They settled in Kentucky, Alabama, Missouri, Illinois and other states and territories. James A. Walker attended a neighborhood school until the year 1848, when he entered the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, remaining four years. For two years after this he worked as a civil engineer on the Covington—now Chesapeake and Ohio—railroad. In 1854 he studied law at the University of Virginia; began the practice of his profession in November, 1855, at the county-seat of Pulaski county, Va., and in 1859 was elected attorney for the commonwealth for Pulaski county. At the beginning of the civil war he was captain of a fine volunteer company, the Pulaski Guards (afterwards company C, 4th Virginia infantry); and in April, 1861, Capt. Walker was promoted to the office of lieutenant-colonel, and was assigned to the 13th Virginia infantry, of which A. P. Hill was colonel. In March, 1862, he was again promoted, becoming colonel of the 13th Virginia infantry, *vice* Hill, promoted brigadier-general. In May, 1863, a third promotion raised him to the rank of brigadier-general, and by Gen. Jackson's dying request, was assigned to the command of the "Stonewall" brigade. At the "Bloody Angle," in May, 1864, he was severely wounded. In July following, his arm yet in a sling, he was put in command of the reserve troops guarding the line of the Richmond and Southside railroads, which roads were the feeders of Gen. Lee's army. In January, 1865, he reported to Gen. Lee for active service, and was assigned to the command of Early's division, which he surrendered at Appomattox. Gen. Walker was with Jackson in his famous valley campaign, and participated in all the battles of the army of northern Virginia. He was present at Bull Run, Front Royal, Winchester, Cross Keys, Port Republic, Gaines' Mill, Malvern Hill, Cedar Run, second Bull Run or Manassas, Ox Hill, Fredericksburg, second Winchester, Gettysburg, Payne's Farm, Mine Run, Wilderness, Spottsylvania Court-house, Fort Stedman, Petersburg, Sailor's Creek and Appomattox. After the war Gen. Walker resumed practice in Pulaski county, and rose rapidly to the position of one of the leading lawyers of that section of the state. In 1869 he was nominated by the Conservative party of Virginia for the office of lieutenant-governor. Virginia was at that time under military rule, and was known as military district No. 1; the state ticket nominated, not proving acceptable to the authorities at Washington, was withdrawn. In 1872 Gen. Walker was elected a member of the house of delegates of Virginia, declining re-election at the end of his term. In 1877 he was made lieutenant-governor on the ticket with Gov. Holliday. In 1894 he was elected to the 54th congress from the ninth district of Virginia, and was re-elected in 1896. Gen. Walker was married, near Staunton, Va., in 1858, to Sarah A., daughter of Maj. William and Margaret Pouge, and has had four sons and two daughters.

John A Walker

BLOUNT, William Alexander, lawyer, was born in Clarke county, Ala., Oct. 25, 1851, son of Alexander Clement and Julia (Washington) Blount. His paternal ancestry is of English extraction, the family in America being descended from James Blount, who settled in Virginia in 1669, and his mother descends from Lawrence, cousin of George Washington. Mr. Blount's father, a native of North Carolina, and a well-known lawyer in Alabama and Florida, lost the greater part of his property by the civil war. The son received very meagre educational advantages in the way of regular schooling, being able to attend but one year at St. Louis, Mo. However, by virtue of his native industry and ambition he was able to prepare himself for college, and entered the University of Georgia (Athens, Ga.), in 1870. Here he received the degree of A.B. with first honors in 1872, and amply demonstrated his ability and high scholarship by winning the university medal for essay-writing in his junior year. During 1872–73 he acted as tutor in mathematics and English to his alma mater, at the same time completing the law course with the degree of LL.B. Returning then to his home in Pensacola, Fla., he began practice in the office of Charles W. Jones, later U. S. senator from Florida, and such was his industry and high professional ability that at the age of thirty-five he was ranked second to none at the bar of the state, and is widely known in the southern states. He has never sought nor accepted political office, nor taken any prominent part in politics; the only public trust he has hitherto consented to hold was as a member of the Florida constitutional convention of 1885, in which he rendered notable services in revising the organic law of the state. He has frequently been offered important judicial positions, among them the chief-justiceship of the supreme court, but has as frequently declined on account of the pressing nature of his professional obligations. He was, however, appointed by the governor in 1888 chairman of the commission which for the first time in the history of the state was called to revise the statute law. In this capacity, despite the engrossing demands of his profession, the accuracy and excellence of the work done by him attested his ability and thoroughness. The work occupied three years. For the last fifteen years he has been city attorney of Pensacola, and has for fourteen years been attorney for the state of Florida of the Louisville and Nashville railroad. He has also for a long time been attorney for all the railroad companies entering Pensacola, as well as for the city street railroad system, water and gas companies, and for most of the large corporate and business interests of western Florida. In 1886 he formed a partnership with his brother, Alexander Clement Blount, Jr., under the style of Blount & Blount, which still continues in the successful practice of law. Mr. Blount has found little time for work not distinctly a part of his profession. In June, 1878, he was married to Cora N., daughter of Fernando J. Moreno, and has six children.

W. A. Blount



OLIVER, Robert W., first chancellor of the University of Kansas (1865–67). See Index.

FRASER, John, second chancellor of the University of Kansas (1868–74), was born in Cromarty, Scotland, about 1823. He was educated at the University of Aberdeen, and before leaving won there the Huttonian prize for proficiency in mathematics, offered every ten years. He also excelled in classical studies, and showed all the earnestness and devotion to intellectual pursuits which characterizes the best of Scotch scholars. After graduation he went to the Bermuda Islands to teach in the Hamilton Institute, passing the time during the long journey by sailing vessel in reading through the Greek and Latin classics. After spending some years in Bermuda, failing health induced him to go to New York, where he had been appointed principal of a private school; but there he became so involved in money difficulties that he was obliged to pawn his library, including the volumes that constituted the Huttonian prize. In 1850 he secured a position in Connellsville, Pa., as private tutor to two boys, and there he organized a private school. In 1855 he was appointed professor of mathematics in Jefferson College. This position he held for seven years, making his influence an inspiration to deeper study not only for his own students but also for those pursuing the classics and other courses. Rev. George W. Chalfant, a former pupil, wrote of Mr. Fraser: "His classical training was simply superb. He not only knew the great authors, but he loved them. Beyond any man the writer ever met he possessed what may be called a 'Greek soul.' Never until meeting him did his younger colleague learn what beauty of style existed in the classic authors, what power of expression in the grammatical forms, what rhetoric in the order of work." Prof. Fraser also delivered a course of lectures on physical geography, showing himself familiar with the methods of scientific research. He raised money for the first telescope used in a western Pennsylvania institution, and himself superintended the erection of an observatory. In 1862 he enlisted as a private at Canonsburg, and served the Federal cause throughout the civil war, winning promotion to the rank of captain of the 140th Pennsylvania volunteers in August, 1862; to that of lieutenant-colonel in the following month, and in July, 1863, to that of colonel. During the charge of Hancock at Spottsylvania he was wounded by a shell, and in September, 1864, he was captured and held prisoner at Libby Prison; at Macon, Ga.; Roper's Hospital, Charleston, S. C., and finally at Camp Sorghum, Columbia, S. C. While imprisoned, with many others, at Roper's Hospital, under fire of the guns from the northern fleet, he cheered his fellow-prisoners by delivering for their amusement a course of lectures, notably on Shakespeare's plays. He was finally exchanged, and returning to the 140th Pennsylvania volunteers, was made brevet-brigadier general in March, 1865, and was mustered out the following May. He then became president of the State College at Bellefonte, Pa.; from there passed to the head of the Kansas State University, and on June 17, 1868, entered upon his official duties. Robert W. Oliver, whom he succeeded, had been chancellor for two years (1865–67), but had had nothing to do with instruction, his relations to the university having been of a business nature. With the advent of Gen. Fraser, a change in the headship of the institution occurred, and the chancellor became the president of the faculty. Partly owing to political complications, partly to the fact that although possessing executive ability he lacked the power of harmonizing discordant interests, his career was less successful than his friends had hoped. He resigned, April 15, 1874, but remained in charge until the appointment of his successor. During his connection with the university he served as state superintendent of instruction. His last position was in the Western University of Pennsylvania, at that time a somewhat narrow field for a man of his talents and attainments. Only a few in that great industrial community knew what a noble soul was wearing itself out in work far below the capacity of this great teacher. He died at Allegheny, Pa., of small-pox, in June, 1878, leaving a widow but no children.

John Fraser

MARVIN, James, clergyman and third chancellor of the University of Kansas (1874–82), was born in Peru, Clinton co., N. Y., Aug. 17, 1820. His boyhood and youth were spent on his father's farm in his native township, and his education was obtained there in the common schools and in Keeseville and Alfred academies. He engaged in teaching during the winter season in rural districts until 1849, and then entered Allegheny College, where he was graduated in 1851. He was chosen professor of mathematics in Alfred Teachers' Seminary, New York, and in 1854 accepted the superintendency of city schools in Warren, O. He returned to Allegheny College, in 1862, as professor of mathematics, and after twelve years' service in his alma mater was appointed chancellor of the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan. Eight years and eight months in this responsible position closed nearly thirty-three years of almost continuous duty as an instructor. In the autumn of 1883 Dr. Marvin accepted the superintendency of Haskell Institute, a new school under the U. S. government, and devoted to the education of Indian youth. Eighteen months' work in organizing the school convinced the superintendent that this service required younger blood, and he accordingly resigned. In early life he had united with the Methodist Episcopal church, and was licensed to preach in 1847. After a brief period of rest from his arduous labors in the Indian school, he was called to the pastorate of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Lawrence, where he had resided since coming to Kansas. This charge was continued with great acceptance over five years, during the last two of which a new church edifice costing $40,000 was erected. He retired from active service in 1891. In 1865 the degree of D.D. was conferred on him by Alfred University, and in 1883 that of LL.D. by the University of Kansas. He was married to Armina Le Suer, July 14, 1851. They have one son, Prof. F. O. Marvin, and one daughter, Mrs. Prof. Wilcox.

LIPPINCOTT, Joshua Allen, clergyman and fourth chancellor of the University of Kansas (1883–89), was born in Burlington county, N. J., Jan. 31, 1835. He is a lineal descendant of Richard Lippincott, who left the family home in Devonshire, England in 1639 to settle in America. He was a Quaker, and many of his descendants continue in the same faith. The family name is one of the oldest of local origin in England, their motto being, "Upright in prosperity or adversity." Joshua Allen Lippincott passed his boyhood and youth in Burlington county, N. J., and his early educational advantages were those of the country school. He was always anxious for a collegiate education, and opportunity unexpectedly offering, he entered Pennington Seminary, where he was prepared for Dickinson College, being graduated with distinction at the age of twenty-three. He immediately began teaching, having been offered the professorship of mathematics and German at Pennington Seminary. Four years later he accepted the position of superintendent of the public schools in Scranton, Pa. His success was so marked that he was soon called to a more important position in the New Jersey state normal and model schools at Trenton. In 1865 he was admitted to the Wyoming conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, and while doing his educational work frequently acted as pastor and answered continued calls to the pulpit. After having filled the pulpit of Asbury Church, Hackensack, N. J., for two years, he accepted the professorship of mathematics and astronomy in Dickinson College. This position he retained until 1883, when he resigned to become chancellor of the University of Kansas. The remarkable development of this institution during his incumbency is a testimonial to his great administrative ability. The position, however, was not wholly to his taste, and he yielded to a desire for closer relations to his church, and in 1889 resigned to accept the pastorate of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Topeka, Kan. From this pastoral relation he was called to the Arch Street Methodist Episcopal Church of Philadelphia, Pa. He has since resided in that city. In 1882 Franklin and Marshall College, of Lancaster, Pa., conferred upon him the degree of D.D., and in 1886 the University of Michigan honored him with the degree of LL.D.

SNOW, Francis Huntington, fifth chancellor of the University of Kansas (1890–), was born at Fitchburg, Mass., June 29, 1840, son of Benjamin and Mary B. (Boutelle) Snow. His father was a prosperous merchant and manufacturer, whose first American ancestor, Richard Snow, of Woburn, Mass., came to America in 1645; his mother was the daughter of David and Ruth B. (Huntington) Boutelle. One of his paternal ancestors was Richard Warren, of the Mayflower, and his great-grandfather, Luke Richardson, fought in the war of the revolution, being a lieutenant of his company. His maternal grandfather, David Boutelle, was a soldier in the war of 1812. Among his maternal ancestors was Gen. Jabez Huntington, of Norwich Conn., a prominent officer in the war of the revolution. Francis H. Snow was graduated at Williams College at the head of his class in 1862, and at the Andover Theological Seminary in 1866. After graduation at Williams, and before attending Andover Seminary, he taught for one year as principal of the high school in his native town. After leaving Andover Seminary he preached for a while, although not regularly installed as pastor of a church. He was elected professor of natural sciences in the University of Kansas at the time of the foundation of the university, in 1866. This position he held until July, 1890, when he was made chancellor and president of the University of Kansas, which position he still holds (1899). In 1881 he received the degree of Ph.D. from Williams College, and in 1890 the degree of LL.D. from Princeton. In 1886 the legislature of Kansas appropriated $50,000 for the erection of a building for Prof. Snow's department, which building was formally dedicated as the "Snow Hall of Natural History." Chancellor Snow is the author of many scientific papers, and is a successful lecturer on scientific and educational subjects. To his tireless exertion and intelligent direction the building up of the large natural history collections belonging to the University of Kansas is due. In the entomological collections, which are hardly second to any college collections in the country, are included over 200 new species of insects discovered by Prof. Snow. A score of species have been named in his honor. The scientific work, however, which has given him greatest prominence of late is his experiments with a view to lessening the ravages of the chinch bug by the artificial dissemination among them of a contagious disease. In 1889 he established the fact that certain contagious diseases caused by the growth of parasitic fungi could be artificially spread among chinch bugs in corn and wheat fields. Special appropriations made by the state of Kansas have enabled the experiments to be prosecuted, and the effectiveness of the remedy has been thoroughly substantiated. By estimates made by the farmers of Kansas themselves, a saving of over one half a million dollars was effected in the state in three years by the "chinch bug disease" work of Prof. Snow. Prof. Snow is a member of the Congregational church, but is a thorough believer in the theory of evolution. He sees no inconsistency between

Francis H. Snow

the doctrines of the Christian religion and the principles of evolution, and may be termed a scientific Christian. He is a man of marked perseverance and of singular clearness of intellectual vision. A singleness of purpose, coupled with his characteristic persistence, has resulted in the achieving of much in the face of the obstacles incident to the life of a new college in a new country. Under his administration the University of Kansas has grown rapidly, and stands now among the first of our American state universities. Chancellor Snow was married, in 1868, to Jennie A., daughter of Hon. John Aiken, of Andover, Mass.; granddaughter of Pres. Appleton, of Bowdoin College, and a descendant of Samuel Symonds, lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts Bay colony in 1673. They have five children, the oldest of whom, a son, inherts his father's taste for natural history, and is now (1899) assistant professor of entomology at Leland Stanford University.

BLACKMAR, Frank Wilson, educator, was born in Erie county, Pa., Nov. 3, 1854, son of John S. and Rebecca (Mershon) Blackmar. His father, a farmer, was a son of a native Scotchman who emigrated to New England, and afterwards settled in Herkimer county, N. Y.; his mother was the daughter of John Mershon, whose Huguenot ancestors emigrated to New Jersey in the eighteenth century, but removed to Erie county in 1796, and settled in what was then almost a wilderness. The name, originally Marchand, was that of a distinguished French family; but in America the crude French pronunciation of the English settlers was followed in the spelling. There were born to John and Rebecca Blackmar ten children, six daughters and four sons, Frank W. being the youngest son. Charles and Henry, the older sons, served in the civil war. Louise, the oldest daughter, went as a missionary to India, where she now resides at Sironcha; Ellen, the fourth daughter, went to India with her husband, A. J. Maxwell, who, after serving seven years as a missionary, died from the cholera. She returned to America and published several books, including "A Bishop's Conversion," "A Way of Fire" and "Three Old Maids in Hawaii." She was subsequently married to Capt. A. S. Baker, of the U. S. navy, now commander of the battleship Oregon, stationed at Manila (1899). Frank Wilson Blackmar was educated in the public schools of Pennsylvania, the Edinborough (Pa.) State Normal School, the University of the Pacific, California, and Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore. He was professor of mathematics in the University of the Pacific (1882–86); a graduate student of Johns Hopkins University (1886–89); instructor in history (1887–88); fellow in history and politics (1888–89). In 1889 he was elected professor of history and sociology in the University of Kansas, and has been an earnest educator in the school-room and among the people, lecturing and writing on educational, economic and historical topics. He took an active part in the university extension movement, which at one time spread with such vigor over the West. In 1897, in the organization of the graduate school at the University of Kansas, he was elected dean of the school. In 1899 the title of the chair was changed to that of sociology and economics. Among his publications are: "Spanish Institutions in the Southwest"; "Spanish Colonization in the Southwest"; "The Story of Human Progress"; "Federal and State Aid to Higher Education," and "Economics." He is preparing (1899) a work on "History of Higher Education in Kansas." Besides these are numerous pamphlets on economic, social and historical topics. Prof. Blackmar was married at San Jose, Cal., in 1885, to Mary S. Bowman, who died March 4, 1892, leaving one son and two daughters.

BERNADOU, John Baptiste, naval officer, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., in November, 1858, son of George W. and Helen (Hay) Bernadou. His grandparents, Jean Baptiste Bernadou and Jeanne Adrienne Hennette Fontaine, both natives of France, emigrated to America early in the nineteenth century and settled in Philadelphia, where they were married. He was appointed to the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., by Pres. Grant, in 1876, becoming midshipman in 1882; ensign, junior grade, in 1883; full ensign in 1884; lieutenant, junior grade, in 1892; and lieutenant in 1896. Through many years of practical observation and experiment he became an expert in torpedo work; and, when the torpedo-boat Winslow was under construction, personally superintended every detail of her building. He was in charge as inspector on her trial trip, and when she was put in commission, was appointed to command her. Being sent to Cardenas, May 11, 1898, to learn the position and strength of the Spanish gun-boats known to be in that harbor, the Winslow, with the gun-boat Wilmington and the converted revenue-cutter Hudson, was speedily discovered by the Spanish gunboats, which rained a shower of shell upon them. One of these striking the Winslow on the starboard beam exploded in the boiler-room, disabling the engine and carrying away the steering-gear. Within five minutes she was struck in twenty places, and, completely disabled, was at the mercy of the enemy. Five men were killed and four wounded; among the former Ensign Worth Bagley, the only American naval officer killed in action in the war. Lieut. Bernadou was wounded in the thigh by a fragment of shell. The Winslow had one boiler pierced and one engine wrecked by the enemy's fire, but managed to work out of the shoal water, then being taken in tow by the Hudson and hauled out of range. On recovering from his wound, Lieut. Bernadou was the recipient of warm praise for the gallantry and coolness which he exhibited in the brief, but destructive, and very one-sided combat. He is the originator and developer of the smokeless powder used by the U. S. navy.

TRACY, Jeremiah Evarts, lawyer, was born in Windsor, Vt., Jan. 31, 1835, son of Ebenezer Carter and Martha Sherman (Evarts) Tracy. His first American ancestor was Stephen Tracy, who emigrated from England, settling in Plymouth, Mass., in 1623. His father was the editor and proprietor of the Vermont "Chronicle," a religious newspaper, which for over thirty years wielded a powerful and extensive influence throughout and beyond the state. His son, the subject of this sketch, received his early education in the public schools, and having decided to adopt the legal profession, entered the office of his uncle, Hon. William M. Evarts, of New York city. He continued his studies at Yale College, where he was graduated in 1857 with the degree of LL.B. Being admitted to the bar of New York state, Mr. Tracy at once became an assistant in the office of his uncle, Mr. Evarts, with whom he entered into partnership June 1, 1859, and he has ever since remained a member of his business firm, engaged in the practice of his profession in New York city. Mr. Tracy was one of the founders of the Bar Association of the City of New York, and is a member of the New York State Bar Association and of the New York Law Institute. He was married, Sept. 30, 1863, to Martha Sherman, daughter of Rev. David and Mary (Evarts) Greene, and has nine children.

J. Evarts Tracy.

SEALY, George, banker, was born at Kingston, Luzerne co., Pa., Jan. 9, 1835, son of Robert and Mary (McCarty) Sealy, who were devout Presbyterians. At the age of fifteen he became a clerk in a country store, where he remained for three years. When he was twenty years of age his father died, leaving but little property; and he became station agent at Kingston, for the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg railway, his salary being $50 a month. He remained in this position about four years, and deciding to join a brother in Texas, and in order to qualify himself to take a higher place than he had yet filled, he entered a commercial college in Pittsburgh. He next found a place in the employ of Ball, Hutchings & Co., dry-goods and commission merchants in Galveston, his brother, John, being one of the partners, and his rise was rapid. At the outbreak of the civil war he was unwilling to take up arms against the Union, but entered the Confederate army under compulsion, and from the time of his enlistment, in 1862, until the day of his discharge he refused pay for his services, and declined every offer of official preferment. This military period ended, Mr. Sealy resided for a time at Matamoras, Mexico, representing his firm in the transaction of its large volume of trade with European ports. In 1860, through Mr. Sealy's instrumentality, Ball, Hutchings & Co. became a banking-house, and in 1867 he was admitted to a partnership. Ball, Hutchings & Co. became identified with important railroad transactions, chiefly through his foresight and progressive spirit. In 1877 the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railway Co., whose line had been extended into Fort Bend county, found itself unable to proceed, being without money or credit. Galveston had subscribed liberally toward the building of the road, and to protect the interests of the merchants of that city, Mr. Sealy organized a syndicate to carry on the work. By 1886 the road was extended to Fort Worth, to San Angelo and to Dallas, and about the same time, by an arrangement with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Co., the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé road completed its road to Paris, Tex., connecting there with the St. Louis and San Francisco road, and to Purcell, I. T., connecting with the Atchison Co., which assumed the management of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé. Mr. Sealy was president of the company until the transfer was made, and is now vice-president. He is also a director of the Southern Kansas and Texas railway; treasurer of the Galveston Cotton Exchange, Galveston Rope and Twine Co., Galveston Maritime Association, Galveston Free School board, Galveston Protestant Orphans' Home and Evening Tribune Publishing Co. He is president of the Wharf Co., and director in the Galveston Gas Co., Cotton and Woolen Mills Co., Cotton Exchange, Texas Land and Loan Association, Rembert Roller Compress Co., Southern Cotton Compress Co., Bluefields Banana Co., Electric Light Co., and of the Galveston agency of the Galveston Meat Exporting Co., besides many other corporations. In the movement for a deep water harbor at Galveston he brought to bear the influence of these great corporations, and did as much as any man, if not more, to secure the needed legislation by congress. In 1872 Mr. Sealy was elected alderman of Galveston, and instituted a number of reforms, which resulted in restoring the city's credit, and were so salutary in general that they were adopted by other cities in the state. Mr. Sealy was married, at Galveston, May 12, 1875, to Magnolia, daughter of P. J. and Caroline (Womack) Willis. They have five daughters and three sons.

Geo Sealy

STUBBS, William Carter, chemist, agriculturist and educator, was born in Gloucester county, Va., Dec. 7, 1846, son of Jefferson W. and Ann Walker Carter (Baytop) Stubbs, of old English families, which settled in Gloucester in the seventeenth century. His father (1811–97), whose portrait now adorns the walls of the county court house, was presiding justice of Gloucester county for thirty years, and for forty years president of the Gloucester Charity School. All his life he was prominently connected with the Methodist Episcopal church, South. William C. Stubbs was educated in his own home by the best private tutors. He entered William and Mary College in 1860, but this, on account of its nearness to the scenes of the war, was closed in 1861, and he, therefore, continued his studies at Randolph-Macon College, and was graduated in 1862. The following autumn he joined company D, 24th Virginia cavalry, and served as an officer of this company until the surrender at Appomattox Court House, April, 1865. In October of the same year he returned to his studies, and was graduated at the University of Virginia in 1868. With him were his two elder brothers, Maj. James N. Stubbs, state senator and attorney at-law of Gloucester county, Va., and Dr. T. Jefferson Stubbs, professor in William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va. In 1869 he was made a professor in the East Alabama College, and in 1872 professor of chemistry in the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Auburn, Ala. In 1878 he became state chemist of Alabama. In 1885 he assumed the charge of the sugar experiment station in Louisiana, established and endowed by the planters of that state. Soon after he was appointed a professor in Louisiana State University, and director of the state experiment station, Baton Rouge. In 1886 he was appointed by the legislature state chemist of Louisiana, and in 1887 director of the North Louisiana experiment station, at Calhoun. In 1892 the state legislature made appropriations for a geological survey of the state, giving the work into his hands, which he still continues. He also still supervises the "Audubon Sugar School," established in 1892, and placed under his direction. The appreciation by the public of Prof. Stubb's services and earnest labor is shown by the increasing appropriations made biennially to the cause of agriculture by the legislature of Louisiana; and it has been a service of delight to Prof. Stubbs to watch the growth of agricultural agencies from small beginnings, until to-day it is said that Louisiana is better equipped in facilities for advancing her agricultural interests than any other state in the Union. Prof. Stubbs has published over 100 bulletins upon agricultural subjects, and is quoted everywhere as an authority on southern agriculture; also has published works on sugar cane and the manufacture and chemistry of sugar, and these are considered standards in every tropical country where sugar cane is cultivated. He is an enthusiastic Southerner, and his energies are given to the development of the wonderful natural resources of that section of the country. He is a life member of the Virginia Historical Association, as well as a member of the administration council of the Southern

Wm Carter Stubbs

Historical Association of Washington, D. C. He is a member of camp No. 9 of Confederate Veterans, and also is brigadier-general on the staff of Gen. John B. Gordon, commander-in-chief of Confederate Veterans. Prof. Stubbs was married, in 1875, to Elizabeth Saunders, daughter of Henry D. and Mary Low (Saunders) Blair, of North Alabama. The Blairs were early settlers in South Carolina, and were of Huguenot and Scotch-Irish descent. They have no children. Their home, of historic and traditional interest, is beautifully located under the spreading live oaks of Audubon park, New Orleans, La.

MACRAE, George Wythe, banker, was born near Warrenton, Va., May 28, 1838, son of Bailey Washington and Sarah Jane (Stuart) Macrae, of Scottish descent. His father, a man of superior character and education, was a large plantation owner, and his mother was a daughter of William Stuart, of Virginia. George W. Macrae was tutored in schools of his native town until, in 1849, his family removed to the neighborhood of Clarksville, Tenn., where he studied in the Masonic University of Tennessee (1853–54). In 1854 he began active life as clerk in a store at Clarksville, Tenn., and removing, in 1859, to Memphis, became associated with Dr. D. T. Porter in the wholesale grocery business, under the firm name of Porter & Macrae. The business was interrupted by the war of 1862, and during the next nine years Mr. Macrae was variously engaged until, in 1871, he again became associated with Dr. Porter's firm, which, in 1882, again assumed its original name and style. This firm, which was finally dissolved in 1896, was always noted for its prosperity and straightforward business dealing. Mr. Macrae has been president of the Memphis National Bank since 1894; is president of the Chickasaw Cooperage Co. since 1890, and is a stockholder, director and treasurer of the Artesian Water Co. of Memphis. He is a member and an elder of the Presbyterian church, and is an earnest supporter of its doctrines and benevolent activities. Mr. Macrae is one of the foremost business men of Memphis, and is widely noted for sound judgment, great executive ability and unfailing integrity. He has been twice married: first, on Sept. 13, 1866, to Fannie Morris, of Clarksville, Tenn., who died, Feb. 1, 1870, leaving one daughter, now Mrs. Walter White, of Memphis; second, on March 2, 1881, to Blanche, daughter of Dr. B. W. Avent, a prominent physician of Memphis, Tenn., by whom he has had five children.

GWMacrae

SEARING, Laura Catherine (Redden), author, was born in Somerset county, Md., Feb. 9, 1840. From her earliest years she showed signs of superior mental gifts, but at the age of ten a severe attack of cerebro-spinal meningitis left her both deaf and dumb. She had not, however, lost her memory of sounds or the sense of rhythm, and by degrees recovered the power of speech. When still very young, she began to write both prose and verse, and her productions were published in the local press, attracting much attention by their undeniable merit, as well as by reason of the unusual circumstances under which they were written. On the removal of her parents to St. Louis, Mo., she became a pupil at the State Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. She was a regular contributor to the St. Louis "Republican" in 1860, writing under the pseudonym "Howard Glyndon," and during the civil war resided at Washington, D. C., as special correspondent. The years 1865–68 she spent in Europe, studying the German, French, Spanish and Italian languages, meantime acting as foreign correspondent to the New York "Times." On her return to America, in 1868, she settled in New York city, and became associated with the "Evening Mail," continuing a contributor to its columns until 1876. While in that city she enlisted the interest of Alexander Graham Bell and others who were endeavoring to improve the methods of instruction for deaf-mutes, and with their assistance learned to speak with extraordinary ease. She was married, in 1876, to Edward W. Searing, a prominent New York lawyer. In addition to her contributions to periodical literature, Mrs. Searing has published "Idyls of Battles, and Poems of the Rebellion" (1864); "A Little Boy's Story" (translation from Mme. Julie Govraud, 1869); "Sounds from Secret Chambers" (1873); "Brother and Sister" (1879); and a pamphlet entitled "Notable Men of the Thirty-seventh Congress" (1862). In 1886 she removed to California.

MILES, William Raphael, soldier and lawyer, was born near Bardstown, Ky., March 25, 1817, son of John and Sarah (Howard) Miles. His father was a farmer of Nelson county, Ky.; his mother was a daughter of Edward Howard, of Kentucky. His grandparents on both sides were among the pioneers of his native state, having come from Maryland. William R. Miles received his primary education in the schools of Nelson county, Ky., and was graduated at St. Joseph's College, Bardstown, Ky., in 1836. He then studied law under Judge Benjamin Hardin, of Bardstown, and at the same time filled a professorship in the college. On his admission to the bar, in 1839, he removed to Yazoo county, Miss., and began the practice of his profession. Within a few months he formed a partnership with Judge E. C. Wilkinson, whose reputation and professional prestige quickly filled the office with business and laid the foundation of a successful practice for the firm. It fell to Mr. Miles exclusively upon the Judge's retirement within a year's time, and he continued with unabated prosperity until 1853. He also figured considerably in politics, having been, in 1844, a representative from Yazoo county in the Mississippi legislature; in 1846 state senator for Yazoo and Madison counties, and in 1852 elector-at-large on the Whig state ticket. Meantime he had purchased 10,000 acres of land in the Yazoo valley, and, with a force of 250 slaves, conducted a cotton plantation for several years. At the outbreak of the civil war he entered the service of the Confederacy, and raised and organized a legion, composed of infantry, artillery and cavalry, and known as Miles' legion. He used his own means so far as they went, then borrowed a large sum to complete it on the government's guarantee of repayment. His command was mustered into service but performed no important duty until the siege of Port Hudson, where it achieved conspicuous notice for valor and good discipline. It was surrounded five days after the fall of Vicksburg, and Gen. Miles remained a prisoner over a year. Receiving permission to return home he left Johnson's island Oct. 15, 1864, and while passing through Richmond on the way, he received a commission as brigadier-

WRMiles

general, and re-entered the military service. In April, 1865, he was one of the Confederate commission to arrange the final paroles for the surrendered armies. The return of peace found him without means, his property ruined, and the outlook the blackest, with a debt of $210,000 at ruinous rates of interest, and no present prospects of earning a livelihood. However, with a courage truly worthy an old soldier, he bravely faced the situation, and in 1865 resumed law practice in Yazoo City, Miss.; completing the education of his sons, and, after a ceaseless struggle of twenty years; completely discharging his immense indebtedness. By force of his continued application, strict integrity and high professional qualifications, he eventually accumulated another fortune, and in 1894 retired to his plantations at Mileston, Miss., where he has since continued to reside. Gen. Miles is highly respected among all classes of the community, and is widely known as a typical gentleman of the old school; frank, courteous and lavishly hospitable. When in the arena of politics before the civil war, it was well said, "even a Democrat found it difficult to vote against William R. Miles, even though a candidate of the Whigs." Gen. Miles has been married twice; first, in 1847, to Fannie M., daughter of John Mayrant, of Jackson, Miss.; second, in 1870, to Mary Rebecca, daughter of Col. James J. B. White, of Yazoo City, Miss. By the first marriage he had three sons; William R. Miles, Jr., who became a Jesuit priest and rose to the highest eminence before his early death, in 1890; Theus N. Miles, a cotton planter of Mississippi, and Edward H. Miles, a member of the religious order of the Marist Fathers in Louisiana.

BENEDICT, William Sommer, lawyer, was born in Gainesville, Sumter co., Ala., Feb. 11, 1843, son of Philip and Catherine (Sommer) Benedict. His earliest known paternal ancestor was Philip Benedict, who, early in the seventeenth century, settled in Manheim township, Lancaster co., Pa. William S. Benedict's great-grandfather, John Leonard Benedict, was a soldier in the revolutionary war. His maternal great-grandfather served under Washington at Gen. Braddock's defeat and also during the revolutionary war. Mr. Benedict received his education in the public schools of New Orleans. After his graduation in 1858 at the high school, he was a clerk for a few months in a book-store, afterwards engaging in business connected with steamboats at New Orleans, until 1863, when he took a clerkship in the U. S. district court for the district of Louisiana. While holding different positions in court he studied law and was admitted to the bar in April, 1865. That year he became assistant in the law firm of Durant & Hornor, then, by reason of its extensive practice, the most prominent in the state of Louisiana. On the retirement of both the partners, Mr. Benedict became associated with the son of Mr. Hornor, under the firm name of Hornor & Benedict. This firm continued about fourteen years. Mr. Benedict officiated at one time as acting attorney-general of the state of Louisiana. He is a prominent Mason, having held most of the offices in that order, and is past grand high priest of the Grand Chapter of the state of Louisiana. Mr. Benedict was married, Aug. 11, 1870, to Jane West, daughter of Charles W. Hornor. She is related to the celebrated painter, Benjamin West. Their son, Percy S., is a successful lawyer.

W. S. Benedict

WASHBURN, Edward Abiel, clergyman and author, was born in Boston, Mass., April 16, 1819, son of Abiel and Paulina (Tucker) Washburn. He was descended from John Washburn, of Evesham, Worcestershire, England, who, in 1631, emigrated to New England, settling at Duxbury, Mass., but about 1665 removing to Bridgewater. Edward A. Washburn studied at the Boston Latin School, and entered Harvard College, where he was graduated in 1838. He then studied theology at Andover, Mass., and New Haven, Conn., and, in 1842, having been licensed to preach by the Worcester association of Congregational ministers, labored acceptably about six months. The following year he entered the Episcopal church, and on July 12, 1844, took orders as a deacon, being ordained in Trinity Church, Boston, by Bishop Eastburn. On Oct. 9, 1845, he was admitted to the priesthood in Grace Church, Boston, by the same bishop. Meantime, in 1844, he had become rector of St. Paul's Church, Newburyport, Mass., one of the oldest in New England, and there remained seven years. After traveling in Egypt, Syria, China and India, in 1851–53, he succeeded Dr. Arthur Cleveland Coxe (later bishop), as rector of St. John's Church, Hartford, Conn., where he remained nine years, also serving as professor of church polity in the Berkeley Divinity School at Middletown. In 1862–65 he was rector of St. Mark's Church, Philadelphia, where he was highly successful, and in April, 1865, became rector of Calvary Church, New York city, again succeeding Dr. Coxe, who had just been elevated to the episcopate. In this charge he continued until his death, and ever held a prominent place among the learned and eloquent clergymen of the metropolis. He was an enthusiastic churchman, and was allied with the liberal or broad school. He had a natural taste for theological studies, yet his researches in other fields were extensive. In 1871 he was a member of the deputation of the American branch of the Evangelical Alliance, whose members personally presented a memorial to Prince Gortschakoff as the representative of the emperor of Russia, in behalf of religious liberty in that empire. During the conference of the Evangelical Alliance in New York city, in October, 1873, Dr. Washburn read an able paper on "Faith and Reason," and before the conference of 1879 one on "Socialism." He was also a member of the committee on revision of the New Testament. His chief published works are: "The Social Law of God; sermons on the Ten Commandments" (1875); "Sermons" (1882); "Epochs in Church History" (1883); "The Beatitudes and other Sermons" (1884). The degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Trinity College in 1861. Dr. Washburn was married in 1853 to Frances Lindsly, daughter of a well-known physician of Washington, D. C. They had one daughter. He died in New York city, Feb. 2, 1881.

SIMMONS, James Fowler, manufacturer, was born in Little Compton, R. I., Sept. 10, 1795, son of Davis Simmons. His early years were spent on his father's farm and in Newport. He attended the public schools in winter, and while living in Newport was a pupil for three months in Mr. Tower's private school. In 1812 he went to Providence, and soon after removed to North Scituate, where for a time he was book-keeper for the Scituate Manufacturing Co. Having closed his engagement with this company, he not long after received an appointment as superintendent of the Rockland Factory in Scituate, and subsequently had charge of the Wanskuck Mills in North Providence, and began the manufacture of yarns. After this he went to Manville and to Olneyville. In 1822 he built a mill at Simmonsville, in Johnston township, and there successfully continued the business of manufacturing. Early in life Mr. Simmons became prominently active in politics, and was chosen to represent the town of Johnston in the general assembly every year from 1827 to 1840, with the exception of the years 1830 and 1834. Although among the representatives were some of the ablest men of the state, he took high rank at once, his speeches being listened to with respect, and his judgment on matters which he had made the subject of special examination being deferred to by candid men of all parties. When committees were sent to Washington from manufacturing corporations in New England to look after their interests and to urge the necessity of a protective tariff, Mr. Simmons occupied a prominent place on such delegations. So also in the great financial crisis of 1837, when committees chosen from the large cities were sent from New York to consult on the state of affairs, he was chairman of the committee sent from Providence. In 1841 he was elected U. S. senator from Rhode Island, and remained in office until 1847. He identified himself with those who were in favor of protection as against free trade, and was the warm personal friend of Henry Clay. When his term expired he was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated in consequence of having advocated the liberation of Thomas W. Dorr from prison. Subsequently, in 1851, he was again defeated, but in 1857 was once more a successful candidate. In August, 1862, he resigned his office and returned home to look after his private affairs. Mr. Simmons was twice married: first, on Oct. 21, 1820, to Eliza, daughter of Judge Samuel Randall, of Johnston, by whom he had four sons and one daughter; second, in 1835, to Sarah Scott, daughter of Maj. Simon Whipple, of Smithfield, by whom he had four sons. He died at Johnston, R. I., July 19, 1864.

ALDEN, Edmund Kimball, clergyman and secretary, was born at Randolph, Mass., April 11, 1825, son of Ebenezer Alden, and eighth in descent from John Alden. He was graduated at Amherst College in 1844, and studied theology at Andover Theological Seminary, being graduated in 1848. After a pastorate for four years of the Congregational Church at Yarmouth, Me., and of five years at Lenox, Mass., in 1859 he entered upon the pastorate of Phillips Congregational Church, Boston, Mass., and so continued until he was elected corresponding secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in 1876. During his last years he was especially prominent before the religious public as the advocate of a policy in the examination of candidates for the missionary service, at the hands of that organization. This necessitated making inquiries of candidates as to their views of the scriptural doctrine of the decisive nature of the earthly life in fixing the destiny of the human soul for eternity, as against the theory known as the "Andover Hypothesis," that there may be a probationary experience for the human soul after the death of the body. So far the views advocated by Rev. Dr. Alden in the matter have been substantially upheld by the board. He received the degree of D.D. in 1866. He died in Boston, Mass., April 30, 1896.

HEARSEY, Henry James, soldier and editor, was born near Thompson's creek, in the parish of West Feliciana, La., Nov. 21, 1840, son of James Price and Caroline (Generally) Hearsey. He received his education in private academies at Bayou Sara and St. Francisville, La., and studied law for a while in the office of Mr. U. B. Phillips. He early began his journalistic career, as he was only twenty years of age when he established the Feliciana "Constitutionalist." He was soon invited to go to Woodville, Miss., an important political centre at that time, to become editor of a Democratic paper, then the Woodville "Republican," and in this position urged the secession of the state of Mississippi. At the breaking out of the civil war he joined the Wilkinson Rifles, which afterwards became a part of the 16th Mississippi regiment, and served first as private, afterwards being promoted to to orderly sergeant, as regimental and brigade assistant-quartermaster, and was on the staff of Trimble, Featherstone, Posey and Harris. In 1870 Maj. Hearsey went to Shreveport, where he revived the old Shreveport "News"; later on he established, with Capt. John S. Lewis, the "East Texas Bulletin" of Marshall, Tex., and still later, with Col. A. D. Battle, A. H. Leonard and Charles Lewis, the Shreveport "Times." In 1874 he wrote the first articles in favor of an open and aggressive revolt against negro domination and suffrage, the result of which movement was a great political victory in the Red River valley over the opposing party. In 1876 he became the editor of the New Orleans "Democrat." Mr. Hearsey was strongly in favor of the calling of the constitutional convention in 1879, and advocated the repudiation of the "Carpet Bag" debt of the state. Since 1880 he has been editor of the "Daily States." He has always been a strict states' rights, tariff-for-revenue-only Democrat. He was a personal friend of Jefferson Davis, having been complimented by him a few months before the latter's death for his stanch adherence to the principles upon which the southern Confederacy was founded. In 1898 Maj. Hearsey was the candidate for printer of the constitutional convention, and was elected by a practically unanimous vote of the convention, after having received the cordial endorsement of the whole press of Louisiana, without respect to party, though with many of his confreres he had had at different times heated and often violent controversies. He was also warmly indorsed by many of the papers of Mississippi and Texas. He was married, in St. Francisville, in 1878, to Martha Mary Morris, a lady of Irish extraction and granddaughter of an eminent Episcopalian minister.

H. J. Hearsey.

GREEN, Rufus Smith, president of Elmira College (1893-), was born at Sidney Plains, N. Y., April 1, 1848. He prepared for college at the Gilbertsville Academy, and in his fifteenth year entered the sophomore class at Hamilton College, where, after an interval of teaching in Norwich Academy, he was graduated with honor in 1867. The succeeding three years were spent in teaching at Cooperstown and Penn Yan and in study at the University of Berlin. During 1870-73 he studied at Auburn Theological Seminary, after which he held successive pastorates in Presbyterian churches at Westfield, N. Y.; Morristown, N. J.; Buffalo, N. Y., and Orange, N. J. In 1883 the honorary degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by his alma mater, and in 1893 he accepted the presidency of Elmira College. Dr. Green's usefulness in church affairs was shown by his appointment, in 1891, as chairman of the general assembly's special committee work on systematic beneficence. Here, as in whatever else he has undertaken, he was at once signally successful. Personally, he is a man of noble and dignified bearing, a ready speaker, and possessed of remarkable administrative ability. He is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution. On July 23, 1873, he was married to Lucy Anna, daughter of Rev.

Samuel Robinson. and a former student of Elmira College. They have three daughters and one son living, their eldest son, a most promising youth of seventeen, having been drowned, Aug. 2, 1892. In tribute to his memory, Dr. Green published (1893) "An All-round Boy: The Life and Letters of Ralph Robinson Green." which has been called "a fit companion to 'Tom Brown at Rugby.'" Dr. Green is also the author of "Both Sides: Jonathan and Absalom" (1888); "History of Morris County, New Jersey," and many pamphlets

SCHADLE, Jacob E, physician, was born in Clinton county, Pa., June 23, 1849. He is of German-American parentage, and spent the early years of his life in his native state, having been educated at Millersburg State Normal School. He was superintendent of the public schools of Mifflinsburg in 1875 In 1876 he began the study of medicine, and was graduated at Jefferson Medical College in 1881. He practiced his profession in the coal regions of Pennsylvania, having had a six years' residence in Shenandoah. It was during this time that he successfully treated an epidemic of small pox, which broke out in the town, an interesting account of which can be found in the "Medical Summary" of 1884. Desiring to work in special medicine, Dr. Schadle, the following year, became a student in rhinology and laryngology, under Dr. Sajous, of Philadelphia, and later, upon his return to Shenandoah and to general practice, devoted much time to the study and treatment of nose and throat diseases. In 1887 he removed to St. Paul, Minn., and for ten years limited his practice to that chosen specialty. His success was immediate, and has been continuous. Various honors have been bestowed upon him from time to time, beginning with an appointment by the board of health in 1884. He was elected to the vice-presidency of Jefferson Medical College Alumni Association in 1898, and to the chairmanship of the American Laryngological, Rhinological, Otological Association in 1897. In 1896 he became clinical instructor in laryngology at the University of Minnesota, and clinical professor of the same in 1897. As chief of staff and member of the board of trustees of the St Paul Free Dispensary, he has generously aided in the upbuilding and maintenance of that institution. His own department therein is unsurpassed in its equipment. The doctor's contributions to medical literature have been both interesting and valuable, and have been very widely quoted. In the "Medical and Surgical Reporter" of December, 1885, will be found his report upon several cases of mushroom poisoning, in which he used atropine successfully in very large doses. This was the first use of the drug as an antidote in mushroom poisoning, and it has since been generally recognized as the remedy *par excellence.* Dr. Schadle was the first to call attention to the remote secondary and terminal effects of cocaine upon the genital tract in an article entitled "The Effects of Cocaine on the Genital Organs," published in the "Philadelphia Medical Register" (1889). Other notable papers are: "A Report of Case of Successful Treatment of Total Adherent Soft Palate," in the "Journal of the American Medical Association" (1895): "Torticollis and Adenoid Growths," in the "Journal of the American Medical Association" of June 6, 1886; "Post-nasal Adenoid Hypertrophy," in the "Laryngoscope" of July, 1896; "The Etiology and Diagnosis of Empyema of the Accessory Sinuses of the Nose," in the "St. Paul Medical Journal," (January, 1899), and "Accessory Thyroid Tumors at the Base of the Tongue," in the "Laryngoscope" (June, 1889). He wrote "Diseases of the Naso-Pharynx" for "Sajous' Annual," Vol. VI. He is the inventor of several valuable and ingenious instruments for use in nose and throat work; among these are snares for the removal of fibroid and other growths from the naso-pharynx and nasal passages, and a very efficient lymphotome for the removal of adenoid vegetations at the vault of the pharynx, an automatic syringe for intratracheal injection In 1897 he went to Europe to study, spending fifteen months, for the most part in the German centres of medical instruction. Upon his return he added to his specialty diseases of the ear. To the practice of his specialties he has brought a broad training in general medicine, a straightforward adherence to the ethical laws of his profession, great natural powers of accurate observation, quick perception, practical application and a remarkable dexterity, which, combined with business sagacity and a professional enthusiasm born of an ardent love for scientific pursuits, makes his success very easy to understand. Dr. Schadle was married, at Mifflinsburg, Pa., in 1878, to Jane Ray, daughter of Dr. David H. and Sarah Miller. They have no children.

J. E. Schadle

GRAY, David, poet and journalist, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, Nov. 8, 1836. When twelve years of age he came to America with his parents, who settled on a farm on a Wisconsin prairie. Reared there with little schooling, the boy, together with his greatest friend, the son of a neighboring farmer, acquired in leisure moments a knowledge and appreciation of literature by reading a few treasured volumes of classics which they possessed. They also wrote verse, in imitation of their favorite poets, and read these effusions to each other in the leisure granted them in the intervals of farm work. The early verses of David Gray possess a singular charm from the hopefulness and joy in life which they express. When he was twenty years of age he left the farm and went to Buffalo, obtaining there a position as secretary in the library of the Young Men's Christian Union, and afterwards seeking employment of various kinds. After a period of disheartening struggle for a livelihood, he became a reporter on the Buffalo "Courier." This was not congenial work, for his aims were higher; and while conscientiously fulfilling his duties, he gradually lost his early hopefulness, so that the poetry, which he continued to write, became marked by a melancholy tinge of regret. As he rose to important positions on the newspaper he became more and more absorbed in the labors of his office, and, losing his youthful ambitions, by degrees the poet was absorbed in the journalist. From 1865 to 1868 he traveled in Italy, the land of his dreams, and in England, Germany, Sweden, Russia, Switzerland and the East, and described his experiences in a series of letters to the "Courier," which, being written amid congenial surroundings were among the best of his productions. Mr. Gray in time became managing editor, and then editor in chief, of the "Courier," and made it the leading Democratic journal of western New York until his retirement in 1882. He was a strong anti slavery Democrat, and uncompromisingly opposed political corruption and trickery in his own party as well as in that of the opposition. In Buffalo for many years he enjoyed a peculiar distinction, founded both upon his literary talents and his generous high-mindedness. He was an intimate friend of Samuel J. Tilden, and immediately after the election of 1876 wrote the famous editorial, "Keep Cool," which expressed Mr Tilden's policy. This was an address to Democrats, closing with the words: "Remember that the country is greater than party. The thing will come out all right if we only have patience. Justice will be done; the right will triumph. Keep Cool!" Mr. Gray supported Grover Cleveland when he became mayor of Buffalo, and was one of the originators of the movement to nominate him for governor. When Mr. Cleveland became president he was tendered a distinguished diplomatic position, which ill-health made it impracticable to accept. What distinguished Mr. Gray almost as much as his work was his charm of personality. He was well known and sought after by many of the foremost literary men of his time. Col. John Hay dubbed him publicly "the loveliest of his sex." He was an intimate friend of John G. Holland; Bayard Taylor and Hay were his traveling companions in Europe; he was one of the earliest and warmest friends of "Mark Twain." Mr. Gray's poems had a wide circulation in magazines and in the press, and after his death were collected, with others of his writings, and published with a memoir as "Letters, Poems and Selected Prose Writings of David Gray," by Josephus Larned (1888). Of the poems in this volume the "Nation" says: "One can only say of them that they show the spark of poetic feeling; a few of them are much better than the rest, and in those which still glow with the contemporary passion of the war, one feels the pulse of the nation, but the work of unripe years has too large a share in the collection, and even in maturer compositions the verse is too obviously the echo of those poets whom Gray loved." In 1882 Mr. Gray's health broke down, and he spent the next two years in Europe. Returning to Buffalo, he was tendered the secretaryship of the Niagara park commission as a recognition of his efforts in behalf of the Niagara state reservation project. He later became secretary of the Buffalo park commission. In 1869 he was married to Martha Terry Gutherie, of New Orleans. He was fatally injured in a railway accident near Binghamton, N. Y., March 16, 1888, and died on the 18th.

GREENE, Albert Gorton, author and jurist, was born in Providence, R. I., Feb. 10, 1802, son of John H. and Elizabeth (Beverly) Greene. His early ancestors were among the first settlers of Warwick, R. I., and succeeding generations produced many men of prominence. His middle name was derived from that distinguished member of his family, Samuel Gorton, founder of a peculiar sect known as Nothingarians. He studied at the University Grammar School, Providence, and in 1817 entered the sophomore class of Brown University. After his graduation, in 1820, he studied law in the office of Hon. John Whipple; was admitted to the Rhode Island bar in 1823, and practiced his profession until 1832, though at the same time devoting his leisure hours to the indulgence of his scholarly and literary tastes and taking a deep interest in the intellectual welfare of his native state. In 1832 he was elected clerk of the city council and clerk of the municipal court, and it therefore became necessary for him to relinquish his legal practice. During the first year of his tenure of office he issued a quarterly magazine entitled the "Literary Journal," but this venture was not successful, and was soon discontinued. He was chosen judge of the municipal court in 1858, and administered the duties appertaining to the position until failing health compelled him to retire from active life in 1867. Judge Greene was by predilection a scholar, and not only delighted in accumulating learning himself, but was always interested in any movement for the advancement of general knowledge. His zeal for the educational interests of the state took practical shape in the original school bill of Rhode Island, which he conceived and drafted; and he aided in founding both the Providence Athenæum and the Rhode Island Historical Society, the latter of which he afterward served as president for fourteen years, until his death. His private library grew until it contained about 20,000 volumes, and he began the collection of American poetry, now known as the Harris collection, in Brown University. His fugitive poems have never been collected, and a number of them remain in manuscript, among the best known of them being: "Old Grimes is Dead," "The Baron's Last Banquet," "The Militia Muster," "Adelheid," "Ah, Think Not that the Bosom's Light." His only prose work of note was a history of the "Jersey Prison Ship." Judge Greene was married, in 1824, to Mary Ann, daughter of Benjamin Clifford, of Providence. Three of his four daughers survived him. The closing months of his life were spent with his daughter, the wife of Rev. Dr. Samuel White Duncan, at Cleveland, O., where he died Jan 3, 1868.

BARROW, Pope, lawyer, was born in Oglethorpe county, Ga., Aug. 1, 1839, son of David Crenshaw and Sarah Eliza (Pope) Barrow. His father, a planter, was for many years a trustee of the University of Georgia, and a member of the state senate. His grandfather, James Barrow, was a soldier in the revolution and took part in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, the fighting near New York, and later in the campaign in the South. His last wife and the mother of his children was Patience Crenshaw, of Virginia. The grandfather of James Barrow, Thomas Barrow, was born in Lancashire, England, and emigrated to Virginia in 1680, settling in what was then known as the Northern Neck of Virginia; he afterwards removed to what is now Southampton county. Pope Barrow, after a good elementary education in the schools of his native county, attended the University of Georgia. He entered the Confederate army as a lieutenant, and was taken prisoner near the close of the war, when he was a captain and aide on the staff of Maj.-Gen. Howell Cobb. He has been a member of the legislature of Georgia; a member of the constitutional convention of Georgia of 1877 and of the U. S. senate, having been elected to the senate by the Georgia legislature to fill the unexpired term of Hon. B. H. Hill. His interest in public questions has been shown in various state and national conventions of importance. Mr. Barrow has been twice married: first, in March, 1867, to Sarah Church, daughter of Colonel Lewis Stevenson Craig, of the U. S. army; she died, in 1881, leaving five children; second, in 1884, to Cornelia Augusta, daughter of Henry Rootes Jackson; they have four children.

Pope Barrow

EDDY, Daniel Clarke, clergyman, was born in Salem, Mass., May 21, 1823. He was graduated at the New Hampton Theological Institute in New Hampshire in 1845, and was called to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church in Lowell, Jan. 2, 1846, being ordained in the same month. In 1854 he was elected on the Know-nothing ticket representative to the Massachusetts legislature, and was unexpectedly chosen speaker of the house. Although without previous experience in presiding over deliberative assemblies, he discharged the duties of his office so satisfactorily that a unanimous vote was passed thanking him for "the promptness, ability and urbanity with which he had performed the duties of presiding officer." In 1856 he was installed as pastor of the Harvard Street Church, Boston, and in 1862 accepted a call to the Tabernacle Church, Philadelphia, Pa. After two years there he returned to Boston on the invitation of the Baldwin Place Church, which was subsequently removed to Warren avenue, and an almost entirely new congregation gathered. He occupied a pulpit in Fall River, Mass., for a short period, and was afterwards settled in Hyde Park and Brooklyn, N. Y. Dr. Eddy wrote a large number of books, some of which have had a very extended circulation. Among them are: "Young Man's Friend" (1849); "The Burman Apostle; a Life of Judson" (1850); "Roger Williams and the Baptists"; "Unitarian Apostasy"; "Europa; or, Scenes in the Old World" (1851); "The Percy Family" (1853); "Angel Whispers" (1853); "Heroines of the Missionary Enterprise" (1854); "City Side" (1854); "Young Woman's Friend" (1855); "Waiting at the Cross" (1859); "Walter's Tour in the East" (1861). Dr. Eddy made an extended tour of Europe in 1850, and going abroad again in 1861, traveled through Turkey and the Holy Land. He died in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1896.

STRICKLAND, Peter, U. S. consul, was born in Montville, Conn., Aug. 1, 1837, son of Peter and Laura (White) Strickland. His ancestors on both sides of the house were among the earliest settlers near New London, Conn.; the Stricklands having been established as one of the most reputable families in that vicinity since 1670. Both families were originally English, and both preserve traditions of descent from noble lines, although no efforts have been made to establish their claims. With the exception of one year spent in New London, where he attended school, Mr. Strickland lived on a farm in Montville with his parents until he was nearly fifteen years of age. Then, after teaching a district school for a winter term, he chose a seafaring life, and in the course of the next few years passed through all the grades in the merchant service; was second mate of a large ship while yet under twenty; chief mate at the age of twenty, and master only a short time later. When the Paraguay expedition was being fitted out, he was desirous of going with it; but an accident by which, at the age of seventeen, he lost the forefinger of his right hand, prevented him from being accepted in the navy then and also later during the civil war. He was, however, much at sea during the civil war, and on one occasion was only saved from capture by the Alabama by the stormy weather and the approach of night. Mr. Strickland became interested in business in Africa at the close of the civil war. Previous to that time he had been sailing mostly in large ships to Europe, the West Indies and to South America. He made, as master and supercargo, between 1865 and 1878, more than forty voyages from Boston to the coast of Africa, and only once met with any disaster, and that was comparatively slight. Having commenced business after 1878 in Africa as a merchant, he was solicited by the government during the administration of Pres. Arthur to establish a consulate at Goree Dakar, the chief seaport of the flourishing French colony of Senegal, and he has continued to hold the position ever since, being still engaged in the promotion of American interests in that part of Africa. Mr. Strickland has written occasionally for the press, and was the author of a book called "A Voice from the Deep," written in behalf of seamen. He was married, in 1861, to Mary L. Rogers, of New London, Conn., by whom he has had four children, two sons and two daughters. The two daughters are still living. One of the sons died in infancy and the other, George, was accidentally drowned at the age of twenty-two, near Cape de Verde, while on his way to Saint Louis, the capital of the colony, where he had been vice-consul for more than a year.

Peter Strickland

HALL, Christopher Webber, geologist, was born in Wardsboro, Windham co., Vt., Feb. 28, 1845, son of Lewis and Louise (Wilder) Hall. His father, who was a farmer, was born in Halifax, Vt., and his grandfather, Justus Hall, removed from Enfield, Conn., to Vermont about the beginning of the nineteenth century. Christopher W. Hall was educated at Leland and Gray Seminary and at Chester (Vt.) Academy, and in 1871 entered Middlebury College. By teaching winters and working in his summer vacations, he was graduated with his class, having taken during his course a botanical prize, several appointments on the Waldo foundation, and a commencement honor. His future career was largely determined by his tastes and successes in college in the line of mathematics and natural history. For the first year after his graduation he was principal of Glens Falls Academy, Glens Falls, N. Y. In 1872 he went west and for one year occupied the position of principal of the high school at Mankato, Minn. After this, until 1875, he was superintendent of the city schools of Owatonna, Minn. During 1875–77 he pursued a course of study at the University of Leipzig, and in 1878, after his return to America, devoted several months to lecturing on general zoölogy and geology in Middlebury College. The same year he returned to Minnesota, where he became instructor in geology at the University of Minnesota, afterwards being promoted to the professorship of geology, mineralogy and biology. He was afterwards relieved of the chair of biology by the establishment of new departments, and has ever since been identified with the phenomenal growth of the institution. In 1892 the resignation of Prof. William A. Pike, dean of the College of Mechanic Arts, necessitated a reorganization of the technical work of the university, and Prof. Hall was appointed dean of the work reorganized under the name of College of Engineering, Metallurgy and the Mechanic Arts. This position was held until 1897. Then a year's leave of absence in Europe enabled him to devote himself to literary work. He has been the author of various papers, chiefly upon educational and geological subjects. He has had an extensive field experience as an assistant geologist on the geological and natural history survey of Minnesota (1878–81) and as assistant U. S. geologist from 1883 until the present time (1899). He has done most exhaustive and thorough work in his explorations within the area of the crystalline rocks of central and southwestern Minnesota. He has been the secretary for the past twelve years of the Minnesota Academy of Natural Sciences; has for several years edited its "Bulletins," and contributed many scientific papers to their pages. Prof. Hall has been twice married: first, July 27, 1875, to Ellen A., daughter of Hon. Mark H. Dunnell, of Owatonna, Minn., who died in Leipzig, Feb. 27, 1876; and, second, Dec. 26, 1883, to Mrs. Sophia L. Haight, daughter of Eli Seely, of Oshkosh, Wis., who died July 12, 1891, leaving an infant daughter, Sophia.

GUILD, Curtis, editor, was born in Boston, Jan. 13, 1827. His father, Curtis Guild, of South Dedham, Mass., was a graduate of Harvard University and a well-known merchant of Boston; his mother was a daughter of Ezra Hodges, of Maine, a revolutionary soldier. His father's business reverses prevented his contemplated course at Harvard, and at the age of sixteen he became a clerk in the mercantile house of Barnard, Adams & Co., of Commercial wharf, Boston. In 1847 he secured a position in the office of the Boston "Journal," where his ability as a writer soon caused his transference to the reportorial staff. He also became a regular contributor to the "Knickerbocker Magazine" of New York, then edited by Lewis Gaylord Clark, and to several other literary periodicals. At the end of two years he joined the staff of the "Evening Traveller," and in 1856 he was admitted to partnership in the firm. Soon afterwards the "Traveller" endeavored to establish regular morning and evening editions, to be similar in character to the New York "Tribune," and, in order to accomplish this result, the "Daily Atlas" and "Chronicle" were purchased and consolidated. The costly and complicated experiment was, however, in advance of the times, and ended unhappily in the financial crisis of 1857-58. Guild extricated himself from the embarrassment, and on Jan. 1, 1859, began to issue the Boston "Commercial Bulletin," a journal of entirely new features of his own invention. In his travels through the West he had observed that none but New York papers had reached the hotels and offices of western cities, and the idea of a commercial paper, to be issued from Boston and advocating New England interests, then first occurred to him. His paper contained extended and special reports of merchandise markets, a record of the business changes of the United States, departments relating to the insurance business, manufacturing interests, and other matters to which comparatively little attention was given by other journals. It was well received from its first appearance, and unwearied zeal made it a permanent success. During the copper mining excitement of 1861 and the petroleum excitement of 1864 he visited the regions in question, and by his thorough examinations made himself a recognized authority, whose opinions were accepted throughout the country. On Jan. 1, 1866, the paper was enlarged from four pages of eight columns to four pages of nine columns each, and, enlarged for the second time in 1886, it became a broad sheet of forty columns, which was changed to an eight-page sheet April 12, 1890. His letters to the "Bulletin" during a European tour in 1867 were afterward published, under the title of "Over the Ocean," and met with immediate success; and his descriptions of another tour in 1873 were published under the title of "Abroad Again." Later on, in 1888, a third volume, entitled "Britons and Muscovites," giving the writer's experience in Russia, was published. Since then Mr. Guild's publishers have collected and issued his poems, under the title of "From Sunrise to Sunset"; also a volume entitled "A Chat About Celebrities." He was a member of the Boston common council (1875-76), and of the board of aldermen in 1879. He is a graceful public speaker, as was proved by his public oration at the anniversary of the battle of Lexington in 1892, and his address to Charlotte Cushman, on her final retirement from the stage, at the Globe Theatre, Boston. Mr. Guild was, in 1882 and 1883, president of the Commercial Club of Boston, and has been president of the Bostonian Society since 1882. His library contains several valuable sets of "extra illustrated" works, notably "Irving's Life of Washington," extended to twelve large volumes by the insertion of original autograph letters, broadsides, proclamations, etc.; "Parton's Life of Franklin," similarly treated, and a copy of "The Court of Napoleon," interleaved with many rare prints and autograph letters of Napoleon, Josephine, others of the Bonaparte family, and many distinguished marshals, generals and public men of the first empire. Mr. Guild was married, in September, 1858, to Sarah C., granddaughter of Gen. David Cobb, aide to Gen. Washington. He has two sons, Curtis, Jr., and Courtenay, both graduates of Harvard University.

EATON, Thomas Treadwell, clergyman and editor, was born at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Nov. 16, 1845, son of Joseph H. and Esther (Treadwell) Eaton. He was in the sixth generation from John Eaton, who emigrated from Wales in 1686. His father was president of Union University, at Murfreesboro, Tenn., and there he pursued his studies until his father's death, in 1859. In the following year he entered Madison University, now Colgate University, at Hamilton, N. Y., of which institution his uncle, Dr. George W. Eaton, was president. The outbreak of the civil war, in 1861, interrupted his studies. He returned home, trusting that the fratricidal contest would be of short duration, but being disappointed in this hope, he deemed it his duty, in 1864, to take up arms, and entered the Confederate army in the 7th Tennessee cavalry. After the surrender at Gainesville, Ala., May 7, 1865, he taught school for a year in Rutherford county, Tenn., prior to entering Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va., where he was graduated in 1867, taking the Washington Literary Society's medal, and being chosen to deliver the college oration. Returning home, Mr. Eaton became professor of mathematics and natural science in Union University. In the meanwhile he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1869. Shortly afterwards, however, feeling called to the ministry, he abandoned law, returned to his professorial duties and devoted all his leisure to the study of theology. On Feb. 13, 1870, he was ordained in Murfreesboro, and in the fall of 1872 became pastor of the Baptist church at Chattanooga. Three years later he removed to Petersburg, Va., to take charge of the First Baptist Church. After six years' successful ministration, he went to Louisville, and became pastor of the Walnut Street Baptist Church there. During Dr. Eaton's eighteen years of pastoral labors over 3,000 new members joined the church, the present congregation of which numbers some 1,600 souls, being the largest white church of any denomination in the South. Over $500,000 has been contributed during this period to religious and benevolent objects, while four colonies have been sent out. Dr. Eaton's record is one of constant activity and successful work. He has preached during revivals in various places; has, through his efforts, saved three colored churches from ruin, and secured the coöperation of all Baptists north and south in work among the colored people; has settled difficulties of long standing in more than one white community, and has found time to pen various literary productions on doctrinal subjects, marriage and missions, besides contributing to periodicals. Dr. Eaton is a very rapid thinker and speaker, and it is said of him that no reporter has ever been able to take down one of his sermons or lectures. In 1880 the degree of D.D. was conferred upon him by Washington and Lee University, and in 1886 that of LL.D. by the Southwestern Baptist University. In October, 1887, he became editor-in-chief of the "Western Recorder." In June, 1872, he was married to Alice, daughter of Judge William Roberts, of Nashville, Tenn., and has two children.

T. T. Eaton

Edw S. Stickney

STICKNEY, Edward Swan, banker, was born in Newburyport, Mass., Oct. 7, 1824, son of Enoch and Sarah W. (Knapp) Stickney. He was a descendant of William Stickney, of Hampton, Lincolnshire, England, who emigrated to New England in 1637. When his father died, the care and support of his mother and a younger brother and sister devolved upon him, and his studies were cut short. Before he was twenty-one years of age he had held positions of trust and responsibility in the offices of the Boston, Concord and Montreal railroad and in the old Mechanics' Bank of Concord. In 1855 he went to Chicago, where he entered the establishment of John S. Wright, a manufacturer of agricultural implements, remaining there until 1859, when he became manager of the clearing-house, then newly established to correct the unstable currency in circulation in the West. After a service of several years at the head of that institution, he became a member of the banking-house of Drexel & Co., in which he assumed important responsibilities, and with which he continued to be connected until 1868, when the Stock Yards National Bank was organized. Of this bank he was cashier, and in 1873 president, speedily making it one of the recognized great banking institutions of the city. In 1869 he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of A. W. Hammond, of Massachusetts, and of Puritan descent. Mr. Stickney possessed one of the rarest and largest collections of etchings and engravings in this country, which now adorns the walls of the Art Institute of Chicago. His large library was bequeathed to the Chicago Historical Society by his widow, who died in 1897. Mr. Stickney was a member of the Chicago Historical Society, the Commercial Club and other organizations. He died in Chicago, Ill., March 20, 1880.

Alex C Hull

HULL, Alexander C., journalist and statesman, was born in Marion county, Ark., April 20, 1858, son of John E. and Matilda A. (Killough) Hull. His paternal great-grandfather, Thomas Hull, inherited an estate called Free Hall in Londonderry, Ireland, from his father, John Hull; but becoming involved in the rebellion of 1798 was obliged to leave the country. Accompanied by his family he emigrated to America, settling in Maryland, and after twelve years went west, where he died. His son, John C. Hull, was married to a grandneice of Charles Thomson, the secretary of the Continental congress; his son, Hon. John E. Hull, became one of the prominent and wealthy men of Marion county, Ark., and was killed while in the Confederate service in 1863. At the age of eighteen Alexander C. Hull engaged in business pursuits, and in 1878 was appointed deputy clerk of Boone county. From 1880 to 1883 he edited the Baxter county "Citizen," and then during Cleveland's first administration he discharged the duties of chief clerk of the U. S. land office at Harrison. Upon retiring from this position he resumed the journalistic profession, and for ten years acted as editor and proprietor of the Democratic journal known as the Boone "Banner." He served for years in the Arkansas Press Association as historian, executive committeeman and recording secretary, and in 1893 he attended as state delegate the National Editorial Association assembled at Chicago. In October, 1893, he was appointed state expert accountant to examine and report on the condition of the state treasurer's office, and he discharged the responsible duties of the position with marked ability. In June, 1896, he was nominated by a large majority for secretary of state and was elected in September of that year. Since his installation in office, Mr. Hull has come to be considered one of the most efficient and satisfactory officials of the state. He was married, in 1884, to Lucy M., daughter of A. B. Cory, a prominent journalist, of Harrison, Ark., and has four children.

Chas Blandy

BLANDY, Charles, lawyer, was born at Knock, county Clare, Ireland, Aug. 18, 1847, son of Edmund Francis and Jane (Faviell) Blandy. At that time his father was in charge of important government interests temporarily stationed in that part of Ireland. When still very young he removed with his parents to Worcester, England, where he commenced his education at the public schools, and later at the Worcester College, and later when the family removed to Manchester, England, he completed his education at the public school, at Owen's College of that city, and by private tutors. Having visited America he determined to make it his home, and in 1867 he entered upon the study of law in New York city. In 1872 he was admitted to the bar, and at once entered into active practice, making a specialty of court business, and during the first five years was to be seen almost daily engaged in trying every description of *nisiprius* litigation. In 1882 he attracted the attention of William C. Whitney, then corporation counsel, who invited Mr. Blandy to become one of his assistants, and accepting the office, he held it during Mr. Whitney's term, as well that of his successor, George P. Andrews, afterwards judge of the supreme court. In 1885 he resigned to resume private practice; formed the firm of Blandy & Hatch, and rapidly built up a large and profitable business. In 1890 William H. Clark was appointed corporation counsel, when Mr. Blandy again became an assistant to try the more important jury cases and to conduct dock department litigations. Later on he was intrusted with prospective legislation affecting the city's interests. He continued in office until the passage of the first power-of-removal bill in 1895, when his chief, Mr. Clark, was legislated out of office, and Mr. Blandy again resumed private practice, forming the firm of Blandy, Mooney & Shipman. When the Greater New York charter went into effect in 1898, Tammany Hall again came to the front, and on Jan. 1, 1898, as assistant to Corporation Counsel Whalen, Mr Blandy was given charge of all causes affecting the city to the point of their decision, when they pass into other hands In all positions Mr. Blandy has been a most conscientious, courteous public servant. Exact in the details of his cases, he is formidable as an antagonist, and regarded by both bench and bar as one of the best equipped lawyers in the city. He has always been a Democcat and a loyal adherent of Tammany Hall. In religious faith he is an Episcopalian, and an attendant of St. Andrew's Church, Harlem. He is a member of the Democratic, Harlem, Arkwright, Sagamore and Lawyers' clubs; of the Thirteen Club; the Medico Legal Society, and of the State Bar Association. During his active practice he has been identified with a large number of most important cases, and the literature of the profession bears abundant evidence of his industry. Mr. Blandy was married, Oct. 22, 1885, to Lila May, daughter of William Hardy, of this city, an old dry-goods merchant, by whom he has three sons and a daughter.

LATHAM, John Campbell, banker, was born at Hopkinsville, Christian co., Ky., Oct. 22, 1844, son of John Campbell and Virginia (Glass) Latham. His father, a native of Russellville, Ky., was for some years president of the Hopkinsville Bank and a man of superior business capacity, filling many positions of trust; his mother was a daughter of David Glass, of Richmond, Va., a physician of standing and an officer in the war of 1812. The first American representative of the Latham family was James Latham, who came from England and settled in Culpepper county, Va. John C. Latham, 3d, was educated at private schools in his native county. Upon the outbreak of the civil war, although but seventeen years of age, he enlisted in the Confederate army, and participated in all the early movements of the army of Tennessee. In November, 1862, he was detached for duty on the staff of Gen. Beauregard, and served in various capacities, principally as secretary, in all his campaigns until the close of the war. Mr. Latham returned home and engaged in the dry-goods business until 1870, when he removed to New York city. The next year he formed the banking firm of Latham, Alexander & Co., still (1899) one of the most active and successful in Wall street. To Mr. Latham's indefatigable energy and far-sighted wisdom is due the excellent name and signal success of the banking house over which he presides. Besides general banking, the firm has for years done a very large cotton commission and investment business. Mr. Latham is a man of forceful personality and unalterable fixedness of purpose, quick of judgment and uncompromisingly loyal to his convictions. He has done much for the material improvement of his native town, and takes great pride in its advancement. In 1887 he erected, at Hopkinsville, Ky., a magnificent monument to the unknown Confederate dead, which is one of the handsomest in the South. He was married, Nov. 19, 1874, to Mary L., daughter of Thomas H. Allen, of Memphis, Tenn.

Jno. C. Latham

RAINER, Joseph, president of the Provincial Seminary of St. Francis de Sales, was born at Kaltern, in southern Tyrol, Austria, Feb. 10, 1845, son of Joseph and Genevieva (Pernstich) Rainer, tenants of the domain of Baron Peter Giovanelli. He took an eight years' course, under Franciscan instructors, at the gymnasium of Bozen, and during the same period studied at the Johanneum, an institution founded by Tschiederer, the prince-bishop of Trent. In 1864 he entered the University of Innsbruck, where he studied theology for two years under Hurter, Nilles and Jungman, professors of the Jesuit order, who enjoy a national reputation as eminent writers and instructors. In 1866 he accepted an invitation to come to America, from Rev. Dr. Joseph Salzmann, founder of the Provincial Seminary of St. Francis de Sales, Milwaukee, who had visited Innsbruck to secure workers for the missions in this country. Arriving in New York, he proceeded at once to St. Francis, Wis., his new home, where he completed his theological studies in the Salesianum, and being ordained priest, Sept. 4, 1867, was at once appointed to the chair of languages in the institution presided over by Dr. Salzmann. He was instructor in Greek, Latin, German and French, and later in Hebrew, English and liturgy. In 1887, on the promotion of his predecessor, Very Rev. Augustine Zeininger, to the office of chancellor of the archdiocese of Milwaukee, he was chosen president of the seminary where he had labored so long and so faithfully. While performing the arduous duties of teacher and rector Father Rainer has found time to write various books, which are highly appreciated in Catholic circles. In 1876 he wrote the "Life and Times of the Very Rev. Dr. Joseph Salzmann"; in 1878, "Greek and English Exercise-Book," which is used as a text-book in several American colleges; in 1889, a little work of a devotional character, "Short Conferences on the Office of the Immaculate Conception," and on the occasion of the golden jubilee of Pope Leo XIII. a collection of his Latin and German poems, entitled "Jubilee Songs," was published in Freiburg, Germany. He has also written Latin poems on Columbus, Washington and other notables.

Joseph Rainer

BARRET, Thomas Charles, senator and planter, was born in Nacogdoches, Tex., March 20, 1860, son of William W. and Mary Catherine (Smith) Barret. His father, a merchant and extensive landowner of Texas, became a captain in the Confederate army during the civil war; his mother was a daughter of Leander T. Smith, one of the earliest settlers of Texas, and niece of Thomas J. Rush, who was a conspicuous figure in the early history of Texas. Thomas C. Barret was educated in the schools of Shreveport, La., where his parents had settled after the war, and in 1880 he entered the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn., there remaining as pupil and teacher for five years, and attaining high rank. After finishing his collegiate course, he returned to Shreveport, La., and entered on the study of law in the office of Alexander & Blanchard, leading lawyers of that part of the state. After his admission to the bar, Mr. Barret settled in Shreveport, where he has achieved great success in his profession. He has also devoted some time to politics, being now (1899) a prominent and influential Democratic leader in state and national politics. In 1896 he

Thos. C. Barret

was the nominee of his party for state senator, was elected, and now occupies that office with great credit to himself and most acceptably to his constituency. He has shown himself to be a legislator and statesman of a high order. In the senate of Louisiana he is chairman of the committee on elections, qualifications, registration and constitution; is a member of the committee on the judiciary; that of agriculture, commerce and levees, and that of health, quarantine, drainage and charitable institutions. Before his election he was for eight years treasurer of Caddo parish (county) of which Shreveport is the county seat, and treasurer at the same time of the school board, in which position he inaugurated a new system in the management of parochial finances. Mr. Barret is one of the largest planters on the Red river in Louisiana, and is vice-president of the Cotton Growers' Association of the state. As a campaign speaker he is graceful, fluent and logical. He was married, Jan. 27, 1887, to Lillian Quarles, only daughter of Col. James M. Hollingsworth, one of Louisiana's greatest Democratic leaders.

LEE, James Wideman, clergyman, was born in Gwinnett county, Ga., Nov. 28, 1849, son of Zachry J. and Emily H. (Wideman) Lee. His parents, members of the Methodist church, were deeply religious, and brought up their children with a quiet but rigid discipline. James W. Lee spent his early life in the quiet and seclusion of his father's plantation, securing his elementary education in the district schools of the neighborhood, afterwards gaining a higher training in the Methodist college of his state, Emory College, Oxford, Ga., where he took a creditable stand, and allowed the peculiar bent of his mind to manifest itself. He very early showed a decided taste for metaphysical studies, in which he laid the foundation for the remarkable power of generalization displayed afterwards in his published works. In 1874 he was admitted to membership in the North Georgia conference, and soon showed unusual qualifications for pulpit work. His unquestioned piety, his great simplicity of nature, his evident conviction upon the great fundamental doctrines of Christianity, gave him an enviable place in the hearts of his people. His unique personality declared itself in his studies and in his pulpit efforts. From the very beginning he discarded conventional methods in thinking, writing and practicing, and he also showed to a remarkable degree a knowledge of affairs. His home for the past six years has been in St. Louis, Mo., whither he was transferred by his bishop in 1893. For four years he was pastor of St. John's Church, St. Louis, and is now the presiding elder of the St. Louis district of the M. E. church, South. Dr. Lee has made valuable contributions to literature, notably his "The Making of a Man;" "Earthly Footsteps of the Man of Galilee," and "Romance of Palestine," the last the result of observations during a tour in the East. He is always in demand on the platform or in the pulpit at the most prominent "Chautauquan" and philosophic schools of this country. He is whole-souled, patriotic and broadly catholic, generous and sympathetic. He is now (1899) editor of the "American Illustrated Methodist Magazine." Dr. Lee was married, in 1875, to Emma Ledbetter, of Cedartown, Ga. They have six children.

J. W. Lee

LEOVY, Henry Jefferson, lawyer, was born in Augusta, Ga., May 17, 1826, son of George and Hannah (Jackson) Leovy. His father, a native of England, who came to America when sixteen years of age and served with the U. S. army in South Carolina in the war of 1812, was for many years a large rice planter in South Carolina. On the outbreak of the Mexican war, in 1846, Henry J. Leovy joined a volunteer force for service under Gen. Taylor in the army of the Rio Grande; but it was not accepted, and he served the government in a civil capacity until the close of the war. He then began law studies, under Judge Thomas B. Monroe, at Frankfort, Ky., and at the end of two years, having been graduated in common law, took a course of lectures in civil law in the University of Louisiana, where he was graduated in 1849. Shortly after his admission to practice in New Orleans, La., where his family had resided for many years, he formed a partnership with Judge Robert N. Ogden, one of the leaders of the state bar. He immediately built up an extensive and profitable practice, and attained wide reputation as a well equipped and skillful lawyer. In 1856, on the formation of the present municipality of New Orleans through the consolidation of the numerous separate suburban districts, he was selected by the city council to codify the city laws. This work involved much research through official newspapers and court reports, and when completed included also a history of Louisiana law. Meanwhile, he made a brilliant reputation as manager of the New Orleans "Delta," one of the leading journals of the state, which in 1857 he had purchased, with Paul E. Bonford and others. Early in the civil war he entered the service of the Confederacy, and served, first, on the staff of Gen. J. Patton Anderson; then, going to Richmond, Va., he accepted Pres. Davis' appointment as commissioner to adjust disputes between civil and army authorities in southwestern Virginia. Later, he was assigned to duty as judge of the military court of that district, with the rank of colonel of cavalry. After Gen. Lee's surrender, he accompanied Pres. Davis' party on their escape into Georgia, whence he accompanied Judah P. Benjamin, secretary of state, to Florida. He was finally paroled at Tallahassee. The war over, he resumed practice in New Orleans, and has since devoted himself to his profession. During 1870–72 he was city attorney, and since 1872 has served as attorney for a number of railroad, express and insurance companies. In 1854 he was married to Elizabeth Adair, daughter of Thomas B. Monroe, of Frankfort, Ky., long U. S. district judge, and later member of the Confederate congress, and at one time professor of law in the University of Louisiana. Her grandfather, Gov. John Adair, of Kentucky, commanded the Kentucky troops at the battle of New Orleans, and served in the U. S. senate. Mr. Leovy has three sons and one daughter.

Henry J. Leovy

WRIGHT, George Edward, journalist and author, was born in Perrysburg, O., April 15, 1851, son of Albert D. and Clarinda (Snow) Wright. His father was a noted educator in the state of New York, the founder of the well-known teachers' institutes and the author of various school-books. One of his ancestors, George Wright, served as lieutenant in the Continental army, and his mother was a grandchild of Sparrow Snow, who was lineally descended from Elder Brewster, leader of the Mayflower party. George E. Wright was educated in Rockford, Ill., where his mother had gone a year after her husband's death, and later he attended Beloit College and Cornell University. Having acquired the trade of type-setting in the office of the University Press, in addition to his regular class studies, he engaged in newspaper work at Kilburn City, Wis., in 1870. In 1871 he secured a position as reporter on the Chicago "Times," and during the following winter he served as editor and manager of the Rockford (Ill.) "Daily Register," although but twenty years of age. In 1874 he became connected with the Chicago "Tribune" as descriptive and general reporter, and soon achieved such popularity that in 1876 he was sent by the "Tribune" as special correspondent to the Centennial exhibition in Philadelphia. The following year he was dispatched to Europe as special correspondent of the "Tribune" during the Russo-Turkish war. Returning to Chicago in 1878 he became one of the regular editorial staff of the "Tribune." He relinquished journalism the next year to enter the stock and bond business, and in 1882 founded the present Chicago stock exchange, being elected its first secretary, and has served continuously up to the present time (1899) on its governing committee, being also chairman of the stock list committee. In 1888 he became impressed with the ideas promulgated by the Theosophical Society, and was elected president of the Chicago branch, which position he has held to the present time. Under his wise and skillful management that branch of the society has flourished and grown to a large membership. He has an extensive library, and has been an indefatigable student of oriental, theosophical and occult literature. In his leisure hours he has studied into many of the occult sciences, especially astrology, having cast over 300 horoscopes, including those of many persons of note and fame. Since 1889 he has edited "Chicago Securities," an annual containing the official statements of the corporations whose interests are largely centred in Chicago, published by the Chicago Directory Co. In addition to his lectures and other literary works, Mr. Wright published in 1897, "On the Outer Rim; Studies in Wider Evolution." He is a member of the Chicago Athletic Association, and of the Society of Descendants of the Mayflower. He was married, in 1879, to Jennie May, daughter of Robert W. Peckham. They have no children.

Geo. E. Wright

HALLOCK, Charles, editor, author and naturalist, was born in New York city, March 13, 1834, son of Gerard and Eliza (Allen) Hallock. The family was founded in America when Peter Hallock (or Holyoake) became one of thirteen colonists, led by Rev. John Young, of Hingham, Norfolk co., England, who landed in New Haven, Conn., Oct. 21, 1640. He subsequently received from Gov. Dongan, under James II., a part of 40,000 acres of land lying between Southampton and Montauk Point. Through his mother he is descended from Rev. Thomas Mayhew, governor of Nantucket and Martha's Vineyard, under a grant from Lord Sterling in 1614. Of their descendants, one branch became Quakers, and to this Fitz-Greene Halleck, the poet, belonged; others comprised among their numbers eminent fighting men, distinguished in the American revolution and since, both on land and sea. During the revolution Joseph Halleck fell as commander of a privateer; William commanded picket boats on Long Island sound; another William owned and commanded a vessel sunk by the English ship Snow, and had two sons, Jeremiah and Moses, who were also soldiers in the revolution. During the civil war many members of the family fought in support of the Union, notably Maj. Gen. Henry W. Halleck. Charles Hallock was graduated at Amherst College in 1854. He served two years as assistant editor of the New Haven "Register," and from 1856 until the outbreak of the civil war was associated with his father, who for thirty-six years was editor of the "Journal of Commerce." Subsequently he was associated with the "Telegraph," "Humorist" and "Courier" of St. John, N. B., and became engaged in business as a broker in St. John, Halifax and New York city. In 1868 he was the financial editor of "Harper's Weekly"; he was secretary of the Blooming Grove Park Association 1870–72, and director of the Flushing and Queens County Bank in 1873. Meanwhile, being a keen sportsman, and not only enthusiastic but scientific in this pursuit, he had gained, through numerous writings on the subject, a considerable reputation as a traveler, explorer, collector and naturalist, especially in ichthyology, and a reliable authority on all manner of field sports. In 1866, through an article in "Harper's Magazine" on the "salmon river" Restigouche, he introduced anglers to a new area of sport, and incited the Canadians to protect and cultivate their prolific fishing waters. Besides many magazine articles, he has written "Recluse of the Oconee" (1854); "Fishing Tourist" (1873); "Camp Life in Florida" (1876); "The Sportsman's Gazetteer and General Guide: The Game Animals, Birds and Fishes of North America, together with a Directory of the Principal Game Resorts of the Country" (1877); "Vacation Rambles in Michigan" (1877); "American Club List and Glossary" (1878); "Dog Fanciers' Directory and Medical Guide" (1880); "Our New Alaska; or, The Seward Purchase Vindicated (1886); "Medico-Gymnastic Self Cure" (1888), and "The Salmon Fisher" (1890). In 1873 he founded a magazine devoted to field sports — "Forest and Stream" — of which he was editor-in-chief until 1880. He originated the International Association for the Protection of Game in 1874, and what is known as the "Hallock Code" is used as a basis for intelligent legislation in many states, while, by sending out expeditions to Lake Okechobee and the west coast of Florida, under F. A. Ober and Dr. C. G. Kenworthy, in 1874–75, he directed public attention anew to the "Land of Flowers." In 1880 Mr. Hallock built the Hotel Hallock, and laid out the town of Hallock, Minn. Four years later he served as superintendent of the Minnesota exhibit at the World's fair at New Orleans. At as late a period as 1889–90 he was associate editor of "Nature's Realm and American Angler," and of the "Northwestern Field and Stream" (1896–97). Mr. Hallock is a member of the National Geographical and Biological societies and of numerous scientific bodies. He has been associated with many industrial schemes of economic value, including the cultivation of the osier willow and of the sunflower for its oil product;

Charles Hallock

the manufacture of shell concrete; southern and western immigration; the establishment of creameries in North Carolina; of summer homes in Massachusetts, and of game preserves in many parts of the country. He was married, in 1855, to Amelia J., daughter of Oliver T. Wardell, of New York city.

John F. Eberhart

EBERHART, John Frederick, educator, was born in Hickory township, Mercer co., Pa., Jan. 21, 1829, son of Abraham and Esther (Amand) Eberhart. His father (1797–1880), a man of great intelligence and inventive genius, was one of the early settlers of Mercer county, where he erected the first saw-mill and engaged in agricultural pursuits; his mother was a daughter of Frederick J. and Rebecca (Holder) Amand, descendants of German Mennonite settlers of York county, Pa. The Eberhart family is an ancient and prominent one in Germany, principally in Würtemburg, numbering several noble stocks and many names of historic memory. The earliest representatives in America were three brothers, as is commonly reported, Joseph, Peter and Michael, who emigrated from Switzerland or Germany in 1727. The line of descent under present consideration is traced from Michael Eberhart, who settled within the present confines of Lehigh county, Pa., and was a "farmer of no small dimensions"; through his son, Paul Eberhart, born in 1727, during his parents' voyage to America, a farmer in Northampton and Westmoreland counties, and through his son, Christian Eberhart (1772–1839), a farmer of Westmoreland county, Pa., and his wife, Anna Maria Snyder, parents of Abraham Eberhart. John F. Eberhart was educated at the district school of Big Bend, Venango co., Pa., whither his parents had removed in 1837, and at the age of sixteen began teaching a country school near the present site of Oil City, Franklin co., Pa. Having perfected himself in drawing and penmanship, he found in teaching these branches an additional source of income. Later he attended for two terms at Cottage Hill Academy, Ellsworth, O., and then entering Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., was graduated in 1853. He defrayed the expenses of his college course by teaching and farm work during the summer months, and while excelling in scholarship, also developed remarkable physical strength; it is said that he once lifted a brass cannon, weighing 900 pounds, at the Meadville Arsenal. In September following his graduation he became principal of Albright Seminary, Berlin, Pa., an institution conducted by the Evangelical Association. Intense application to his duties so seriously affected his health that he was obliged to relinquish active work for several months. In April, 1855, he arrived in Chicago, but after a short stay went to Dixon, Ill., where he spent the summer in outdoor occupations, shooting and fishing, and later conducted the "Transcript," a local political newspaper, for several months. The winter of 1855–56 was occupied in delivering a course of ten popular illustrated lectures on subjects in chemistry, physics, meteorology and astronomy before schools and colleges, and on the basis of the wide reputation thus acquired, he was enabled to make large profits in the following year as traveling representative of Ivison & Phinney and A. S. Barnes & Co., publishers of school-books and supplies, New York city. His deep interest in educational matters, however, led him, in 1857, to grasp an opportunity to acquire possession of the "Northwestern Home and School Journal" of Chicago, which he edited ably for the next three years. During the same period he devoted much time to establishing and conducting teachers' institutes and lecturing on educational topics throughout Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois. His prominence and deep interest in all educational matters led to his election in 1859 as school commissioner of Cook county. This office, however, through his efforts and the able coöperation of Newton Bateman, state superintendent of public instruction, was enlarged in scope and power, and renamed county superintendency of public schools. During the ten years of his incumbency Mr. Eberhart visited every school in his jurisdiction at regular intervals, and such was his interest that the standard of instruction was greatly raised. He established the Cook County Teachers' Institute, still a flourishing organization, and in order to meet the crying need for qualified teachers, founded in 1867 the Normal College of the county, which now (1899) has enrolled nearly 1,000 pupils. In addition to these services he attended all legislative sessions for sixteen years in interest of school laws, many of which he drafted, and was largely instrumental in establishing the Illinois State Teachers' Association and the State Normal University. As president of the Cook county board of education he was the means of introducing kindergarten instruction into the Normal School, and largely advanced the kindergarten movement in Chicago. His unceasing efforts won for him the familiar designation, "father of the Cook county public schools." As superintendent of public schools he examined over 5,000 teachers, among them Bishops Charles H. Fowler and John H. Vincent, Pres. Blanchard of Wheaton College, and Frances E. Willard. Miss Willard used to call him her "literary godfather," as he had supervised her early literary work. Three Illinois state superintendents of education were also once members of his institutes. When Señor Sarmienta became president of the Argentine republic, he offered Mr. Eberhart the post of chief minister of education. He, however, declined this and also several invitations to college professorships, believing that the confinement would be hostile to his health, and in 1869 resigned his office to engage in active business. The field of real estate speculation, in which he had already made some encouraging ventures, appealed to him as the most promising at the time. So rapidly did he achieve success that by 1873 his wealth was estimated as at least $1,000,000. The great panic of 1873–78 largely decreased his profits, but since then he has steadily progressed, until at the present time he is regarded as one of the most extensive realty operators in Chicago. Among his distinguished friends were Horace Mann, Elihu Burnett, John G. Saxe, and Abraham Lincoln, the last-named having been attorney for the Illinois state board of education in the establishment of the State Normal School, and deeply interested in its work. Mr. Eberhart was educated under Methodist influences, and has always been earnest in Christian work, and is now a prominent member of the People's Church of Chicago, whose pastor, Dr. Hiram W. Thomas, is a former pupil and a close friend. Mr. Eberhart is a wide reader and a scholar of no mean proportion in several branches of knowledge. He is a member of the American Institute of Instruction; of the National Teachers' Association, and other organizations, social and literary. On Dec. 25, 1864, he was married to Matilda Charity, daughter of Joseph C. Miller, of Chicago. They have had six children, of whom two sons, John J. and Frank N., and two daughters, Mary E. and Grace J., still survive.

John F. Eberhart

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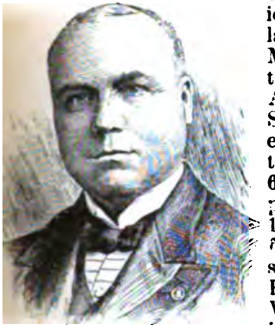


MABIE, Charles Elias, insurance president, was born at Union River, Sheboygan co., Wis., July 1, 1855, son of Daniel K. and Ann Eliza (Hyatt) Mabie. He is a grandson of Libbeus Mabie, born in 1796 at Mahopa, N. Y.; a great-grandson of Peter Mabie, born in 1731, and he traces his ancestry back to Seigneur Pierre Mabille de N'evr, of the province of Angiers, France, who held high rank in the army. The name is an ancient one, and is given as Neby by the writer, Caspar of Nervy. One of his ancestors, Serg. Caspar Mabie, took part in the defense with the Protestant party in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and subsequently, on Aug. 24, 1572, took refuge in Angiers. Peter Caspar Mabie fled from France to Holland in 1584 to escape persecution, and later, sailing for America in the ship New Netherlands, landed on Manhattan Island in May, 1623; thus becoming one of the founders of New York city. All the Mabies in the United States are descended from this emigrant, and the first child of the family born in America (Nov. 6, 1650,) was Ivoris Homes Caspar. Daniel K. Mabie (born in 1818) was the eldest of a large family of children. He was a physician of high standing, first in Putnam county, N. Y.; later in Wisconsin, whither he removed in 1855, and finally, after 1871, at Pecatonica and Wilmington, Ill. His son, Charles Elias, acquired his education in the public schools of Pecatonica, and at the age of nineteen began business life as a fire insurance solicitor; next became a life insurance solicitor, and in 1878 accepted the position of general agent for the Equitable Life Assurance Society, of New York city. In 1881 he organized the Life Indemnity and Investment Co., of Iowa, of which he was elected secretary and manager, with headquarters at Sioux City, and in 1891 became president. In 1894 the company became the Iowa Life Insurance Co. He reorganized the company on its present basis as an old-line insurance company, and his keen business foresight directed the removal of its general offices to Chicago in 1894. The company was greatly benefited by the change, and has had a growth far greater than Mr. Mabie's assistants and the board of directors dared hope for. It has now (1899) $13,000,000 of insurance in force, and the assets exceed $500,000. In December, 1898, Mr. Mabie was elected president of the Northwestern Life Assurance Co., of Chicago, thus putting upon his shoulders another heavy burden. This company has $50,000,000 insurance in force, and its assets exceed $1,500,000, it is conducted on the "stipulated premium" plan. The business of both companies is rapidly growing under Mr. Mabie's direction. Politically, he is a Republican, with independent tendencies; is a member of the Hyde Park, Hamilton and Marquette clubs, of Chicago; a Free Mason, and enjoys a wide popularity on account of his pleasing manners and recognized graces of character. He is a widower, and has two daughters, Litta and Dorothea.

TAYLOR, John, U. S. senator, was born in Orange county, Va., in 1750. He was graduated at William and Mary College in 1770, and then studied law with the famous Chancellor Pendleton. He also served in the revolution. He was several times in the state house of delegates, was an elector in 1797, and filled parts of unexpired terms in the U. S. senate in 1792–94, 1803, and 1822–24. He is chiefly noted for presenting in the Virginia legislature the memorable resolutions of 1798, drafted by Jefferson and slightly modified by Madison. Jefferson gave the original copy to G. Nicholas, who brought them forward in the Kentucky legislature. They were called forth by the alien and sedition laws, and were directed against the Federalists. They are famous in American history as the earliest formulation of the extreme doctrine of states rights, as asserted by the South Carolina nullifiers in 1831–34 and applied by the secessionists in 1861. Mr. Taylor published "Arator," a series of essays on agriculture, which went through at least six editions; and four political tractates: "An Inquiry into the U. S. Government" (1814); "Construction Construed" (1820); "Tyranny Unmasked" (1822), and "New Views of the Constitution" (1823). Jefferson considered these books "indispensable to the statesman or the philosopher." Mr. Taylor died in Caroline county, Va., Aug. 20, 1824.

WARVELLE, George William, jurist and author, was born in Kenosha, Wis., May 3, 1852, son of William and Eliza (Gorry) Warvelle. His father was one of the pioneer settlers of Wisconsin, having emigrated to the state from England in 1846. He received an academic education, and at nineteen began the study of law. In 1876 he was admitted to practice, and remained in Kenosha until 1881, when, desiring a wider field for his abilities, he removed to Chicago, Ill., where he has since resided. He is a widely known authority upon the law relating to real property; is a forceful and eloquent speaker, and ranks among the ablest of the jury lawyers of the Illinois bar. He is a member of the American Bar Association and other legal and learned societies. In 1896 he was appointed dean of the Chicago Law School, a position he still retains. In 1879 he established the Kenosha "Courier," which he edited for two years; he has also been connected with the staff of legal and other journals. Besides more or less ephemeral contributions to the press, he has written a number of legal treatises, which have been favorably received. His principal works are: a treatise on "Abstracts and Examinations of Title" (1883); "The Origin and Operation of the Homestead Laws" (1887); the "Law of Vendor and Purchaser" (1890); "Principles of the Law of Real Property" (1896); an elementary work for students, now used as a text-book in many law schools, and "An Introduction to the Principles of Jurisprudence and Legal Procedure" (1899), also for students. His books on "Abstracts" and "Vendors" are pioneers upon those subjects in American legal literature, and cited in all the courts of the country. Soon after attaining his majority he joined the fraternity of Free Masons, and has an international reputation with the craft as a Masonic scholar and writer. He has received all the degrees of the order, and for years has been prominent in its councils. Among his monographs on Masonic history and archæology are: a "History of the Cryptic Rite" (1895); a "Sketch of the Constantinian Orders" (1896); a "Compendium of Freemasonry in Illinois" (1897); "Notes on the Chivalric Orders" (1898). In the prosecution of his studies and researches in Freemasonry and cognate subjects he has collected one of the largest and most valuable libraries of books relating to these topics to be found in the world. It has lately been placed in charge of the Masonic authorities of Chicago, who have provided a suitable home for it, and it is now open for free use to the public, under proper restrictions. In organized charitable work he is most active; is one of the founders of the Illinois Masonic Orphans' Home and president of the Illinois Masonic Home for the Aged; he is an active member of the Illinois Club, of Chicago, and of other social organizations; has always avoided participation in politics, and declined all offers of public preferment. He was married, Dec. 30, 1877, to Lydia Bangs, of Kenosha, Wis. They have five children.

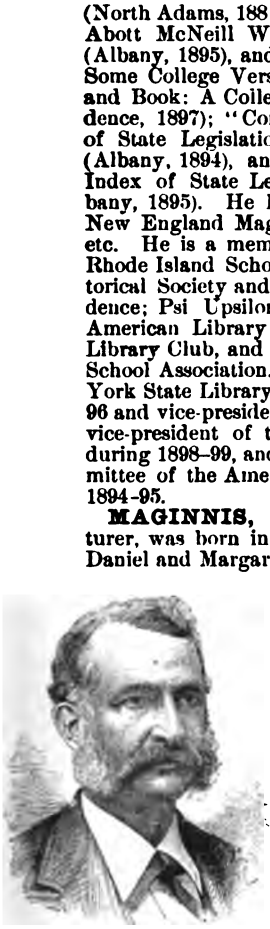
HOWELL, Jeremiah Brown, senator, was born in Providence, R. I., Aug. 28, 1771, son of David and Mary (Brown) Howell. His father (1747–1824) was a member of the Continental congress (1782–85); U. S. attorney-general (1789); district judge of Rhode Island (1812–24), and professor of law at Brown University (1790–1824). He was fitted for college at the grammar school of William Wilkinson, one of the most distinguished educators of his day, and entering Brown University, was graduated in 1789. Having been admitted to the bar, he practiced in Providence, and being elected to the U. S. senate in 1810, served for six years (1811–17). As a senator in the state legislature, and afterwards as a member in the U. S. senate, he was a vigilant watchman of the rights of the people, and always supported those great Republican principles which he considered best promoted their good and the honor and welfare of his country. He received the degree of A.M. from Dartmouth in 1791. For many years he was brigadier-general, commanding the Rhode Island militia. He was married, Oct. 17, 1793, to Martha Brown, of Providence, by whom he had ten children. He died in Providence, R. I., Feb. 6, 1822.

Chas D. Haines

HAINES, Charles Delemere, congressman, was born in Medusa, Albany co., N. Y., June 9, 1856, son of David Tompkins and Emma A. (De Maugh) Haines. The Haines family have for several generations lived in Albany county and been prominent in the local history of the section; several of them were active participants in the war of the revolution. Ex-Vice-president and Gov. Daniel Tompkins was of this family. At fourteen years of age, young Haines became a telegraph operator in the office of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad at Hudson, N. Y. Four years later he was promoted to be dispatcher on the Eastern railroad; at nineteen years of age he became assistant superintendent, and in 1879 was elected to the superintendency. In 1880 he turned his attention to the construction of street and steam railroads, associating with him in business his four brothers, David S., John D., Elmer T. and Andrew G., under the firm name of Haines Brothers. David S., after being prominent as one of the great Bell telephone promotors and railway presidents, retired, and now lives at Sandy Hill, N.Y.; John D. died of pneumonia while building the street railway at Newburgh, N. Y., in 1886, and after having built and been president of several short-line street railway companies; Elmer T. is now (1899) of the firm of Haines Brothers, with offices at Kinderhook, N. Y., and in New York city, and is president and treasurer of several corporations. In 1896 he was a candidate for congress from the 19th congressional district, N. Y., as a National gold Democrat, but was defeated. Andrew G., the youngest brother, owned valuable telephone territory in Mexico, and while a mere boy became president and manager of telephone and railroad companies, now being special partner of his brothers in the railroad business. In 1898 the firm had constructed and owned over forty street and steam railway systems in fifteen states, including the Glens Falls, Sandy Hill and Fort Edward; the Burlington and Winooski; the Rutland; the Seneca Falls and Cayuga Lake; the Seneca Falls and Waterloo; the Newburgh; Ithaca; Schenectady; Rome; Ogdensburgh; Danbury and Bethel; Orlando; Winter Park; Port Jervis; Monticello and New York; Jamestown and Lake Erie; Belleaire; Macon and Surburban; Hamilton and Kingston; Lockport, Langdon and Northern; Owosso and Corunna; Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti and Hoosac Valley. In several of these coporations Charles D. Haines was president and active manager. In 1898 he had controlling interest in the Kinderhook and Hudson railroad; owned the St. Catherine's and Niagara Central railroad; the celebrated Lebanon Springs, and the great Columbia Hall at Lebanon Springs; the Hannibal Cave, and the electric railways at Hannibal, Mo., and is one of the largest owners of the Lebanon Springs railroad operating between Chatham, N. Y. and Bennington, Vt. He was presidential elector in 1896, and has been delegate to state and national conventions. In 1892 he received the regular Democratic nomination for representative in congress for the 19th New York district. He was elected, and served throughout the 53d congress. Being again nominated in 1894 he was defeated by Frank S. Black. He is an example of what a young man can accomplish with energy, skill, hard work and executive ability, starting out without money or influence, and pushing his way into the foremost ranks of railroad men. Mr. Haines was married, April 14, 1875, to Lida, daughter of Judson Kingsley, of Sandy Hill, N. Y.

HARRISON, Joseph Leroy, librarian, was born in North Adams, Mass., Oct. 12, 1862, son of John LeRoy and Ellen Maria (Hawks) Harrison. On the paternal side, his grandfather, John Harrison, was a native of Yorkshire, England. His great-grandfather, Jacob Van Dyke, served in the war of 1812, and his great-great-grandfather, John Van Dyke, in the war of the revolution. On the maternal side the ancestry dates back to John Hawks, who was known to be in Windsor, Conn., in 1640, and to have moved to Hadley, Mass., in 1659. Col. John Hawks, of Fort Massachusetts fame, was a member of the same family. Joseph L. Harrison received his education at Drury Academy and Drury High School, North Adams; Casadilla School, Ithaca, N. Y. (1882); Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. (class of 1886); University of Heidelberg, Germany (1890), and New York State Library School, Albany, N. Y., where he was graduated B.L.S. in 1893. During 1885–88 he was on the editorial staff of the New York "Commercial Advertiser," and for one year after this was assistant Washington correspondent of the New York "Commercial Advertiser," New York "Commercial Bulletin" and Philadelphia "Evening Telegram." The years 1889–90 he spent in study and travel in Europe. He was sub-librarian of legislation in the New York State Library in Albany, N. Y., until 1894, when he became librarian of the Providence Athenæum of Providence, R. I. He is the author of "The Great Bore: A Souvenir of the Hoosac Tunnel" (North Adams, 1881); "Guide to the Study of James Abott McNeill Whistler" (with W. G. Forsyth) (Albany, 1895), and is compiler of "Cap and Gown: Some College Verse" (Boston, 1893); "With Pipe and Book: A Collection of College Verse" (Providence, 1897); "Comparative Summary and Index of State Legislation in 1893" (with W. B. Shaw) (Albany, 1894), and "Comparative Summary and Index of State Legislation in 1894" (in part) (Albany, 1895). He has been a contributor to "The New England Magazine," New York "Tribune," etc. He is a member of the Hope Club, Art Club, Rhode Island School of Design, Rhode Island Historical Society and Psi Upsilon Club, all of Providence; Psi Upsilon Club of New York city; the American Library Association; the Massachusetts Library Club, and of the New York State Library School Association. He was president of the New York State Library School Association during 1895–96 and vice-president of the same during 1897–98; vice-president of the Massachusetts Library Club during 1898–99, and member of the coöperation committee of the American Library Association during 1894-95.

MAGINNIS, Arthur Ambrose, manufacturer, was born in Baltimore, Md., in 1815, son of Daniel and Margaret (Reed) Maginnis. He was educated in the public schools of his native city. In 1839 he removed to New Orleans, La., where he established himself in the lumber business, afterwards branching into various other enterprises. He was the first person in New Orleans to start in the manufacture of cotton seed oil on a large scale. With his mechanical skill, great energy and excellent sense, he made this a very successful and profitable enterprise. To him is due the introduction and invention of the many improvements in the ingenious and extensive machinery employed in converting an article that had been previously thrown away or used as a manure into so many valuable forms and uses. In 1856 he was elected president of the Canal Street Ferry Co., and built the first modern ferry used on the Mississippi river. As a citizen he was greatly esteemed in the community for his liberality, public spirit and for all the social and domestic virtues. Mr. Maginnis was married in Baltimore, Aug. 7, 1839, to Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of John and Sarah (Affleck) Armstrong, who survived him, with nine children. He built the Maginnis Oil and Soap Works, and after his death the Maginnis Cotton Mills were built by his sons, J. H. and A. Ambrose Maginnis. He died at Ocean Springs, Miss., Aug. 19, 1877.



A. A. Maginnis

MAGINNIS, Arthur Ambrose, 2d, manufacturer, was born in New Orleans, La., Aug. 30, 1848, son of Arthur Ambrose and Sarah Elizabeth (Armstrong) Maginnis. He attended the public schools of his native city, until 1862, when he joined the Confederate Guard regiment, state troops, with which he continued in active service until the evacuation of New Orleans in April of that year, when the regiment was sent to Camp Moore, and disbanded. At the time of his enlistment he was but fourteen years of age, and from this fact has been called the "Youngest Confederate." He re-entered the service in 1863 with the Miles Legion, with which he continued until December, 1864, when he was discharged for physical disability. Then returning to New Orleans he entered the employ of the Lafayette Warehouse Co., and in 1867 went to New York city as manager of the cotton seed oil factory at Coscob, Conn. In 1871 he became associated with the firm of A. A. Maginnis & Sons, which was afterwards merged into the Maginnis Oil and Soap Works. He is now (1899) president of the Maginnis Cotton Mills; the Lafayette Warehouse Co.; the Planters' Fertilizer Manufacturing Co.; the Hermitage Planting and Manufacturing Co., and resident vice-president for Louisiana of the American Surety Co. of New York. He was the organizer and is a member of the Southern Yacht Club, and a member of the Pickwick, La Verité and Louisiana Jockey clubs.

A. A. Maginnis

PETTIGREW, James Johnston, soldier and author, was born in Tyrrell county, N. C., July 4, 1828, son of Ebenezer Pettigrew, a congressman in 1835–37, and grandson of Charles Pettigrew, who was bishop-elect of the Episcopal diocese of North Carolina. He was educated in the schools of his native state, and was graduated in 1847 at the University of North Carolina with the highest honors obtained by any student at that institution. Shortly after this, at the request of Com. Maury, principal of the national observatory, Washington, D. C., he accepted a professorship in that institution. In the following year he resigned and removed to Charleston, S. C., and was admitted to the bar in 1849. In 1850 he went to Berlin, Germany, where he read law in the office of his distinguished kinsman, James L. Petigru, and after two years of study, he traveled extensively over Europe. While in Spain he was for several months secretary of legation to the U. S. minister. He published a volume, entitled "Spain and the Spaniards" (1861), as a result of his study and experience in that country. After his return from Europe in November, 1852, he practiced law in Charleston, S. C., with eminent success. In 1856 he was elected to the legislature, and became conspicuous for his minority report in opposition to the slave trade. Foreseeing the civil war, he went to Italy in 1859, and applied for a position in the Sardinian army, but the speedy termination of the war prevented the granting of his petition. On his return to Charleston, he organized and thoroughly drilled a rifle regiment, and with it took possession of Castle Pinkney, in December, 1860, as soon as South Carolina had seceded. With this command he was shortly afterwards transferred to Morris island, where his remarkable engineering skill was displayed in the construction of formidable batteries to guard the harbor. He declined the position of adjutant-general of South Carolina, but in the summer of 1861, accepting command of the 22d North Carolina regiment, went into active service in Virginia. During the fall of 1861 and the following winter he was stationed at Evansport, on the Potomac, and his work in constructing and guarding the fortifications, which for many months prevented all communication by water with Washington, were regarded as masterpieces of military engineering by the highest authorities. In consideration of his services, he was urged by Pres. Davis to take the position of brigadier-general, which he finally accepted. He took an active part in the Pennsylvania campaign in the spring of 1862, and at the battle of Seven Pines, in June of that year, was severely wounded and taken prisoner. Being exchanged at the end of two months, he returned to service, and was assigned to the command of a new brigade, composed entirely of North Carolinians. After brilliantly distinguishing himself in the eastern part of North Carolina, early in 1863 he was placed in command in Richmond, which he defended against Gen. Stoneman's raid. Pettigrew's brigade, except one regiment, accompanied Gen. Lee's army into Pennsylvania, and bore a very conspicuous part in the three days' battle at Gettysburg. While engaged in defending the rear of Gen. Lee's army, Gen. Pettigrew was mortally wounded in a skirmish on July 14, 1863, and died near Winchester, Va., three days later.

HALL, Frank Lorenzo, lawyer, was born at Bridgeport, Conn., July 4, 1850, son of Lorenzo and Mary Jane (Hubbell) Hall. He is a descendant in the eighth generation on his father's side of Francis Hall, who came from Kent county, England, to the New Haven colony (Conn.), in Rev. Henry Whitfield's company of emigrants. He is a descendant on his mother's side in the eighth generation of Richard Hubbell, who emigrated to the New Haven colony (Conn.), in 1645. In 1685 Richard Hubbell was one of the proprietors of the township of Fairfield, Conn., to whom the Fairfield patent was granted, "being seven miles in breadth along the sea, and in length from the sea into the wilderness twelve miles." Frank L. Hall removed with his parents to Akron, O., in 1857, and was educated at Harcourt School, Gambier, O. He entered the freshman class of Kenyon College in 1867, and a year later entered the freshman class of Yale College, where he was graduated in 1872. In the autumn of this year he entered Columbia Law School of New York city, and was graduated LL.B. in 1874, being admitted to the bar that same year. He then became a member of the law department of the Central Railroad Co. of New Jersey, and was associated with Hon. Benjamin Williamson, ex-chancellor of the state of New Jersey, and with Robert W. de Forest, Esq., with the latter of whom, together with his brother, Henry W. de Forest, he afterwards entered into partnership, and continued in this relation until 1890, since which time he has had no partnership connections. The law reports of the courts of the state of New York and of the various United States courts show him to have been prominently connected with much important litigation, involving the interpretation and application of the laws pertaining particularly to corporations and the care and management of estates. He was one of the organizers of the University Club in 1879, and one of the founders of the Psi Upsilon Club, both of the city of New York; a member of the executive council, the graduate government board of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity; member of the Yale Club of New York city; the Down Town Association; the Bar Association of the city of New York; the American Historical, New England and St. George's societies. He is president of the Baltimore and Delaware Bay Railroad Co., and director in several other companies, and is a member of the South Side Sportsmen's Club of Long Island.

Frank L. Hall

J. H. Lillie

LILLIE, John Hoyt, electrician and inventor, was born at Montrose, Susquehanna co., Pa., April 13, 1813, son of Isaac and Julia Anne (Hoyt) Lillie. His grandfather, Abraham Lillie, a native of England, came to Boston at an early day, and engaged in shipbuilding. John H. Lillie remained at home until his sixteenth year, when he removed with his parents to Owego, N. Y. In May, 1832, he accompanied an uncle on a tour to the "Far West" (Illinois). They arrived about the time the inhabitants were taking steps to organize Chicago as a town, and Mr. Lillie and Mark Beauvian volunteered as census takers, also making out the list of names, 1,650 in number. After spending several months in the interior of Pennsylvania, he went to Columbus and Cincinnati, O., and having studied medicine under Prof. Locke in the latter city, obtained a license to practice in 1839. It was at this time that his interest in electricity was aroused. He began with some experiments in testing instruments, and made delicate electrometers, with which he verified his belief in the electrical origin of cyclones. He also made investigations in electro-therapeutics and electric lighting and insulation, carrying on his experiments about the time that Morse was developing the electric telegraph. In 1841 Mr. Lillie settled in Joliet, Ill., and there continued his investigations, building a circular railroad twelve feet in diameter, on which an engine was driven by electricity. To have his invention patented was the next step to be taken, and having no money, he decided to exhibit his model and lecture on electricity, which he did in Chicago and Peoria. In the latter place he had as an auditor Sen. Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, who gave him letters of introduction to Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institution, and others in Washington, and also assisted him financially. Prof. Henry aided him in obtaining his patent, although it was not issued until 1850, and engaged him to make a duplicate model of the engine for the Smithsonian Institution. His claim of "newness" was, first, the employment of induced electricity, including electro magnets to be used as a motive power in connection with the prime mover, and to neutralize the secondary currents of the principal magnets formed by the direct current from the battery. Owing to the expense of generating electricity by the old style of battery, Dr. Lillie saw that a different method of generating the motive power would have to be devised; and as he could get no financial aid from the government, he started out on another lecturing tour, visiting New York, Boston, Philadelphia and New Orleans, where he met P. T. Barnum. Mr. Barnum bought a model of the railroad for his museum in New York city, paying for it $250; but this transaction proved a mistake, since the public assumed that the invention was simply another "humbug." Unable to carry out his plans, in 1850, Dr. Lillie removed from Joliet, Ill., to Hornellsville, N. Y., where he continued his experiments to produce an electric light by using fine platinum wire, which would often burn. This was shown in Rochester and other places in connection with his lectures, in which he predicted that the time would come when our dwelling-houses would be lighted by electricity. His health failing, he retired from the lecture field for a time, returning in 1858, when he traveled with a panorama of New York city, and again in 1862, when he made a trip with a panorama of the civil war. In 1851 he obtained a city charter for Hornellsville. In 1862, selling his realty holdings in that city, he located in Rochester, N. Y.; and in 1868 went to San Francisco, removing in 1873 to Santa Rosa, Cal. In 1876 he conducted a carload of California tourists to the Centennial exhibition in Philadelphia, and in 1878, and again in 1886, he visited Europe; after his return, in the latter year, becoming a resident of Los Angeles. There he invested heavily in real estate, and now (1899) owns several fine pieces of property, including the Hotel Lillie. He has been twice married: first, Sept. 10, 1837, to Charlotte Bradley Curtis, of Montrose, Pa., who died at Rochester, N. Y., June 6, 1869; second, June 12, 1884, to Anna Marie Bardi. By his first wife he had five children, of whom two, a son and a daughter, still survive: Gilbert Belcher Lillie, of Los Angeles, who enlisted at Pres. Lincoln's first call for volunteers, and was discharged June 6, 1865, having received a gun-shot wound at the hands of Mosby's guerillas while scouting in Virginia; and Sarah Jane, wife of Henry Graves Bennett, one of the original settlers of Pasadena, Cal.

Joseph P. Mahoney

MAHONEY, Joseph P., lawyer, was born at Oswego, N. Y., Nov. 1, 1864, son of Michael and Mary (Canty) Mahoney, natives of Ireland. When he was three years of age, his parents removed to Chicago, which ever since has been his home. He was educated in the public schools, and studied law in the office of Jewett & Norton, being admitted to the bar at the early age of twenty, on condition that he would not take out a license until he became of age. From the time he began practice he advanced steadily, having as natural advantages, in addition to fitness for the profession, a pleasing address and fluency as a speaker. In 1887 he was appointed master in chancery by the circuit court, and served eight years as master of that court. Activity in politics as a Democrat, and genuine interest in the welfare of his fellow citizens in the 5th senatorial district led to his election to the state legislature in 1884, three days after becoming of age, and after three consecutive terms in the house, was elected to the state senate, where he is now serving his third term. He was the youngest man ever elected to the legislature, but in the amount of work performed he was not outdone by his elders. He has twice been selected leader by his party in the senate. He was one of the most zealous supporters of the Convict Labor Bill, preventing the competition of prison with outside labor, and was the author of the bill giving the west town of Chicago authority to issue bonds to the amount of $1,000,000 for park and street improvements preparatory to the World's Columbian exposition. In all respects his course as a legislator has given great satisfaction to his constituents and has reflected credit on them for their good judgment in selecting him as their spokesman. He was appointed to the board of education in 1891 by Mayor Washburn, a Republican, but resigned after being confirmed by the council. Senator Mahoney was married at Dallas, Tex., in 1899, to Nonie, daughter of Capt. B. N. Boren.

Lemuel Amerman

AMERMAN, Lemuel, congressman and lawyer, was born near Danville, Montour co., Pa., Oct. 29, 1846, son of Jesse Cook and Caroline (Strohm) Amerman. He was sixth in descent from Derick Amerman, a native of Amsterdam, Holland, who emigrated to New York, and for a number of years, from 1695, owned and operated ferries between New York and Hoboken. Albert Amerman, his great-grandfather, removed from New Jersey and settled in Northumberland county, Pa., in 1800, purchasing a tract of land, on which he resided until his death, in 1821. He served in the revolutionary war, participating in several engagements until the battle of Monmouth, where he lost his knee-cap. Henry, son of Albert Amerman, when a small boy accompanied his father to Pennsylvania, where he was married to Susanna Cook, of Montgomery county. Lemuel Amerman was educated in the public schools of Montour county and at Danville Academy, and after two years spent in teaching, entered Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa., where he was graduated with highest honors in 1870. For three years thereafter he was professor of ancient languages and English literature in the State Normal School, Mansfield, Pa. He then began to read law in the office of the late Lewis C. Cassidy, ex-attorney-general of Pennsylvania, and Pierre Archer, Jr., of Philadelphia. He was admitted to the bar in 1875, and in 1876 settled in Scranton, where he practiced his profession until the time of his death. From 1878–81 he was solicitor of Lackawanna county, and then for two years represented Scranton in the house of representatives, Harrisburg. While in that position he drafted and secured the passage of several important laws regarding the mining of anthracite coal. In 1886 Gov. Pattison appointed him reporter of the decisions of the state supreme court, and he prepared five volumes of reports, instituting an immediate reform on the current methods by promptly issuing the reports, instead of waiting for a year and upwards after the decrees were delivered. This was of great advantage, and called forth high commendation from many of the most prominent jurists in the state. In 1887 Mr. Amerman was elected comptroller of Scranton, and in 1892 was elected representative for Lackawanna county in the 52d congress, where, among other important services, he aided in securing the passage of the act requiring railroads to equip their cars for freight and passenger service with automatic couplers and air brakes. Mr. Amerman's religious convictions were very strong. He was a life-long member of the Baptist church. For seven years he superintended a large and enthusiastic Sunday-school in connection with the Penn Avenue Baptist Church, Scranton, where for years he was the moving spirit and recognized leader. He became the first superintendent of a new mission chapel, which he was instrumental in founding, and which he had carried on in a private dwelling until it overflowed its confines and demanded enlarged quarters. Just as this work was in process of successful accomplishment Mr. Amerman suddenly died. The chapel, now called the Amerman Memorial Tabernacle, is carried on by the munificent generosity of his widow. There to-day a multitude of children are taught life's lessons out of the book he loved. Mr. Amerman was a self-made man. Commencing at the lowest rung of the ladder, he climbed steadily upward to a position of highest influence and honor. His natural ability as a lawyer, combined with his keen foresight as a business man, enabled him to acquire a competence. With the broad views of a philanthropist, he did not allow his wealth to lie idle, but used it in the promotion of public enterprises. His practice was very extensive. In 1888 he received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Bucknell University. Mr. Amerman was thrice married: first, in September, 1879, to Susan, daughter of Laurens Wallaze, of Philadelphia; second, in June, 1883, to Mary C. Van Nort, of Scranton; and third, in July, 1890, to her sister, Ella May Van Nort. He died at Blossburg, Pa., Oct. 7, 1897.

GRAFF, Frederic, civil engineer, was born in Philadelphia, May 23, 1817, son of Frederic and Judith (Swyer) Graff. His great-grandfather, Jacob Graff, came from Germany to Philadelphia in 1741; his grandfather, Jacob Graff, 2d, was a builder, and his father (1774–1847) designed and constructed the water works of Philadelphia, and was its chief engineer until his death. It was his wish that his son should engage in mercantile pursuits; but a short experience in a large hardware house satisfied the young man that this occupation was not congenial, and entering on the study of engineering, he, on April 6, 1842, became an assistant engineer on the Philadelphia water works. On his father's death, in 1847, he was made chief engineer, and held that position until 1856. He was again elected to the office in 1866, and served for six years, after which he declined re-election. He was the manager of the Port Richmond Iron Works of Philadelphia (1860–63); associated with H. R. Worthington in the development of pumping machinery for water-works (1873–77), and during the next ten years was frequently called on as an expert in engineering matters connected with the water supply of cities, especially as regarded pumping machinery. In March, 1873, he became a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and was president of the society in 1885. He visited Europe twice, making on the second occasion, in 1878, quite an extended tour. The record of Mr. Graff's professional career, embracing as it did the entire reconstruction and enlargement of the water-works of Philadelphia, which in its day was one of the great engineering works of the country, covers but a small portion of the services he rendered his native city. In 1851 he presented to the city government the suggestion of establishing a park upon the banks of the Schuylkill river, which resulted in the development of the great Fairmount park system, in which he was actively engaged as one of the park commissioners. He was a member of the Franklin Institute from 1839 until his death, being one of its managers for six years and vice-president for three years; was one of the founders of the Zoölogical Society and Gardens of Philadelphia, and after 1882 was its president; was president of the Engineers' Club of Philadelphia in 1880, and was for six years president of the Photographic Society, of which he was one of the founders. As a devout adherent of the Protestant Episcopal church and an earnest worker, many important interests, both religious and civil, were intrusted to his management. Mr. Graff was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. John Mathieu, of Philadelphia, who survived him. He died in Philadelphia, Pa., March 30, 1890.

Fred. Graff

KÜHNE, Percival, banker, was born in New York city, April 6, 1861, son of Frederick and Ellen Josephine (Miller) Kühne. His father, a native of Magdeburg, Germany, was a prominent banker of New York, and for over sixteen years, until the close of the Franco-Prussian war, was representative of most of the German states now forming the empire of Germany; his mother was a daughter of George J. Miller, of New York, and a descendant of an old and aristocratic English family. Percival Kühne was educated in the schools of his native city, and continued in Germany his preparation for a business career. Upon his return home in 1884 he entered the banking house of Knauth, Nachod & Kühne, founded by his father, to whose interest, both in New York and Leipzig, he succeeded in 1893. This connection brought Mr. Kühne prominently before New York's financial circles, and coupled with his exceptional business ability, rapidly determined his important coöperation in the affairs of several large corporations. He is a member of the New York chamber of commerce; was a founder and organizer of the Colonial Trust Co., of which he is a trustee; a member of the executive committee; a member of the finance committee, and a trustee of the Citizen's Savings Bank; also a trustee in the Lincoln Safe Deposit Co. and Colonial Safe Deposit Co., and is closely identified with the affairs of several other prominent institutions. Mr. Kühne has ever been a stanch Republican, believing firmly that the prosperity of the country rests upon the principles of his party and their maintenance in power. He is a veteran of company K, 7th regiment, N. G. N. Y.; a Mason of degree in Holland Lodge, No. 8, F. & A. M., and a member of the Union, Metropolitan, Union League and Calumet clubs of New York city. He is an active supporter of the New York Botanical Garden; New York Zoölogical Garden; American Academy of Political and Social Science; Metropolitan Museum of Art, and other similar societies for public amusement and instruction. In 1893 Mr. Kühne was married to Lillian Middleton, daughter of Hamilton R. Kerr and granddaughter of John Kerr, founder and first president of the Broadway and Seventh Avenue Railway Co. Through her maternal great-grandmother, Margaret (Worthington) Smith, Mrs. Kühne is a lineal descendant of Nicholas Worthington, who took the oath of allegiance to King Charles in 1678, and whose family is traced back in Burke's "Peerage" to King Henry III.

Percival Kühne

HASKINS, Charles Waldo, accountant, was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 11, 1852, son of Waldo Emerson and Amelia Rowan (Cammeyer) Haskins. His father, a native of Boston, was long a resident of Brooklyn, and by occupation a broker; his mother was a daughter of Charles Cammeyer, a merchant of New York. The Haskins family is of New England colonial stock, the original representative having been Robert Haskins, who settled in Boston, early in the eighteenth century. By his wife, Sarah Cook, he became the father of Capt. John Haskins (1729–1814), familiarly known as "Honest John," who was a captain in the old Boston regiment from 1772, and in association with Samuel

Adams, Josiah Quincy, Edward Case, Joseph Warren and others an active mover in the Sons of Liberty, and a leader through the revolutionary struggle. His wife was Hannah Upham, of Boston, a descendant of John Upham, founder of the American family; of John Howland, of Mayflower fame; of Rose Dunster, sister of Henry Dunster, first president of Harvard College, and of Thomas Oakes, cousin of Rev. Urian Oakes, its fourth president. By her he had a son, Robert Haskins, who was married to Rebecca, daughter of Rev. William Emerson, chaplain in the patriot army (d. 1776); his sister, Ruth, was married to Rev. William Emerson, 2d (1769–1811), of First Church, Boston, becoming the mother of Ralph Waldo Emerson, and their son, Thomas Haskins, married to Mary Soren, of Boston, was the grandfather of the present representative. Educated in the public schools and the Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, where he was prepared for the profession of civil engineer, Charles Waldo Haskins, preferring commercial pursuits, in 1869 obtained employment in the accounting department of Frederick Butterfield & Co., of New York city. After five years with this firm he made a two years' trip abroad for study and travel, and on his return entered the brokerage business in the office of his father. In 1886 he opened an office as expert public accountant, and in 1895 formed a copartnership with Elijah W. Sells, under the style of Haskins & Sells, which still (1899) continues. Mr. Haskins is one of the leaders of the modern science of accountancy and a pioneer in its practice in New York. In the earlier part of his career he kept the accounts for the construction of the New York, West Shore and Buffalo railroad by the North River Construction Co., at the same time acting as auditor of the railway company's disbursements. He organized the system of accounts of the Manhattan Trust Co., of which he was secretary for several years, and in the exercise of his profession has occupied many such responsible positions, as comptroller of the Central of Georgia Railroad Co.; of the Ocean Steamship Co., and of the Chesapeake and Western Railroad Co., and as receiver of the Augusta Iron Co. Upon the passage of the New York state law, establishing a commission for the examination of candidates desiring to become certified public accountants, Mr. Haskins was appointed on the board, and elected its first president. He is also president of the New York State Society of Certified Public Accountants. In 1893 he was engaged by a joint commission of congress, in connection with his present partner, E. W. Sells, to investigate the executive departments of the U. S. government, a work which occupied two years, and was, in the words of the committee's chairman, "in many respects the most important undertaking of the kind in the history of the country." Their reports recommending methods of simplifying and expediting public business were so satisfactory to the government that they were promptly adopted, and laws were passed putting the recommendations into effect. Preparatory to the consolidation of Greater New York, he headed the commission which was appointed to examine the accounts of the city of Brooklyn, a work which he accomplished with characteristic thoroughness. By virtue of his ancestry, Mr. Haskins is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution; the Mayflower descendants; the Society of Colonial Wars; Military Order of Foreign Wars, and America's Founders and Defenders, and by virtue of his high personal qualities has held several high offices, such as secretary of the New York State Society Sons of the American Revolution (1893–94), and treasurer general of the national society (1892–99). He is also a member of the Manhattan, Riding and Westchester Country clubs of New York city; the Metropolitan of Washington, and the Piedmont of Atlanta, Ga. In 1884 he was married to Henrietta, daughter of Albert Havemeyer, a wealthy New York merchant and brother of William F. Havemeyer, mayor of the city (1848–49, 1873–74). They have two daughters, Ruth, born, 1887, and Noeline, born, 1894.

NORTON, Frank Henry, journalist and author, was born at Hingham, Mass., March 20, 1836, fourth son of Maj. B. Hammatt and Augusta (Ware) Norton. His father was for twenty-one years U. S. consul at Pictou, Nova Scotia, and was sixth in direct descent from Nicholas Norton, who emigrated from Somersetshire, England, to the island of Martha's Vineyard in 1632. On his mother's side he is descended from the Wares of Massachusetts, noted Unitarian clergymen, one of whom, William Ware, was the author of "Zenobia," "Aurelian" and "Julian," historical novels. Mr. Norton was educated at the Dwight School, Boston, and at the Pictou Academy, where he took the medal for mathematics. He removed to New York in 1850, and entered the book store of his brother, Charles B. Norton, remaining in that business until 1855, when he entered the Astor Library as assistant librarian under Dr. Joseph G. Cogswell, and with Willard Fiske, afterwards professor in Cornell University, as his associate. He remained in the library until 1865, rising to the grade of assistant superintendent, and resigned to enter the profession of journalism. He was connected editorially with "Noah's Sunday Times"; the New York "Commercial Advertiser"; Frank Leslie's publications, and for ten years was on the editorial staff of the New York "Herald," in New York, London and Paris, at the same time contributing extensively to periodical literature. In 1870 Mr. Norton visited California, Mexico and Central America, and in 1883 traveled for six months through Holland and Belgium as commissioner for the Boston foreign exhibition, which was held in that year. In 1888–89 he was in London and Paris in the service of the New York "Herald." Besides his journalistic work, he has written voluminously for Appleton's "American Cyclopedia," the "Library of Universal Knowledge" and White's "National Cyclopædia of American Biography," to which latter work he has contributed over 1,700 biographical sketches. Between 1870 and 1874 he wrote eight plays, which were produced in New York, New Orleans, Philadelphia, St. Louis and other cities, including: "Maude's Faith" and "Leonie; or, Love Wins," melodramas; "Alhambra" and "Cupid and Psyche," burlesques, etc. In 1880 he wrote the "Life of Major-General Winfield Scott Hancock," and in 1883 the "Life of Alexander H. Stephens." He is also the author of the "Illustrated Historical Register of the Centennial Exhibition, 1876, and Paris Exposition, 1878"; "Romance of the Life of Daniel Boone" (1883), and "The Malachite Cross" (1894). Mr. Norton retired from active journalism in 1891, and has since devoted himself mainly to study in mathematics and astronomy, for which he has always had a predilection.

Jno F Dickson

DICKSON, John Fenwick, railroad manager and manufacturer, was born in Newry, county Armagh, province of Ulster, Ireland, March 14, 1832, second son of William and Sarah (Fenwick) Dickson. His family is of the Scotch-Irish race, than which none other has stamped its impress more indelibly upon the character of our common country, nor has done more for its material wealth and progress. His ancestral line is traced back to Cromwell's time, when (1657) representatives of the family went to Ireland among the invaders who colonized Armagh and other northern counties. There the Dicksons still continue to reside, having been to the present time very largely engaged in agriculture and the manufacture and bleaching of linens. John F. Dickson received a fair education, but spent his early years on his father's farm. The unhappy political and industrial outlook of his country subsequent to the saddening scenes of 1848 turned his thoughts to the growing opportunities offered in America, and in 1850 he emigrated to New York city. Acting under the advice of the Rev. James Shields, his former pastor in Ireland, who had preceded him to the United States, he became an apprentice in the steam engine business in the novelty works of Stillman, Allen & Co., of New York city, then the most important firm of its kind in the United States. In 1855 he went West, and was prominently connected with the locomotive departments of the Terre Haute and Richmond, Illinois Central and the Chicago and Rock Island railroads, and also with the Kentucky Locomotive Works, in Louisville, Ky. Becoming somewhat weary at last of the monotony of purely mechanical pursuits, he entered commercial business, which he followed with varying fortunes until 1869. He was then induced to go to Texas to take charge of the Southern Pacific railroad, which had recently passed into the hands of some of his friends. The enterprise prospered under his care in a most remarkable manner, and was merged into the Texas Pacific, of which he was also general superintendent, under the presidency of Col. Thomas A. Scott, of Pennsylvania. He resigned the position in 1874 in favor of a nephew of Col. Scott's, leaving over 400 miles of railway, fully equipped with all necessary buildings, engines and rolling stock, together with a large force of well drilled employés, as the outcome of the forty miles with which he commenced in 1869. Meantime, while he still was general superintendent of the Texas Pacific, his attention had been attracted to certain peculiarities of the charcoal pig-iron made from the native brown hematite ores so liberally distributed over the northeastern counties of Texas. The strength and chilling tendency of this iron were so unusual that he was strongly impressed with its adaptability for car wheels, and, after his resignation, he founded the manufacturing enterprise, which he has continued from 1880 until the present time (1899). The wheels made by the Dicksons (father and sons) have gained a national reputation in every way, and occupy a rank second to no other cast wheel made. Mr. Dickson was the pioneer in demonstrating the now recognized superiority of Texas iron for this purpose, and has created an immense source of future profit for his state. The capital stock of the Dickson Car Wheel Co., of Houston, Tex., is owned exclusively by himself and the members of his own household. It is the largest and most successful iron-working institution in Texas, and has a capacity for casting 50,000 wheels per annum, besides a large tonnage of general castings and machinery. On Sept. 6, 1855, he was married to Louise Owsly McDougall, of Louisville, Ky. Her father, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, was one of the firm of Glover, McDougall & Co., the well-known founders and engine-builders of Louisville, and was thoroughly identified with every movement tending to the moral and intellectual development of his adopted city. Universally respected and beloved, his death by accident, in 1848, shocked and grieved his townsmen as no other death had ever done. Her mother, Huldah Cawthon, was a woman of most lovely disposition and character, far above the average of her sex; she was born in Virginia, and died in Louisville, Ky., in 1864, universally regretted. Their daughter partakes largely of the best elements of character peculiar to each of her parents, and has proved herself a model wife and mother. Mr. Dickson, with his wife and the ancestors of both as far back as known, were and are members of the Scotch Presbyterian church. A large family of children have been born to them, but of these only four survive: Henry Havelock, George Moseby, Sarah Belle and John Fenwick, Jr., five others having died in infancy, and William Lachlan and Marshall Mar in early manhood.

J. Z. H. Scott

SCOTT, John Zachary Holladay, lawyer, was born at Belair, Spottsylvania co., Va., March 14, 1843, son of James McClure and Sarah Travers (Lewis) Scott. His paternal ancestors were Scotch-Irish, and his maternal, English and Welsh. One of his great-grandfathers, Zachary Lewis (third of the name), was a colonel in the Continental army; another, Waddy Thomson, was a captain in the same service. Mr. Scott pursued a classical course through preparatory schools of high grade, and he entered the University of Virginia in 1860; but his studies were interrupted by the outbreak of the civil war, and in June, 1861, he left the university to enter the Confederate army, enlisting, originally, in the cavalry of Wise's legion, and serving in Western Virginia, under Wise, Floyd and Lee. During the campaign of that year he participated in all the cavalry operations and in frequent but unimportant engagements. In the early spring of 1862 his command was sent to reinforce Magruder, then confronting McClellan on the peninsula, and was there organized into the 10th Virginia regiment of cavalry, Scott belonging to company F. As part of the rear guard, it was in close and constant contact with the enemy on Johnston's retreat from Yorktown, and was sharply engaged in the battle of Williamsburgh. Within a few days thereafter Mr. Scott was prostrated with typhoid fever, and disabled from taking part in the seven-days' battles around Richmond. In August he rejoined his command, then permanently incorporated with the cavalry of the army of northern Virginia, and, with the exception of some months spent at Point Lookout, Md., as a prisoner of war, took part in all its operations until a few days before the surrender at Appomattox, April 9, 1865. He was included in Johnston's capitulation at Goldsboro, April 26, 1865, but in the hope that the struggle for independence might be prolonged west of the Mississippi, he went there, only to find that military department also surrendered. He then set out for Mexico, with the purpose of engaging with the French forces against anticipated interference from the United States; but all prospects of such a collision disappeared, and in October, 1865, he located at Galveston, Tex., where he has since resided. He first worked as clerk in several cotton commission houses, devoting his spare time to the study of law, and on Jan. 12, 1869, was admitted to the bar. Thereafter he practiced alone until March, 1873, when he entered into a partnership, under the style of Flournoy, Sherwood & Scott. He is now (1899) the senior member of the law firm of Scott & Levi. Mr. Scott was married, at Galveston, Tex., Dec. 18, 1872, to Lucy Prentiss, daughter of Richard Brooke and Helen (Prentiss) Doswell. Of their eight children six still survive.

Alex. Melville Bell

BELL, Alexander Melville, educator, was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, March 1, 1819, son of Alexander Bell, a prominent instructor in elocution in London, and author of several well-known text-books, plays and poems. The son was largely educated at home, attending school at Dundee for a time. In 1842 he announced the formulation of a new theory of articulation and vocal expression. Although his father did not endorse all his conclusions, he accorded them a general approval. Mr. Bell taught classes in connection with the university, and also with the new college at Edinburgh (1843–65), when the death of his father called him to London. In 1868 Prof. Bell gave his first course of lectures in the United States before the Lowell Institute, Boston, Mass. At that time he held the appointment of lecturer on elocution in University College, London. In 1870 he returned to the United States by invitation from the Lowell Institute and delivered a course of twelve lectures, and in the following year had the honor of supplementing this by a third course. Prof. Bell in 1870 took up his residence at Tutelo Heights, Brantford, Ontario, Canada, and held the professorship of elocution in Queen's College, Kingston; also giving courses of lectures in Montreal, Toronto, London and other Canadian cities. He officiated as a member of the board of instruction in the school of vocal physiology, established in Boston by his distinguished son, Dr. Alexander Graham Bell. In 1881 Prof. Bell permanently located in Washington, D. C., and engaged in literary work. He has justly been designated the "Nestor of elocutionary science," and the profession have frequently sought from him personal advice. His numerous publications treating of elocution, vocal physiology, and defects in speech, dating from 1845 to 1898; also on phonetics and visible speech, 1866 to 1898, and on phonetic shorthand writing, 1852 to 1857, are accepted authorities on these subjects. In 1885 Prof. Bell was elected a fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and is an active member of the Modern Language Association, and of various scientific and educational organizations in the United States. He also holds a fellowship in the Educational Institute in Scotland and in the Royal Scottish Society of Arts.

CAMPBELL, Bartley, dramatist, was born in Allegheny City, Pa., Aug. 12, 1843. He entered a Pittsburgh law office as a student at the age of thirteen, but his tastes lay in other directions, and in 1858 he became a reporter on the staff of the Pittsburgh "Leader." He founded the Pittsburgh "Mail" in 1868, and the following year removed to New Orleans, La., where he was editor for a time of the "Southern Magazine." In 1870 he was the official reporter of the Louisiana house of representatives. He became a writer of plays in 1871, and "Through Fire," his first play, was acted for four weeks. "Peril," a comedy, was produced in 1872, and was followed by "Fate," "Risks," "Van, the Virginian," "Gran Uale" and "On the Rhine," all of which were more or less successful. "The Big Bonanza," adapted from a German play, produced in San Francisco, in 1875, enjoyed a long and profitable run. "Heroine in Rags" and "How Women Love" were brought out in England in 1876. "Clio" was written in 1878, and "Fairfax" in 1879. In "My Partner," produced in the year last named, Mr. Campbell achieved his most memorable success. It ran for many weeks in New York city, was exceedingly popular wherever produced, and made the fame of the players who personated the leading characters. Other plays written by Mr. Campbell are: "The Galley Slave" (1879); "Matrimony" (1880); "The White Slave," "My Geraldine" and "Pacquita." He was for a time the manager of the Fourteenth Street Theatre in New York city, but became insane in 1886. His plays are strong but crude, and lack finish and repose. He was a man of genial disposition and generous impulses. He died in the insane asylum at Middletown, N. Y., July 30, 1888.

Edward Curtis

CURTIS, Edward, physician, was born in Providence, R. I., June 4, 1838, son of George Curtis, a banker, and at one time a member of the Rhode Island legislature, of which body he was three times chosen speaker. The family's first American ancestor was Henry Curtis (or "Cuttris," as then spelled), who emigrated from London, England, to Watertown, Mass., in 1635. His son, Ephraim, was the first settler of the city of Worcester, Mass., and as lieutenant did gallant service in the Brookfield fight, Aug. 2, 1675, in King Philip's war. On the maternal side Edward Curtis is directly descended from Samuel Willard, seventh president (vice-president) of Harvard College. Two of his maternal ancestors were physicians, and a third, Ensign Stephen Paine, served in the revolutionary war. Young Curtis received his collegiate education at Harvard, and was graduated in 1859. His medical studies were begun during the following year in New York city at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and were completed at the University of Pennsylvania, from which he obtained his degree in 1864. While still a student, in 1861, he first practiced his profession as a medical cadet of the U. S. army. After graduation he pursued his career as assistant surgeon until his resignation from the army in 1870, during which time he served in hospitals in Georgetown, D. C., in West Philadelphia, and in the field with the army of the Potomac, and in the Shenandoah valley. In 1870 Dr. Curtis established himself in New York city. He is an honorary member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society (Harvard) and of the Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, and a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; the New York Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and the New York County Medical Society. From 1873 to

1886 he was professor of materia medica and therapeutics at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New York; from 1870 to 1876 he was on the surgical staff of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary; was honorary microscopist of the board of health, of New York city, from 1874 to 1892; and since 1876 has been one of the medical directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States. Among his contributions to medical literature are: "Catalogue of the Microscopical Section, U. S. Army Medical Museum" (1867); "Manual of General Medicinal Technology" (1883); "Report of Pathology of Diphtheria to Board of Health" (1878); with various articles on materia medica, in cyclopædias and hand-books of the medical sciences. On Nov. 16, 1864, Dr. Curtis was married, at Chester, Pa., to Augusta Lawler, daughter of Davis Bevan Stacey and Sara Van Dycke, and great-granddaughter of Capt. Davis Bevan, who served with distinction in the revolutionary war.

CHURCH, Samuel Harden, author and historian, was born in Caldwell county, Mo., Jan. 24, 1858, second son of William and Emily (Scott) Church. Both parents were of Scotch descent; his father, a farmer and manufacturer, and afterwards treasurer of the Pittsburgh and Oakland Street Railway Co.; his mother, a daughter of Walter Scott, a kinsman of the novelist, who emigrated from Scotland to Pennsylvania in 1819. Representatives of the Church family removed from Scotland to Ireland in the seventeenth century, and thence, in 1798, Dr. William Church, nephew of Sir William Church, the head of the family, emigrated to Lancaster county, Pa. His father having died in 1863, Samuel H. Church and his brother were obliged to find employment as soon as they were old enough to be useful. He, however, was able to resume his studies after his thirteenth year at the preparatory school of Bethany College in West Virginia, and there for two years profited by the companionship and intellectual influence of Pres. Pendleton, to whom he attributes the passion for study which he there developed. He continued to be an ardent student of history and literature after leaving college, and while following various callings began to write for publications. First engaged in mercantile pursuits in Pittsburgh, he later was clerk of the general solicitor of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. for four years, and afterwards of its general superintendent. He remained in the employ of various officials of the company, residing alternately at Pittsburgh and Columbus, until he became superintendent of transportation in Columbus, and, later, secretary in Pittsburgh. While living in Columbus, he was aide-de-camp on the military staff of Gov. Hoadly, with the rank of colonel. Meanwhile, after numerous lesser writings had appeared in newspapers and magazines, he at the age of twenty published his first novel, "Horatio Plodgers; a Story of To-day." In a season of industrial strikes he published in the "Century Magazine" for October, 1886, "A Plan for Harmony," containing a practical suggestion for responsible contracts between employers and employed. On frequent occasions he was called upon to address audiences, and became noted as an interesting lecturer—his most popular effort dealing with "Early English Books and Heroes." Finally, in 1894, he established his position as one of the first of American historians, by publishing his noted work, "Oliver Cromwell: A History." This was at once recognized as authoritative. The "Spectator," reviewing it, said: "On the whole it is one of the safest and one of the most reasonable views of the great protector ever put forward, and we know of no study of Cromwell's work and personality which we can more heartily recommend to those who want to see Cromwell as he really was." The "Horse Guard's Gazette" remarked on the excellent account furnished by Mr. Church of the military side of Cromwell's career. "He appears," writes the critic, "to have neglected no means by which to arrive at the most complete and accurate account of the various conflicts of the prolonged parliamentary war. We doubt whether a better description, on the whole, of the leading battles of the civil war has ever been furnished than in this work. Altogether the production is a thoroughly satisfactory piece of literary work. It will, we predict, hold the field for a long time as the best complete life of the great protector yet published." An immediate effect of the work was to set on foot an agitation for the erection by the English government of a monument to Cromwell. Mr. Church had remarked that he had "no monument in England, nor could have one with the sanction of the government," whereupon Mr. Herbert Gladstone informed him of the existence of a private monument at Manchester; and in August, four months after the appearance of the book, introduced a bill in parliament to erect a public statue at Westminster. The bill was, however, defeated by the Irish vote; Mr. Morley, the home secretary for Ireland, withdrawing the bill and declaring Cromwell's Irish campaign" a blunder and a crime." In 1899, on the 800th anniversary of the Protector's birth, the discussion started by Mr. Church's book culminated in the erection of a statue in the house of parliament. Popular celebrations were held throughout England. In 1895 Mr. Church visited England, and was entertained courteously by the leaders of political, literary and social circles of the United Kingdom. In his own country appreciation was shown for his literary achievement by the honorary degrees Litt.D. and M.A. being conferred upon him by two universities, Yale and Pennsylvania. Mr. Church published in 1897, "John Marmaduke: A Romance of the English Invasion of Ireland in 1649." This work passed through eight editions in the first year and has been most favorably reviewed. His next important work was "Beowulf," an epic poem in heroic style.* In 1896 he delivered an address as spokesman of a body of railroad employés to Mr. McKinley on the threatened danger of free silver coinage, and this the president-elect sent to the press for publication. Mr. Church is a trustee of the Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa. He was married, in 1898, to Bertha Jean, daughter of James McH. Reinhart, of Pittsburgh, Pa.

S. H. Church

TERRY, Benjamin, educator, was born at St. Paul, Minn., April 9, 1857, son of John Carlos and Emily (Wakefield) Terry. The Terrys, it is said, are of old crusader stock. The American family descends from three brothers who came from London in 1635 and settled in Springfield, Mass., and at Southold, L. I. Their descendants were prominent during earlier colonial times and through the revolution. When the Northwest Territory was opened several of the name moved into Ohio and located at the present site of Cincinnati, and in 1849 three brothers went from Ohio and settled in the newly-organized territory of Minnesota. The eldest of these, John Carlos, who had followed the army of Taylor through the campaign in northern Mexico as a newspaper correspondent, began in St. Paul the publication of "The Minnesotian," one of the first newspapers of the state, which has since developed into "The Pioneer Press," to-day perhaps the best known paper in the Northwest. The second brother, Elijah, was a clergyman and missionary to the Indians for the American Baptist Home Mission Society at Pembina, where he was murdered. The third brother, Benjamin, volunteered in the civil war, and accompanied his regiment, the 6th Minnesota, to the frontier to suppress the Sioux rising of 1863, being there killed. Mrs. Emily Wakefield Terry was the daughter of Hon. John A. Wakefield, who bore a part in the founding of three of the great western commonwealths—Illinois, Minnesota and Kansas. He began his career as a civil engineer, and some of the principal towns of Illinois were laid out and named by him. He served in the Black Hawk war, of which he has left, perhaps, the only history. He was a member of the party sent by the government to the relief of Fort Dearborn, arriving too late to avert the massacre. In Minnesota he was one of the first justices of the territory, and in Kansas was a fearless leader of the Free-soil party, taking an active part in wresting the territory from the hands of the slave power. He was for several terms a member of the state legislature, and at one time a prominent candidate for the U. S. senate. Judge Wakefield was one of those energetic, unconquerable spirits peculiar to the West—intensely patriotic, and inspired by a profound faith in the future greatness of his country. The grandson, named from the soldier uncle, began his education in the public schools of St. Paul. In 1874 he was graduated at the St. Paul high school, and in the fall entered the freshman class of Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y. After his graduation, in 1878, he entered the divinity school of the university. The year 1879–80 he spent at the Rochester Theological Seminary; but, returning to Hamilton the following autumn, was graduated with his old class in 1881. On Aug. 31, 1881, he was ordained to the ministry at Perry, N.Y., and regularly installed as pastor of the First Baptist Church. At the end of two years he was called to a larger and more important church at Fairport, N. Y., and in the winter of 1885 succeeded Prof. J. J. Lewis, deceased, as professor of history and literature at Colgate University, his election being based solely upon his college record. Although without experience as a teacher, he promptly accepted, and set about preparing himself for the duties of his new position. He sought first to know what teachers in other universities were doing, and to reorganize his department upon the best ideals. Then, fully accepting the maxim that the best way to learn is to teach, he boldly added to the courses in history, courses in Roman, constitutional and international law, besides Anglo-Saxon and English literature. After six years at Colgate he obtained leave of absence of a year and a half, which he spent in study at Freiburg and Göttingen, and in the spring of 1892 received the degree of Ph.D. from the former institution. While Prof. Terry was abroad the new University of Chicago began to take definite form in the minds of its projectors, and when the first sessions opened, in the fall of 1892, Prof. Terry was installed as a member of the historical faculty. In 1894 he was made dean of the senior colleges, which position he still holds, in addition to his duties as professor of mediæval and English history. During the seven years of service at Chicago he has been much in demand in the West as a lecturer and writer upon educational and historical subjects. Prof. Terry was married, in Troy, N. Y., June 1, 1881, to Mary, daughter of Dr. George C. Baldwin, for forty-one years the eminent pastor of the First Baptist Church of that city, a first cousin of Vice-Pres. Schuyler Colfax and a direct descendant of Col. Colfax and Gen. Schuyler, of revolutionary fame. Prof. and Mrs. Terry have three children.

Benjamin S. Terry

MALONE, Sylvester, R. C. priest, was born at Trim, Ireland, May 8, 1821. His father was a respectable country merchant and his mother was a woman of remarkable force of character, who lived to the age of ninety-four years. One of his brothers became an engineer in his native town, and another a well-known physician in Brooklyn, N. Y. At an early age Sylvester entered an academy presided over by Mathew Carroll, an ex-fellow of Trinity College, Dublin. When in 1838 Rev. Andrew Byrne, afterwards bishop of Little Rock, Ark., went to Ireland to seek aspirants for the priesthood to labor in the American mission, young Sylvester, then under seventeen years of age, accepted the invitation and sailed with him for Philadelphia. From there he went to New York and was introduced to Bishop Hughes, who sent him to the temporary seminary at Le Fargeville, which was removed, in 1840, to Fordham, N. Y. He was ordained priest in 1844, by the late Cardinal McCloskey, at the first ordination ever held by that prelate, and was immediately sent on a mission to Williamsburg, where he labored for two years to clear off a heavy debt from the little wooden chapel where he ministered. This done, he set about erecting a new church, and after much trouble and many trials the corner-stone of St. Peter and St. Paul's was laid on May 11, 1847, by Bishop Hughes. A year later he dedicated the building which was the first church in the Gothic style erected by the Roman Catholics in New York state. In 1849 Father Malone met with a series of misfortunes sufficient to crush the strongest heart. He was prostrated by cholera, then by ship fever; afterwards a fire bereft him of house, home, books and all his earthly possessions; yet in 1854 he could point to the fact that, during the ten years he had passed with his flock, he had paid off the debt on the old church, built a new one, erected a handsome parochial residence, a parochial school, the Academy of St. Joseph, and established a church library and literary association for the benefit of his young men. He then went to Rome, invited together with the American Catholic bishops, by Pope Pius IX. to celebrate the proclamation of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. During the civil war Father Malone was an enthusiastic worker in the Federal cause and at its close made a tour of the South. In 1881 he was obliged to seek a change of air and scene on account of the condition of his health. He went to England and traveled over continental Europe, Egypt and the Holy Land. In 1894, his jubilee year, he was chosen by the legislature a regent of the University of the State of New York. He is still engaged in religious and charitable work.

Sylvester Malone

BURKETT John William Newton, banker and editor, was born in Woodruff county, Ark., Jan. 26, 1854, son of Madison and Emily (Welch) Burkett, both of Tennessee. He was educated in the public schools of Arkansas, and at the Southwestern Baptist University, where he was graduated with first honors in 1878. He began the study of law under Judge Howell E. Jackson, but his health not permitting its continuance, he engaged in commercial pursuits, only to be obliged to relinquish them also. In 1891 he assisted in organizing the Jackson Banking Co., of which he has since served as president. In 1895 he began his connection with the "Daily and Weekly Sun," soon afterwards becoming proprietor and editor, and under him this newspaper has risen to considerable importance, and become an influential factor in the state. He sold out in the autumn of 1898, and took charge of the Jackson "Dispatch," a weekly paper of great influence, and is now editor and publisher. In 1896 Mr. Burkett was a delegate to the Democratic national convention at Chicago, and has served as chairman of the Democratic congressional executive committee; as treasurer of the city of Jackson; president for several years of the board of trade under the influence of which Jackson grew from a village to a city of 16,000 inhabitants; and has been identified with all local, educational and financial enterprises. He is an active member of the Southern Methodist Church and a Mason in high standing. For one year he was first vice-president of the Tennessee Press Association, and was chosen its president in June, 1898. In the same year he was temporary chairman of the state Democratic convention at Chattanooga. In 1879 Mr. Burkett was married to Callie W., daughter of John Robbins, of Chester county, Tenn. They have three children.

HOWE, James Lewis, chemist, was born in Newburyport, Mass., Aug. 4, 1859, son of Francis A. and Mary Frances (Lewis) Howe. His parents were both natives of Pepperell, Mass., his father being a prominent physician of Newburyport and his mother a daughter of James Lewis, a lawyer by profession. His ancestors on both sides were of Puritan extraction, and settled in Massachusetts early in the seventeenth century. Several of them participated in colonial wars and in the revolution. Having been educated in the common and high schools of his native town, he was graduated at Amherst College in 1880. Then going abroad, he spent two years in scientific study at the universities of Berlin and Göttingen, devoting special attention to chemistry under Wöhler, Huebner, Liebermann and Liebreich, and was graduated Ph.D. at Göttingen in 1882. Returning to America, he taught for one year at Brooks Military Academy, Cleveland, O., and then became professor of chemistry at the Central University of Kentucky, Richmond, Ky. In 1886 he received the honorary degree of M.D. from the Hospital College of Medicine of Louisville, of which he was dean and professor of chemistry for seven years (1887–94), through the same period also filling the position of scientist to the Polytechnic Society of Kentucky. During his residence in Louisville he delivered courses of lectures each winter, under the auspices of the Polytechnic Society, on scientific subjects and of a popular character, illustrated by experiments, stereoptican views and selected specimens. Since 1894 he has been professor of chemistry at Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va. Prof. Howe has contributed numerous papers to the "American Chemical Journal," "Journal of the American Chemical Society," "Science" and other scientific and religious periodicals. He is also author of "Bibliography of the Metals of the Platinum Group" (1897), published by the Smithsonian Institution, and co-author with Prof. F. P. Venable of "Inorganic Chemistry According to the Periodic Law" (1898). He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, in which he has been secretary of the chemical section, secretary of the council and general secretary; a member of the American Chemical Society; of the Chemical Society of London, and of the Deutsche Chemische Gesellschaft of Berlin. On Dec. 27, 1883, he was married to Henrietta L. Marvine, of Scranton, Pa. They have three children.

LAZARUS, Henry Lawrence, jurist, was born at Syracuse, Onandaga co., N. Y., July 6, 1853, son of Henry Lawrence and Annie (Isaac) Lazarus, of English descent. In 1868 he went to New Orleans with his mother, but very soon returned to New York state, where he spent three years in study. In 1871 he again moved to New Orleans, and after completing a course of study in the State University he was admitted to the bar of Louisiana. Being under the legal age limit required for admission to practice, he was granted a diploma from the state supreme court, upon his own petition, after passing a remarkably creditable examination, May 6, 1873. He began practice at once, and the next year became associated with James B. Eustis, and later with Judge Henry B. Kelley. In March, 1880, Mr. Lazarus was appointed by Gov. Wiltz one of five judges of the civil district court of the parish of Orleans for a period of four years. With his accession to the bench Judge Lazarus entered upon a period of political and race persecution directed against him which culminated, seven years later, in his resignation, after his removal and reappointment by Gov. McEnnery. He immediately resumed the practice of his profession in New Orleans, which included a part of all important litigations of Louisiana. He made the case of the state *ex rel* Lucas C. Moore *vs.* New Orleans, involving the validity of the premium bonds of the city, and won it. His greatest professional triumph, however, was the adjustment of the estates of Steele and Walker, of St. Joseph, Mo., involving millions of dollars. Judge Lazarus has never sought political preferment, though in 1878 he was a standing master in chancery of the U. S. circuit court, appointed by Judge Woods, and in 1880 was made reporter of the same court, and assisted Judge Wood in compiling volume No. IV. of Wood's "Reports." Being then appointed to the state supreme court, he gave up that work. He devotes himself to general practice, except criminal business, and enjoys the patronage of the largest commercial institutions of the South. He was married in New Orleans, June 16, 1875, to Sallie Ella, daughter of Solomon Phineas and Emma (Soloman)

Soloman, who comes of a distinguished South Carolina family. Their children are: Virginia Gleaves, Henry Lawrence, Ellen Spencer, Edgar Farrar, Alice Dale and Stanley Mathews. Judge Lazarus owns the largest law library in Louisiana, public or private, and a very large private library. His hospitality is unbounded, and his charities extend to all creeds and all conditions.

B. F. Ayer

AYER, Benjamin Franklin, lawyer, was born at Kingston, Rockingham co., N. H., April 22, 1825, son of Robert and Louisa (Sanborn) Ayer. Through his father he descends from John Ayer, of Norfolk, England, who settled at Haverhill, Mass., in 1645; and through his mother, from Rev. Stephen Batchelder, who emigrated from Hampshire, England, in 1632, and became first minister at Hampton, N. H., in 1638. Benjamin F. Ayer was educated at the Albany Academy, Albany, N. Y., and entering Dartmouth College, was graduated in 1846. He then studied law in the Harvard Law School, and in 1869 began practice at Manchester, N. H., steadily building up a profitable practice and attaining wide reputation. In 1853 he was elected to the state legislature, and then served three years (1854–57) as prosecuting attorney for Hillsborough county. He located in Chicago in 1857, and in 1861 was appointed corporation counsel to the city. This office he held four years, during which he drafted the revised charter of 1863. Soon after the close of his term he helped organize the firm of Beckwith, Ayer & Kayles, which in 1873 became Ayer & Kayles, and continued in general practice until 1876, when he was offered and accepted the position of general solicitor of the Illinois Central Railroad Co. In the following year he was made a director of the company, and on Jan. 1, 1890, became its general counsel. During his forty years' residence in Chicago he has attained an unusual eminence at the bar on account of his perfect mastery of legal principles and his success in railroad and corporation law. His official relations to the Illinois Central have brought him prominently forward in several historic suits, such as the famous one over the title to the lake front and reclaimed ground occupied by his clients; another, involving the right of the Chicago, Burlington and Northern to condemn eighteen miles of the Illinois Central's right of way between Galena and East Dubuque; and a third, to test the right of the Baltimore and Ohio to retain station grounds in the Illinois Central's yard. In those cases, and many others, Mr. Ayer's practical grasp of the situation involved and eminent fitness as an advocate proved of great advantage to his clients. His unremitting industry, perfect integrity and extraordinary perspicuity of statement have won him the confidence of the entire bench and a wide reputation as one of the ablest lawyers at the Chicago bar. In 1878 he received the degree of LL.D. from Dartmouth College. He is a member of the American Bar Association, vice-president for Illinois in 1875; of the Chicago Bar Association, and president in 1875; a founder of the Sons of New Hampshire, and president in 1889–91, and since 1879 president of the Western Railroad Association. He is also a member of the Chicago Club, the Chicago Literary Club, the Chicago Historical Society, and Chicago Law Institute. In 1868 he was married to Janet A., daughter of James C. Hopkins, of Madison, Wis., former U. S. district judge for the western district of his state. They have three daughters and one son.

STENSLAND, Paul O., banker, was born at Sandeid, Stavanger, Norway, May 9, 1847, son of Ole and Karen Stensland. His father was a farmer, and the rural homestead on which the boy grew up is situated in a beautiful region, diversified by deep fjords that penetrate into the land from the sea. He attended the schools of his native district, and received such education as they could give, but before attaining majority, he started out in life as a sailor boy. At the end of a year he gave up the sea, and accepted employment with an English house at Bombay, India, as a selecter and buyer of cotton. He spent about five years in this occupation, visiting nearly every part of that vast country, and also traveling in Persia, Arabia and Abyssinia. In these travels he acquired an extensive knowledge of the character, customs and peculiarities of the inhabitants of those countries, and continually coming in contact with the most diverse classes and conditions, gained an experience that has been of the greatest value in his subsequent career. In 1871 he returned to Norway, and his parents having died shortly afterwards, he would have set out for the Orient again had it not been for the opposition of his affianced wife. The young couple finally decided to settle in America, and arriving in Chicago a short time before the great fire, have lived there ever since. Before many years he had become recognized as one of the most prominent and influential citizens. He at once engaged in the dry goods trade, in which he was very successful, until 1885, when he took up the real estate and insurance business. Four years later he opened a private bank, which in 1891 was incorporated as the Milwaukee Avenue State Bank, Mr. Stensland becoming president, as he has ever since continued. The bank has been an important factor in developing the manufacturing and business interests of the northwest part of the city. Mr. Stensland is also identified with many other large and important business interests, in which his energy, rare judgment and ability find full scope. During 1889–94 he was publisher of "Norden," a newspaper which has a large circulation among the Norwegians of the West and Northwest. In 1879 he was appointed a member of the board of education by Mayor Harrison, and served three terms—a period of nine years—being, meantime, chairman of several important committees. Later he was appointed to the commission to revise the city charter of Chicago. He was one of the most energetic advocates of the Columbian exposition and a member of its board of managers. Mr. Stensland is a member of the Lutheran church, and generously active in its charitable and missionary enterprises. He is a Democrat in politics, although steadily declining all nominations to elective offices. Generous in his impulses, he enjoys the high regard of a wide circle of personal friends and the confidence of all who know him, and is a member of the Iroquois and the Union League clubs, and several Scandinavian social organizations. He was married in 1871, and has a daughter and a son, the latter a graduate of Harvard College, class of 1898.

Paul O. Stensland

COOLEY, Thomas McIntyre, jurist and publicist, was born at Attica, Wyoming co., N. Y., Jan. 6, 1824, son of Thomas and Rachel (Hubbard) Cooley. His father, a farmer in moderate circumstances, resided in his native state, Massachusetts, until 1804, then removed to western New York, where he reared a large family. The original representative of the name in America was Benjamin Cooley, who settled in Massachusetts about 1630. The early life of Thomas M. Cooley was spent on his father's farm, and his education was obtained, in the midst of engrossing home duties, in the common schools of his native county. Then for four years (1838–42) he attended private classical schools, meantime himself teaching during several months of each year to obtain the means for continuing study. In 1842 he entered on the study of law in the office of Theron G. Strong, at Palmyra, N. Y., and continuing it after his removal to Adrian, Mich., in the following year, was admitted to the bar in 1846. He began practice at Tecumseh, but in 1848 returned to Adrian, where he combined it with the editorship of a Whig paper, the Adrian "Watchtower." For some time he was associated in partnership with Fernando C. Beaman, who was (1860–70) member of congress, and later with Charles M. Croswell, twice governor of Michigan (1876–80), and served, meantime, as circuit court commissioner and village recorder of Adrian. In 1857 he was chosen by the legislature to compile the general statutes of Michigan—his work continues monumental of its kind—and in 1858 was appointed reporter of the decisions of the state supreme court, of which he compiled and published eight volumes. When the law department of the University of Michigan was organized, in 1859, he accepted the Jay professorship of law, and removing to Ann Arbor, there resided until his death. In 1864 he was elected a justice of the supreme court of Michigan, continuing in the office for twenty-one years, during that time becoming chief-justice; he wrote opinions, especially on constitutional questions, which attracted general attention throughout the country, all of them being included in Vols. IX.–LVIII. of the Michigan state reports. Soon after Judge Cooley's accession to the bench he began the publication of a series of books on legal subjects, which were produced rapidly during the next twelve years. His first was a digest of the decisions of the Michigan supreme court. This work was followed, in 1868, by what is probably his best known book, "The Constitutional Limitations which Rest upon the Legislative Powers of the States of the American Union," which rapidly passed through half a dozen editions, and at once gave him a very high rank among American legal writers. It was followed, in 1870, by an edition of Blackstone's Commentaries, with additional chapters on new amendments; in 1873 by one of Story on the constitution; in 1876 by "The Law of Taxation," and in 1879 by another on "Torts." He has also published a short summary of the constitutional law and history of Michigan, the latter having been written in 1885 for the "American Commonwealth" series edited by Horace E. Scudder. At this time he was also acting as an associate editor of "Appleton's Encyclopedia," and wrote the law articles for the last edition of that work. He has been a prolific writer for the reviews and magazines of the day, and is the author of innumerable shorter articles, mostly on governmental and occasionally on historical subjects, all of which are of the greatest value. It was he who originated the phrase, "A public office is a public trust," which formed the first sentence of the article written by him for a St. Louis legal journal. In 1889 he wrote an elaborate introduction to an illustrated work, "The American Railway," in which railways and the principles controlling them, as well as the laws for their regulation, were discussed. When James Brice entered upon the preparation for the writing of his great work, "The American Commonwealth," he placed himself in communication with Judge Cooley, and the notes in the completed work show that the reliance placed on his opinion was very considerable throughout. During 1877–79 he lectured on the constitutional law at Johns Hopkins University; in 1884, after having been for some time dean of the law school, he resigned the law professorship in Michigan University; and when, in 1885, Charles Kendall Adams resigned to accept the presidency of Cornell University, he succeeded him in the chair of history, which he occupied for two years following, delivering several courses on constitutional and political history. Meantime, in 1877, he had filled the position of arbitrator for the associated railroads of Tennessee, Kentucky and Alabama. In 1882, there being serious difficulties among the small trunk-line railroads, and also between the Atlantic ports, regarding differential rates made on grain and provisions from the interior, he was invited, with Allen G. Thurman and Elihu B. Washburne, to consider an adjustment. The summer was spent in this labor, and a report made, which was accepted as satisfactory and final. The underlying principles of railroad transportation were well considered in this report, and so presented as to be easily comprehended by the public. In December, 1885, he was appointed by Judge Gresham, of the U. S. circuit court, receiver of the Wabash railroad system to the east of the Mississippi, and administered the affairs of the road until April 1st following. The problem presented in this connection was one of great difficulty, involving the operation of a long and complicated system, both ends of which were under hostile management. Judge Cooley, however, discharged the duty with conspicuous success; within three months completely and effectively organizing every department. Then, at the urgent request of Pres. Cleveland, he accepted an appointment to the commission provided for by the Interstate Commerce Law; he was named first in the commission, and was chosen chairman by his associates. In this important position his course was marked with great patience and fairness toward the roads as well as toward the public, by a thorough comprehension of the technical questions of railroad management, and by a purpose to bring about an energetic enforcement of the law in all directions. He held the office until 1891, when ill health necessitated his resignation. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on Judge Cooley by the University of Michigan in 1873, by Harvard University in 1886, and by Princeton in 1896. In 1895 the law department of the University of Michigan placed a bronze bust of him in the university law library, that event being the occasion of an impressive ceremony, at which Hon. William B. Hornblower, of New York, delivered an oration. As teacher of law and political science, he has probably had a greater number of students under him than any other college professor in the country, and their personal regard for him has always been strong and permanent. Judge Cooley was married, in December, 1846, to Mary Elizabeth Horton, daughter of a prominent citizen of Adrian, Mich., and by her he had six children. He died at his home in Ann Arbor, Mich., after a protracted illness, Sept. 12, 1898.

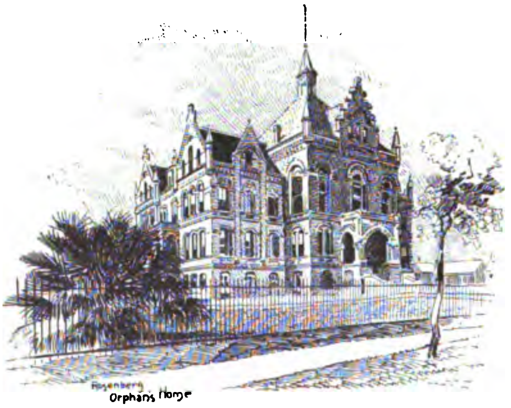
Thomas M. Cooley

EVANS, Britton Duroc, physician and alienist, was born at Bridgetown, Caroline co., Md., Aug. 1, 1858, son of Louis Walstein and Lucinda (Boone) Evans. His paternal ancestry is Welsh, being of the same family as Christmas Evans (1766–1838), the noted Welsh Baptist minister. His grandfather, Col. Britton Evans, a man of considerable military attainments, was commissioned lieutenant of artillery in the war of 1812, and distinguished himself in several battles; was also in the war with Mexico and the Florida war, and at the time of his death was organizing a company of Americans to assist the Greeks in their struggle against Turkey. His father was a graduate of two medical schools in Philadelphia, where he practiced for many years, and later removing to Maryland, took for his second wife a direct descendant of Col. Daniel Boone, the Kentucky pioneer and hero. Britton D. Evans received his academic education in his native state, and was graduated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Baltimore, in 1885. Locating at Millington, Kent co., Md., he practiced nearly two years, after which he was appointed on the surgical staff of the Pennsylvania railroad, and then, without solicitation on his part, was called to be assistant medical superintendent of the Maryland Hospital for the Insane. After nearly five years' incumbency, he resigned to accept the superintendency of the Maryland Institution for the Feeble-Minded, but shortly after was offered the medical directorship of the New Jersey State Hospital, at Morris Plains, N. J. He entered upon the duties of this office, which he still holds (1899), on June 1, 1892, and since then has done a noble work in elevating the standard of efficiency even in a state which is second to none in its care for the unfortunate insane. Indeed, no better result has been reached in any institution than that achieved at the New Jersey State Hospital under his direction and care. Dr. Evans has attained a prominent reputation in several states as an expert in the medico-legal aspects of insanity, and his thorough knowledge of all phases of the subject makes him an impregnable witness before courts and commissions. His mind quickly grasps complexities, and he possesses the rare ability of stating the conditions of mental competence or incompetence clearly and concisely to both court and jury. His contributions to medical literature on nervous and mental diseases have been numerous and valuable. His monograph on Keeleyism and the Keeley method of treating inebriety, written at the time this fad was at the height of its popularity, attained wide notice both in this country and abroad. He is a member of the Medico-Chirurgical Faculty of the State of Maryland, one of the oldest and most prominent medical organizations in that state; of the American Medical Association; of the Medical Society of New Jersey; of the Medico-Legal Society of New York; of the American Medico-Psychological Association; of the National Conference of Charities and Corrections; of the National Society for the Study of Epilepsy and Insanity; is ex-president of the Morris County Medical Society, and an honorary member of the Temperance Reform League of Boston, a society organized for the scientific study of inebriety. He is a Mason in the Blue Lodge, Royal Arch and Knights Templars; is a noble of the Mystic Shrine; a member of the Royal Arcanum, and a district deputy grand sachem of the Improved Order of Red Men. In 1889 Dr. Evans was married at Wilmington, Del., to Addie Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. James R. Dill, a Methodist minister. They have three daughters and one son.

Britton D. Evans

H. Rosenberg

ROSENBERG, Henry, philanthropist, was born at Bilten, Glarus Canton, Switzerland, June 22, 1824. His parents were industrious and pious people in limited circumstances, although records reaching back over seven hundred years show that the family is of noble Roman origin, and originally bore the name of Ursini or Orsini. An early ancestor, Vitillus Ursini, emigrated from Rome to Corinthia, the "crown land of the Austrian empire," in the year 1150 A.D., and founded the city of Rosenberg, Bohemia, where the family is still resident. Henry Rosenberg's educational opportunities were limited to the local schools of the period, and while still very young he was apprenticed to learn the trade of fabric printing, at which he worked steadily until his eighteenth year. His employer having noted then his superior business qualifications, transferred him to his mercantile establishment at Glarus. There, shortly after, he made the acquaintance of his employer's son, John Hesley, then a resident in America, and at his invitation went to Galveston, Tex., and entered his employ in February, 1843. Although at that time completely ignorant of the English language, he studied industriously nights and Sundays, making such rapid progress and achieving such success in his business that at the end of three years he had bought out his employer's business. During the thirty years following Mr. Rosenberg continued in active business, and by reason of his foresight, economy and integrity, became the foremost merchant in the state. His house, which for years controlled the dry-goods trade of southern Texas, grew year by year in popular esteem for the faithful adherence to the highest principles of rectitude in all its dealings. In his business, as in other relations in life, Mr. Rosenberg exemplified a consistent adherence to Christian principles and precepts. Not content to be merely a leader of enterprise or an inspiration to duty and right living, he was ambitious to confer lasting and material benefits upon the city and state wherein his vast success had been won. This aim, quite as much as his tireless activity of mind, the outcome of his life, shows to have been the cause of his intimate and prominent connection with such a multitude of important business and public corporations in the latter years of his life. In 1874 he founded the Rosenberg Bank, which rapidly increased to such proportions as to claim a large portion of his time; and, in addition, was an organizer, director and president (1875–78) of the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fé Railroad Co., during his term accomplishing the construction of the first fifty miles of road; director, and for three years vice-president, of the Galveston Wharf Co. Although steadily refusing nominations to public office, he was, in 1871–72, and again in 1885–87, an active member of the board of aldermen of the city of Galveston. In his business methods Mr. Rosenberg was exact and positive, giving to his expressions of judgment the force of unquestionable authority and well-digested experience. Notwithstanding the rapid accumulation of vast sums, which many would have considered a sufficient occasion for retiring from all business cares, he never relaxed his activity for a moment nor the firm requirements of the strictest accountability of subordinates for the performance of required duties; also performing his own allotted tasks with the same regularity and thoroughness. In his private life and as a citizen he was a noted example of the highest type of consistent Christian gentleman, and for more than thirty years a vestryman in Trinity and in Grace Protestant Episcopal churches. His manner of living was simple and unostentatious; his daily walk and occupation yielded no sign of his extraordinary character and power; to all who met him he was markedly affable and unreserved, and in spite of his stupendous business cares and responsibilities he made it a rule to give attention to the petitions for advice and personal help directed to him every day of his life. The needs and perplexities of present-day civilization were to him a most absorbing study and interest. Everywhere in the city are to be seen reminders of Mr. Rosenberg's munificent public spirit in the magnificent monuments erected for the inculcation of the highest ideals of thought and action. Perhaps it is not too much to say that no city in America has been the recipient of so much well directed philanthropy as Galveston through the public gifts of this great man. In 1888 he gave the Rosenberg Free School, erected at a cost of $80,000, and also assisted in building Eaton Memorial Chapel of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church. It was not, however, until after his death, when the provisions of his will were made known, that the splendid generosity of his nature was fully revealed. Nearly two-thirds of his vast fortune was bequeathed to educational and charitable purposes, mostly in the city of Galveston. The bequests to the Protestant Orphans' Home, $30,000; Grace Church, $30,000; Woman's Home, $30,000, and the Young Men's Christian Association, $65,000, were for the erection of appropriate structures for each respectively, and which, when completed by Mr. Rosenberg's trustees, were delivered over to the several beneficiaries. The same rule was observed as to the Heroes' Monument, for which he left $50,000, and the seventeen public drinking fountains, erected on another bequest of $30,000. To his native town in Switzerland, where previous to his death he had erected a magnificent church building, he bequeathed the sum of $80,000 for public charities and improvements. The city of Galveston was made the residuary legatee of the estate, the amount realized, about $500,000, being devoted to the founding and maintenance of a free circulating library, with annual lecture courses. In carrying out the provisions of his will his widow has shown untiring diligence, coupled with an artistic instinct which has greatly augmented the value of his beneficences. Probably the most imposing creation of Mr. Rosenberg's munificence in Galveston is the famous battle monument commemorating Texas' struggle for independence. It is the work of Louis Amateis, and consists of a lofty shaft of granite surmounted by a heroic figure, Victory, with extended arms holding a laurel wreath. Grouped at the base are figures representing the arts of peace, while the faces of the die contain bas-reliefs in bronze commemorative of the four great battles of the Texan revolution, and on the base is the inscription:


Rosenberg Orphan's Home

A Tribute from Henry Rosenberg
To the Heroes of the Texas Revolution of 1836.

The work is further adorned with medallions of Sam. Houston and S. F. Austin, and busts of such other notable heroes as Gov. Henry Smith, Pres. David G. Burnet, Lamar, Sherman, Travis, Crockett, Johnson, Bonham, Hockley, Neill, Rusk, Burleson, Bowie, Milam, "Deaf" Smith, Fannin, Karnes and De Zavella. This monument is undoubtedly the most beautiful in the southern states, and very properly occupies a conspicuous position on the principal residence street of the city. In view of his immense work in building up the commercial and financial interests of the state of Texas, as well as conferring such inestimable benefits on its benevolent enterprises, Mr. Rosenberg's name will ever be cherished among its foremost benefactors. Meantime, the noble monuments his munificence erected will ever remain as reminders of his consistent Christian character and deep devotion to duty and principle. Mr. Rosenberg was twice married: first, in 1851, to Letitia Cooper, a native of the Shenandoah Valley, Va., who died in 1888; second, Nov. 13, 1889, to Mollie Ragan, daughter of Dr. Charles Macgill, of Hagerstown, Md., a descendant of early

H. Rosenberg.

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Foundations.
1904

Scotch colonists of Maryland and a surgeon in the Confederate army. Mr. Rosenberg died May 12, 1893, leaving no children.

SHARPE, Richard, merchant, was born at Langham, Rutlandshire, England, April 10, 1813, son of Richard and Mary (Swingler) Sharpe. The family comes from the middle and south of England. The name is of Saxon origin, and was originally spelt Scharpe. The Langham records begin with Richard Sharpe, of Langham (1691–1757), who owned land in "free and copy hold," and from him and his wife, Elizabeth Williamson (1690–1765), the line of descent runs through their son, William (1723–53), and his wife, Rachel Wate (1721–51); through their son, Richard (1751–85), and his wife, Sarah Chester (1754–1823), and through their son, Richard (1781–1836), and his wife, Mary Swingler (1787–1822). In 1826, at the age of thirteen, Richard Sharpe accompanied his father and brother to America. They landed at Philadelphia, and afterwards purchased and lived upon a farm in Wyoming valley, Pa. In 1838 he removed to Summitt Hill, Carbon co., where he entered upon his active career as one of the pioneers in the anthracite coal trade. He formed a partnership in 1845 with Ira Courtright, George Belford and John Leisenring, the firm being later augmented by the accession of Francis Weiss, and in 1854, on the withdrawal of Mr. Courtright, by Asa Foster. Their first field of enterprise was in lower Luzerne county, on the lands leased from the Tench Coxe estate, and here they opened the Council Ridge colliery and founded the village of Fillmore (now Eckley). Mr. Sharpe became an authority on almost all matters connected with the business, and his opinion was universally respected. The way to substantial and enduring success was followed along the line laid out by his consistent exercise of justice and generosity toward all with whom he had dealings, and he enjoyed the high regard and confidence of all classes. He was president of the Alden Coal Co.; president of the Wyoming Valley Manufacturing Co., and director of the Vulcan Iron Works; director of the First National Bank of Wilkes-Barre, and a life member of the Wyoming Valley Geological and Historical Society. He was vice-president of the Wilkes-Barre City Hospital; a trustee of the Home for Friendless Children, and a generous contributor to home and foreign missions. For many years he was senior warden of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. Sharpe's life was an interesting record of early struggles, of unselfishness and of later triumphs, and as has been well said, he was a "rare type of Christian gentleman of refined tastes and feelings." He was married, in 1847, to Sally, daughter of Thomas Patterson, a native of Dublin, Ireland, and his wife, Mary Denison, daughter of Col. Nathan Denison, who was prominent in the early history of Wyoming valley, and one of the commanders in the battle of Wyoming, July 3, 1773. His wife survived him with four daughters and one son, Richard Sharpe, Jr. Mr. Sharpe died at his residence in Wilkes-Barre, April 21, 1895.

Richard Sharpe

LADD, George Dutton, physician, was born in Woodstock, Vt., Oct. 7, 1850, son of Edwin O. and Sarah A. (Crandall) Ladd, and a descendant in the seventh generation of David Ladd, who settled in Massachusetts Bay colony in 1633. He was educated in the public schools of Milwaukee, Wis., and at the Markham Academy (now the Milwaukee Academy). In 1871 he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Moses Barrett, and in 1872 entered the office of Drs. Wolcott and Marks. He was graduated at the Rush Medical College in 1875, and returning to Milwaukee, entered the office of his former preceptor, Dr. Marks, as assistant, later being his partner until 1896. He has given special attention to the practice of surgery, and has been remarkably successful in this and in consultation work. Dr. Ladd is surgeon to St. Mary's Hospital, and for many years has been one of the surgical staff of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway. Since the organization of the board of police and fire commissioners of the city of Milwaukee, Dr. Ladd has been medical examiner, being also surgeon for the police and fire departments. He is a member of the State Medical Society of Wisconsin, of which organization he was president in 1891; of the American Medical Association; the Brainard Medical Society, and the Milwaukee Medical Society. He has been a contributor of numerous articles to medical literature. Upon the call for volunteers for the Spanish-American war, Dr. Ladd was appointed one of the board of United States surgeons for the state of Wisconsin, upon the nomination of Gov. Scofield. He spent the summer of 1898 in European travel and study in the hospitals of London and Paris, and the same year was chosen president of the Wisconsin Humane Society, of which he had for many years been a director. He has been at different times identified with many of the institutions of the city. Dr. Ladd was married, Nov. 10, 1885, to Annette Ashley Dutcher, who died in 1892, leaving one daughter.

G. D. Ladd

HARRIOT, Samuel Carman, capitalist, was born in New York city, Aug. 10, 1863, son of Samuel Carman and Martha Crozier (Dawes) Harriot. He is a lineal descendant of a brother of the noted George Heriot, of Edinburgh, Scotland, who was the founder (1628) of Heriot's Hospital (to the memory of his wife, Alison Primrose, of the family of the earl of Rosebery) for the education of children of Edinburgh citizens. This ancestor was a courtier of the reign of James I., and is one of the characters in Scott's "Fortunes of Nigel." Members of the Heriot family were among the founders of the West Jersey colony. The elder Samuel Carman Harriot was born at Woodbridge, N. J., and was for more than thirty years president of the Greenwich Fire Insurance Co., of New York city, and director in one or more banks and other financial institutions. The maternal great-great-grandmother of Mr. Harriot was Elizabeth Guy. Rumford Dawes, a prominent shipping merchant of Philadelphia, was his great-grandfather on his mother's side. Mr. Harriot was educated in Paris, France, and by tutors, and is versed in literature, art and music. He has traveled extensively, having been presented at most of the European courts and was honored by a special invitation to the ball given in London to Crown Prince Rudolf, of Austria, during the Queen's jubilee. His real and personal estate occupies much of his

S. Carman Harriot

time. Mr. Harriot declined the Republican nomination to congress from his district, but permitted his name to be used by many prominent and influential citizens who petitioned Pres. McKinley to appoint him one of the commissioners to the Paris exposition of 1900. He is a member of the City Club, the Metropolitan Museum of Art, St. Andrew's Society and the Sons of the Revolution. His philanthropy is extensive and unostentatious. Mr. Harriot is unmarried and lives with his mother and sister in New York city.

D. S. Hall

HALL, Darwin Scott, legislator, was born at Wheatland, Kenosha co., Wis., Jan. 23, 1844, son of Erasmus Darwin and Mary Ann (Carson) Hall. His father, a native of Vermont, was the son of Reuben Hall, a prominent physician; his mother, daughter of William Carson, a soldier in the war of 1812, was a native of Genesee, N. Y. At an early age he was thrown upon his own resources, and worked on farms, in lumber camps and on rafts of lumber near Grand Rapids, Wis., attending school at every opportunity. Aside from public schools, he received instruction at the Elgin (Illinois) and Markham (Milwaukee) academies. After serving in the Federal army in company K, 42d Wisconsin volunteer infantry, and being honorably discharged at the close of the war, he, in 1866, settled in Renville county, Minn., where he took up 320 acres of government land and went to farming on his own account, giving particular attention to stock raising. In 1869–72 he served as county auditor, and by his honest dealings with all men and his courtesy as a public officer he found such favor that he remained in public life almost continuously. In 1873–77 he was clerk of the district court, meantime (1876) being elected to the state legislature, and founding the Renville "Times," which he edited for several years. In 1878 Mr. Hall was appointed register of the U. S. land office at Benson, Minn., by Pres. Hayes, and four years later was re-appointed by Pres. Arthur. In 1886 he was removed from office by Pres. Cleveland, but was elected almost unanimously to the state senate, and served as chairman of the railroad and other committees. In November, 1888, he was elected to the 51st congress from the third district of Minnesota, and served with the greatest credit to himself and his state. He introduced the first resolution which started legislation resulting in the Columbian exposition, and supported the McKinley bill. He was defeated for re-election, but in 1891 was appointed chairman of the Chippewa Indian commission, to succeed ex-U. S. Sen. Henry M. Rice, who had resigned on account of ill-health, and served until March, 1893, when Pres. Cleveland removed him. In 1892 he was elected a delegate to the Republican national convention held at Minneapolis, which nominated Benjamin Harrison for a second term. In November, 1894, Mr. Hall was elected president and general manager of the Keystone Gold Mining Co., and took charge of their stamp mills and mining operations in the Black hills. In one year's time he brought order out of confusion by his business methods; but the strain was too great, and he retired, after selling his mining stock at a profit. He returned to his farm, and remained there until July, 1897, when Pres. McKinley reinstated him as Chippewa commissioner, the commission having been reduced by congress to one member. The work of allotting lands to the Chippewas was nearly completed in 1899. Mr. Hall has two residences: one on his farm of 500 acres in Renville county, the other in Minneapolis. He was married, in 1869, to Mary D., daughter of Dougle F. and Lorena (McArthur) McLaren, of Portage-du-forte, Canada.

J. H. Hutchings.

HUTCHINGS, John Henry, banker, was born in North Carolina, Feb. 2, 1822. In his fourteenth year he began his mercantile career as a clerk in a dry-goods store, at Raleigh. At the age of twenty-one he set out to make his way in the world, settling first in New Orleans, La., and two years later removing to Galveston, Tex. In December, 1847, with John Sealy, he formed the dry-goods and commission firm of Hutchings & Sealy, at Sabine, Tex. This business was successfully continued until 1854, when they located in Galveston, and formed a co-partnership with George Ball, under the style of Ball, Hutchings & Co. Their business increased so rapidly that within two years they were able to discontinue the dry-goods department and devote their time to commission and banking business, which was eminently successful from the start. Upon the inauguration of the blockade of Galveston in 1861, they removed to Houston, whence they sent out blockade runners laden with cotton, and imported in the return voyages military stores, arms and munitions. In 1865 the firm returned to Galveston and resumed the banking business in the building erected for their occupation ten years before. Soon after they took into partnership Mr. Sealy's brother, George. The personnel continued the same until the death of Mr. Ball and of John Sealy in 1884, but in 1898 the style became Hutchings, Sealy & Co., John Sealy, 2d, Sealy Hutchings and Herman O. Stein having been associated in the partnership. Mr. Hutchings was prominent in numerous commercial, railroad and financial corporations. As president of the Galveston Wharf Co. he secured an effective settlement of long-disputed wharf title claims, thus enabling the creation of a valuable property and a beautiful water-front for the city. He was first president after the war of the Galveston Gas Co. and has since served as both director and president, as also with the Southern Cotton Press and Manufacturing Co., and is now president of the Galveston City Co. He was the originator and chief promoter of the New York and Texas Steamship Co., known as the

Mallory Line, and is still one of its five directors. With his partner, John Sealy, he built the Factors' Cotton Press, when the concern was merged into the Southern Cotton Press and Manufacturing Co., of which he is now president. Few men have done as much for the prosperity and upbuilding of the state of Texas, and to none other does the city of Galveston owe a larger debt for its pre-eminence as a centre of trade and manufacture. Mr. Hutchings was married, June 18, 1856, to Minnie Knox, niece of Robert Mills, of the once great banking firm of R. & D. G. Mills, of Galveston. They have seven living children, three sons and four daughters.

WALKER, Henry O., physician and surgeon, was born at Leesville, Mich., Dec. 18, 1843, son of Robert E. and Elizabeth (Lee) Walker, both natives of Yorkshire, England. His father came to America in 1837, and settling in Wayne county, Mich., became a farmer and brick manufacturer; his mother came over in 1833, and settled with her parents at Leesville, Mich., which was named in honor of her father, Charles Lee. Henry O. Walker attended the district schools, and in 1861 entered Albion College, Albion, Mich., and until 1865 alternated a year of study with a year of school-teaching, in order to meet the expenses of his college course. He then began the study of medicine in the University of Michigan, but after one year entered the office of Dr. E. W. Jenks, of Detroit. At the same time he entered on a course of practical experience in surgery and medical practice at Harper's Hospital, then being used by the government for invalid soldiers. When the hospital was opened to the public in 1866, Dr. Walker became its first house surgeon. A few months later, however, he entered Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York city, where he was graduated in February, 1867. Then returning to Detroit, he opened an office, and he has practiced there ever since. In 1869 he was appointed demonstrator in anatomy in the Detroit Medical College, and served until 1873. During the next six years he was lecturer on genito-urinary diseases in the same institution, and in 1881 was elected secretary of the college faculty and member and secretary of the board of trustees. Later in the same year he was appointed professor of orthopedic surgery, genito-urinary diseases and clinical surgery, positions which he retained until the consolidation of the Detroit and Michigan medical colleges into the Detroit College of Medicine. In the new college he was elected a member of and secretary to the faculty and board of trustees, positions which he still retains (1899). Dr. Walker was city physician of Detroit in 1873–74; was county physician and a member of the city board of health. He has served as both president and secretary of the Academy of Medicine; was president of the Detroit Medical and Library Association in 1887; vice-president of the Michigan State Medical Society in 1887–88, and its president in 1895; president of the American Medical Editors' Association; president of the Mississippi Valley Medical Association; vice-president of the American Medical Association in 1893, and is president of the American Association of Medical Colleges (1898–99). He is now attending surgeon to Harper's and St. Mary's hospitals, and was surgeon for several years of the Metropolitan police department. During 1872–74 he was surgeon of the Michigan Central railroad, and has been for a number of years surgeon of the Wabash railroad. He was married, Nov. 18, 1872, to Gertrude, daughter of Henry Esselstyn, of Detroit. They have one son, Elton A. Walker, a mining engineer, at the Calumet and Hecla mines, Calumet, Mich.

H. O. Walker

PLIMPTON, George Arthur, publisher, was born at Walpole, Mass., July 13, 1855, son of Calvin Gay and Priscilla (Lewis) Plimpton. He is a lineal descendant of John Plimpton, one of the founders of Dedham, Medfield and Deerfield, who was captured by the Indians, and in 1677 carried to Canada and burned at the stake. Both the father and grandfather of Mr. Plimpton were engaged in the business of iron manufacture in Walpole. Mr. Plimpton was educated at Phillips Academy, Exeter, N. H., and at Amherst College, where he was graduated in 1876. He afterward entered Harvard Law School, but at the expiration of the first year began his business life with the firm of Ginn Brothers (now Ginn & Co.), educational publishers, becoming later a member of the firm. On his several trips to Europe, Mr. Plimpton spent considerable time in visiting the public schools and universities, and a few years since he gave an illustrated lecture at Cooper Union upon the "Great Public Schools of England." Mr. Plimpton has collected a valuable library, illustrating the growth of education from the text-book standpoint. In arithmetic he has a manuscript by Dr. Rolandus, written about 1424; a book on numbers printed by Faust & Schaeffer in 1460; the famous Treviso arithmetic, printed in 1478, at Treviso, Italy, the oldest dated arithmetic extant; a copy of Philip Calandri's arithmetic, printed in 1491, in the English language. He owns a copy of the first edition of Recorde's "Ground of Arts," and of the other editions for over 150 years. He has a manuscript copy of Euclid, written in 1300, also the first Euclid ever printed (1482). In the department of English Mr. Plimpton has three original horn-books, probably the largest number in any one collection; Martin Luther's primer; one Henry VIII. A-B-C book, and all the early primers; the first rhetoric printed in the English language; the first book on orthoepy; the first logic printed in English, together with all the early English grammars. In Latin grammar there is a manuscript of Donatus, also an illuminated manuscript of Priscian. There is also a copy of the first Greek grammar ever printed in Latin, Bolzanius (Aldus ed., 1497). Mr. Plimpton's collection of geographies is also complete, commencing with Ptolemy's and Strabo's and continuing down to the present time. He has a copy of the grammar of Philip Melancthon, bearing Melancthon's autograph, and the first edition of Roger Ascham's "Schoolmaster." Notwithstanding his extensive business interests, Mr. Plimpton has found leisure to interest himself in various organizations. For five years he was the alumni trustee of Amherst College, and was also one of the original trustees of Barnard College, of which he is now treasurer. He is a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; the Academy of Political Science; the Economic Association; the chamber of commerce; the New England Society; the Century, Grolier, D. K. E., University and Ardsley clubs. In 1882 he was married to Frances Taylor, daughter of the late Hon. W. B. C. Pearsons, of Holyoke, Mass.

Geo A Plimpton

INDEX.

A

Abbatt, Agnes D., artist, **VIII. 431.**
Abbe, Cleveland, meteorologist, **VIII. 264.**
Abbett, Leon, governor, **I. 458.**
Abbey, Edwin A., artist, **VI. 57.**
Abbey, Henry, author, **VII. 403.**
Abbey, Hy. E., theatrical m'g'r, **VII. 141.**
Abbot, Abiel, clergyman, **VII. 457.**
Abbot, Ezra, scholar, **IV. 384.**
Abbot, Joel, naval officer, **IX. 228.**
Abbot, Theophilus C., educator, **IX. 483.**
Abbott, Austin, lawyer, **II. 342.**
Abbott, Benjamin V., lawyer, **V. 107.**
Abbott, David, pioneer, **VI. 10.**
Abbott, Edward, clergyman, **VIII. 179.**
Abbott, Emma, **III. 258, Wetherell, E. A.**
Abbott, Frank, physician, **II. 359.**
Abbott, Jacob, author, **VI. 137.**
Abbott, John S. C., author, **VI. 145.**
Abbott, Joseph Carter, journalist, **V. 48.**
Abbott, Josiah G., jurist, **VIII. 175.**
Abbott, Lyman, clergyman, **I. 473.**
Aboll, Arunah S., journalist, **III. 263.**
Abercrombie, James, 1706, **I. 102.**
Abercrombie, James, 1732, **I. 102.**
Abercrombie, John J., **IV. 338.**
Abernethy, George, governor, **VIII. 1.**
Abert, James William, soldier, **IV. 395.**
Abert, John James, engineer, **IV. 380.**
Abert, Wm. Stone, lawyer, **IV. 216.**
Abert, Wm. Stretch, soldier, **IV. 396.**
Abolition Society, **I. 336, Franklin, B.**
Abolitionists, group of, **II. 305.**
Abraham, W., publisher, **III. 308.**
Acken, William H., merchant, **IV. 469.**
Acker, David D., merchant, **I. 179.**
Acton, Thomas Coxon, banker, **I. 275.**
Actors' Fund of America, **I. 129, Palmer, A. M.**
Adair, George W., real estate, **II. 425.**
Adair, James, Indian trader, **IV. 240.**
Adair, John, soldier, **II. 249.**
Adams, Abigail Smith, II. 5.
Adams, Allen W., merchant, **III. 248.**
Adams, Alva, governor, **VI. 451.**
Adams, Charles B., geologist, **V. 311.**
Adams, Charles Francis, statesman, **VIII. 351.**
Adams, Charles F., 2d, author, **VIII. 353.**
Adams, Charles Follen, author, **I. 279.**
Adams, Charles H., banker, **V. 259.**
Adams, Charles K., educator, **IV. 477.**
Adams, Ebenezer, educator, **IX. 91.**
Adams, Edwin, actor, **V. 110.**
Adams, Elmer B., lawyer, **V. 385.**
Adams, Ezra E., clergyman, **VI. 94.**
Adams, Franklin G., journalist, **VI. 498.**
Adams, Frederick W., physician, **IX. 229.**
Adams, Hannah, author, **V. 459.**
Adams, Henry, **Worthen, A. H., VI. 20.**
Adams, Henry H., merchant, **II. 177.**
Adams, Herbert B., author, **VIII. 270.**
Adams, Isaac, inventor, **IX. 224.**
Adams, John, clergyman, **VII. 150.**
Adams, John, U. S. president, **II. 1.**
Adams, John, **I. 20, Jay, J.**
Adams, John, Residence of, illus., **II. 1.**
Adams, John, soldier, **IV. 397.**
Adams, John D., commissioner, **V. 407.**
Adams, John F., clergyman, **VI., 64.**
Adams, John Milton, journalist, **I. 214.**
Adams, John Q., U. S. president, **V. 73.** Residence of, illus., **V. 73.**
Adams, John R., clergyman, **VI. 42.**
Adams, Jonathan, civil engineer, **VI. 80.**
Adams, Julius W., civil engineer, **IX. 33.**
Adams, Louisa C., V. 76.
Adams, Milward, theatrical m'g'r, **VI. 232.**
Adams, Nehemiah, clergyman, **II. 318.**
Adams Power Press, **IX. 224.**
Adams, Samuel, 1722, patriot, **I. 104**; attempt to arrest by the British, **I. 103, Hancock, J.**
Adams, Samuel, **I. 104, Adams, S.**
Adams, Samuel, surgeon, **IX. 211.**
Adams, Stephen, senator, **III. 418.**
Adams, Washington I., manuf'r, **II. 14.**
Adams, William, theologian, **VII. 317.**
Adams, William Taylor, author, **I. 203.**
Adler, Felix, reformer, **I. 378.**
Adrain, Robert, educator, **I. 347.**
Adrain, Robert, lawyer, **V. 489.**
Adventists, **Miller, W., VI. 373.**
Africa, John S., civil engineer, **VIII. 461.**
Agar, John Girard, lawyer, **III. 325.**
Agassiz, Alexander, scientist, **III. 98.**
Agassiz, Louis, naturalist, **II. 360.**
Agnew, Alex. McL., merchant, **I. 199.**
Agnew, Cornelius R., physician, **VIII. 205.**
Agnew, Daniel, jurist, **IV. 28.**
Agnew, David Hayes, surgeon, **VIII. 203.**
Agnus, Felix, soldier and publisher, **I. 200.**
Agricultural Building, Cornell University, illus., **IV. 477.**
Agricultural Building, Washington, D. C., illus., **I. 147.**
Agricultural Bureau, illus., **I. 147, Rusk, J. M.**
Aiken, Charles Aug., educator, **VII. 171.**
Aiken, John, trustee, **VI. 56.**
Aikens, A. J., editor and mfr., **I. 476.**
Aikman, Hugh, philanthropist, **IV. 343.**
Aikman, William, clergyman, **IX. 215.**
Ainslie, Hew, poet and brewer, **VIII. 356.**
Ainsworth, Frank B., educator, **V. 85.**
Air-space Cable, invented, **Dolbear, IX. 414.**
Akerman, Amos T., att'y-general, **IV. 21.**
Akers, Benjamin P., sculptor, **VI. 130.**
Alabama, Confederate cruiser, **IV. 340, Semmes, R.**; Capture of, **II. 102, Winslow, J. A.**
Aladdin Oven, Invented, **Atkinson, IX. 416.**
Alamo, Capture of, **Houston, IX. 65.**
Alamo, illus. of, **IX. 65.**
Alaska, Missions in, **Jackson, IX. 252.**
Albani, Emma, **IX. 119., Gye, M. E.**
Albaugh, John W., actor, **II. 167.**
Albemarle, Confederate ram, illus., **IX. 374.**
Alberger, F. A., mayor, **IV. 186.**
Albert, John S., engineer, **IX. 230.**
Albertine, (Manchester), actress, **IX. 209.**
Albion College, **V. 471.**
Albright, Andrew, inventor, **IV. 446.**
Alcott, A. Bronson, author, **II. 218.**
Alcott, Louisa May, author, **I. 204.**
Alden, Edmund K., clergyman, **IX. 499.**
Alden, H. M., author and editor, **I. 153.**
Alden, James, naval officer, **II. 104.**
Alden, Wm. L., diplomat, journalist, **VI. 198.**
Aldrich, Charles, editor, legislator, **IX. 317.**
Aldrich, J. C., philanthropist, **V. 66.**
Aldrich, James, jurist, **III. 434.**
Aldrich, James, poet, **IX. 474.**
Aldrich, Thomas Bailey, author, **I. 283.**
Aldrich, Wm. F., philanthropist, **V. 65.**
Aldridge, George W., contractor, **IV. 171.**
Alexander, Archibald, educator, **II. 22.**
Alexander, Barton S., soldier, **IV. 471.**
Alexander, E. P., R.R. pres't, **VIII. 271.**
Alexander, Edmund B., soldier, **IV. 225.**
Alexander, James W., clergyman, **VI. 71.**
Alexander, John E., educator, **VII. 342.**
Alexander, John H., scientist, **IX. 192.**
Alexander, Joseph A., orientalist, **I. 242.**
Alexander, Matilda G., author, **IV. 87.**
Alexander, Nathaniel, governor, **IV. 421.**
Alexander, Robert C., journalist, **VI. 49.**
Alexander, W. G., clergyman, **VII. 442.**
Alexander, William, clergyman, **V. 44.**
Alexander, William (Lord Stirling), **I. 16.**
Alfred Ayres, pen-name, **Osmun, IX. 125.**
Alfred University, **V. 231.**
Alfriend, Thomas L., financier, **VIII. 250.**
Alger, Cyrus, manufacturer, **VI. 375.**
Alger, Russell A., statesman, **V. 276.**
Alger, William R., author, **VI. 34.**
Alison, Francis, educator, **I. 346.**
Alker, Henry, jurist, **VIII. 403.**
All Angels' Church, N. Y., illus., **VII. 202.**
Allen, Augustus C., lawyer, **IX. 175.**
Allen, Charles; jurist, **IX. 186.**
Allen, David O., missionary, **VI. 56.**
Allen, Ebenezer, rev. soldier, **VI. 159.**
Allen, Edward C., II. 427.
Allen, Elisha H., statesman, **IX. 32.**
Allen, Elizabeth Akers, author, **VI. 130.**
Allen, Ethan, rev. soldier, **I. 45.**
Allen, Frederick H., lawyer, **IX. 32.**
Allen, George, educator, **IX. 474.**
Allen, George Murdock, editor, **V. 40.**
Allen, Harrison, scientist, **IX. 359.**
Allen, Henry Watkins, soldier, **IV. 38.**
Allen, Horatio, civil engineer, **VIII. 233.**
Allen, Ira, soldier, **IV. 29.**
Allen, James, aeronaut, **IX. 210.**
Allen, James Lane, author, **VIII. 241.**
Allen, Jere. Mervin, insurance, **V. 137.**
Allen, Joel Asaph, scientist, **III. 100.**
Allen, John, congressman, **II. 400.**
Allen, John, inventor, **II. 427.**
Allen, John, pioneer, **VI. 64.**
Allen, John Beard, senator, **I. 297.**
Allen, Joseph Henry, clergyman, **IX. 286.**
Allen, Moses, clergyman, **VI. 375.**
Allen, Paul, editor, **V. 128.**
Allen, Philip, governor, **IX. 399.**
Allen, Richard, soldier, **VII. 183.**
Allen, Richard N., inventor, **IX. 211.**
Allen, Robert, soldier, **IV. 285.**
Allen, Samuel L., pioneer, **IX. 428.**
Allen, Solomon, soldier, **IV. 416.**
Allen, Stephen, merchant, **IV. 256.**
Allen, Stephen, sachem, **III. 384.**
Allen, Thomas, artist, **V. 318.**
Allen, Thomas B., soldier, **IV. 366.**
Allen, Thomas H., merchant, **V. 89.**
Allen, Timothy Field, surgeon, **VII. 282.**
Allen, William, educator, **I. 418.**
Allen, William, governor, **III. 142.**
Allen, William, jurist, **V. 414.**
Allen, William F., educator, **VI. 160.**
Allen, William H., educator, **VII. 13.**
Allen, W. Henry, naval officer, **VIII. 15.**

Allen, Wm. Howard, naval officer, **VI. 192.**
Allen, William T., clergyman, **III. 392.**
Allen, Wm. Vincent, senator, **V. 217.**
Allen, Zachariah, inventor, **VIII. 263.**
Allibone, Samuel Austin, author, **VI. 227.**
Allison, William B., senator, **I. 296.**
Allston, Washington, artist, **V. 383.**
Allyn, John, clergyman, **VI. 160.**
Almy, John Jay, naval officer, **IV. 283.**
Almy, William, colonist, **IX. 194.**
Alpha Delta Phi House, University of Michigan, illus., **I. 249.**
Alsop, George, colonist, **VIII. 56.**
Alsop, John, merchant, **I. 496.**
Alsop, Richard, poet, **IV. 437.**
Alston, William, soldier, **VI. 254**
Alston, Willis, congressman, **II. 118.**
Alston, Willis, Jr., congressman, **II. 118.**
Alt, Gustav Adolf F. W., physician, **V. 37.**
Altman, Henry, merchant, **VI. 112.**
Alvarado Ft., Capture of, **Hunter, IX. 186.**
Alvord, Benjamin, soldier, **IV. 51.**
Alvord, Thomas Gold, lawyer, **II. 413.**
Ambauen, Andrew J., R. C. priest, **VII. 125.**
Ambler, William E., lawyer, **I. 327.**
Ambulance, Railway, Devised, **Harris IX., 352.**
America, yacht, illustration, **I. 448.**
American Anti-slavery Society, **I. 413, Purvis, R.**
American Independence first conceived, **I. 17, Otis, J.**
"American Register," Founded in Paris, **Evans, IX. 150.**
American Scott, **I. 399, Cooper, J. F.**
American University, **Hurst, IX. 122.**
America's cup, **I. 447, Stevens, J. C., Schuyler, G. L.**
Amerman, Lemuel, lawyer, **IX. 513.**
Ames, Adelbert, soldier, **IV. 354.**
Ames, Fisher, statesman, **II. 382.**
Ames, Joseph, artist, **VII. 460.**
Ames, Mary Clemmer, author, **VII. 233.**
Ames, Nathaniel, mathematician, **VIII. 45.**
Ames, Oakes, congressman, **II. 199.**
Ames, Oakes A., manufacturer, **II. 200.**
Ames, Oliver, governor, **I. 124.**
Amherst College, **V. 307.**
Amherst, Jeffery, rev. soldier, **I. 101.**
Ammen, Daniel, naval officer, **IV. 393.**
Ammen, Jacob, soldier, **IV. 391.**
Ammidown, E. H., merchant, **III. 246.**
Amory, Thomas J. C., soldier, **IV. 283.**
Amundson, John A., lawyer, **V. 495.**
Anderson, Alex., wood engraver, **VI. 259.**
Anderson, Clifford, jurist, **III. 191.**
Anderson, Galusha, educator, **I. 303.**
Anderson, George B., soldier, **IV. 418.**
Anderson, Henry J., educator, **VI. 347.**
Anderson, Hugh J., governor, **VI. 310.**
Anderson, James B., clergyman, **IV. 62.**
Anderson, James P., soldier, **IV. 129.**
Anderson, John A., congressman, **VIII. 458.**
Anderson, Joseph, senator, **II. 11.**
Anderson, Joseph, clergyman, **VII. 295.**
Anderson, Larz, diplomat, **VIII. 378.**
Anderson, Mary, actress, **I. 243.**
Anderson, Rasmus B., author and diplomat, **IX. 320.**
Anderson, Richard C., soldier, **VI. 42.**
Anderson, Richard C., statesman, **VI. 115.**
Anderson, Richard H., soldier, **IV. 295.**
Anderson, Robert, soldier, **IV. 179.**
Anderson, Robert H., soldier, **IV. 130.**
Anderson, Thomas McA., soldier, **IV. 410.**
Anderson, W. E., physician, **VIII. 216.**
Anderson, William, soldier, **IV. 352.**
Andover first named, **I. 18, Osgood, S.**
Andre, John, British soldier, **I. 48.**
Andrew, James Osgood, bishop, **I. 521.**
Andrew, John Albion, governor, **I. 118.**
Andrew, Samuel, educator, **I. 164.**
Andrews, Alexander B., R. R. pres., **II. 482.**
Andrews, Eliphalet F., artist, **VIII. 432.**
Andrews, Elisha B., educator, **VIII. 26.**
Andrews, Garnett, lawyer, **IV. 184.**
Andrews, Geo. Leonard, soldier, **V. 46.**
Andrews, James J., Federal spy, **IX. 470.**
Andrews, John, educator, **I. 342.**
Andrews, Lorin, educator, **VII. 6.**
Andrews, Lorrin, missionary, **IX. 209.**
Andrews, Newton L., educator, **V. 429.**
Andrews, Sherlock J., jurist, **VI. 11.**
Andrews, Stephen P., philosopher, **VI. 442.**
Andrews, Timothy P., soldier, **IV. 321.**
Andros, Milton, lawyer, **IX. 118.**
Andros, Sir Edmund, colonial gov., **VI. 90.**
Andrus, Reuben, educator, **VII. 383.**
Angell, George T., philanthropist, **VII. 477.**
Angell, James Burrill, educator, **I. 251.**
Angell, Joseph K., author, **IX. 456.**
Angell, William G., inventor, **II. 392.**
Angier, Nedom L., physician, **II. 349.**
Ansbacher, A. B., manufacturer, **II. 515.**
Ansorge, Chas., musical conductor, **V. 260.**
Anthon, Charles, educator, **VI. 347.**
Anthon, Henry, clergyman, **IX. 441.**
Anthony, Daniel R., pioneer, **VI. 371.**
Anthony, George T., governor, **VIII. 344.**
Anthony, Henry B., governor, **IX. 398.**
Anthony, Susan B., reformer, **IV. 403.**
Apostle of the Indians, **II. 419, Eliot, J.**
Appleton, Daniel, publisher, **II. 509.**
Appleton, Daniel, & Co., **II. 509.**
Appleton, Daniel S., publisher, **II. 510.**
Appleton, George S., publisher, **II. 510.**
Appleton, James, prohibitionist, **V. 433.**
Appleton, Jesse, educator, **I. 417.**
Appleton, John A., publisher, **II. 510.**
Appleton, Nath'l, clergyman, **VII. 181.**
Appleton, Samuel, merchant, **V. 127.**
Appleton, Thomas G., author, **VIII. 391.**
Appleton, William H., publisher, **II. 510.**
Archer, Branch T., pioneer, **VI. 375.**
Archer, Henry H., R. R. manager, **VI. 138.**
Archibald, George D., educator, **II. 125.**
Archinard, Paul E., physician, **IX. 134.**
Arctic Explorers grouped, **III. 280.**
"Arena" Magazine, **Flower, IX. 228.**
Arkell, James, manufacturer, **I. 367.**
Arkins, John, journalist, **I. 268.**
Armistead, Henry B., soldier, **VIII. 268.**
Armistead, Lewis Addison, soldier, **V. 15.**
Armitage, Thomas, clergyman, **IX. 199.**
Armour, Andrew W., banker, **VII. 443.**
Armour, Herman O., merchant, **VII. 444.**
Armour Institute, **VII. 43, Gunsaulus, F. W.**
Armour, Philip D., merchant, **VII. 443.**
Armour, Simeon B., merchant, **VII. 443.**
Armstrong, George W., merchant, **II. 152.**
Armstrong, Jas. F., naval officer, **IV. 315.**
Armstrong, John, soldier, **I. 48.**
Armstrong, P. B., insurance, **I. 256.**
Armstrong, Samuel, governor, **VI. 245.**
Armstrong, Samuel C., educator, **I. 436.**
Arnett, Benjamin W., bishop, **III. 499.**
Arnold, Benedict, rev. soldier, **I. 53**; suspected of treachery, **I. 45, Brown, J.**; treachery, **I. 49, Andre, J.**
Arnold, George, author, **IX. 432.**
Arnold, Lemuel H., governor, **IX. 395.**
Arnold, Lewis G., soldier, **IV. 297.**
Arnold, Margaret Shippen, VII. 352.
Arnold, Oliver, lawyer, **IX. 457.**
Arnold, Reuben, lawyer, **VII. 161.**
Arnold, Richard, soldier, **IV. 399.**
Arnold, Samuel G., journalist, **IX. 226.**
Arnold, Welcome, merchant, **IX. 437.**
Arnot, J., merchant, banker, **VIII. 128.**
Artemus Ward, pen-name, **I. 425, Browne, C. F.**
Arthur, Chester A., U. S. pres., **IV. 247.**
Arthur, Timothy S., author, **VIII. 479.**
Asbury, Francis, M. E. bishop, **VI. 293.**
Ashboth, Alexander S., soldier, **IV. 413.**
Ashburn, George W., soldier, **IV. 399.**
Ashby, Turner, soldier, **IV. 296.**
Ashe, John, soldier, **VI. 438.**
Ashe, Samuel, governor, **IV. 421.**
Ashe, Thomas Samuel, jurist, **VII. 349.**
Ashley, Clarence D., lawyer, **VII. 105.**
Ashley, Ossian D., R. R. president. **VII. 104.**
Ashmead, Henry G., author, **IV. 93.**
Ashmun, George, lawyer, **VI. 162.**
Ashmun, Jehudi, missionary, **VI. 195.**
Asia, capture of the sloop, **I. 51, Hale, N.**
Aspinwall, W. H., merchant, **VIII. 46.**
Asseheholar (Osceola), Indian, **IX. 211.**
Associated Press, origin, **I. 127, Beach, M. Y.**
Astor, John Jacob, 1st, merchant, **VIII. 102.**
Astor, John Jacob, 2d, see **Astor, J. J., 1st.**
Astor, John Jacob, 3d, capitalist, **VIII. 104.**
Astor, John Jacob, 4th, capitalist, **VIII. 106.**
Astor Library, N. Y., illus., **VIII. 106.**
Astor, William, capitalist, **VIII. 106.**
Astor, William B., merchant, **VIII. 104.**
Astor, William W., capitalist, **VIII. 105.**
Atkinson, Byron A., merchant, **III. 68.**
Atkinson, Edward, economist, **IX. 416.**
Atkinson, George H., missionary, **VI. 367.**
Atkinson, Henry Morell, banker, **V. 223.**
Atkinson, John M. P., educator, **II. 26.**
Atkinson, Thomas, P. E. bishop, **VI. 52.**
Atkinson, William Elrie, lawyer, **V. 183.**
Atlantic Monthly, The, illus. Publisher, **I. 281, Houghton, H. O.**; Editors, **I. 282.**
Attwood, Julius, banker, **II. 343.**
Atwater, Amzi, pioneer, **VI. 21.**
Atwater, Wilbur Olin, chemist, **VI. 262.**
Auchmuty, Richard T., philanthropist, **IX. 102.**
Auchmuty, Samuel, clergyman, **IX. 102.**
Audenried, Joseph C., soldier, **IV. 327.**
Audubon, John J., naturalist, **VI. 75.**
Augur, Christopher C., soldier, **IV. 327.**
Augur, Hezekiah, sculptor, **VIII. 284.**
August Mignon, pen-name, **VIII. 359, Darling, J. A.**
Augustus, John, philanthropist, **VI. 59.**
Auringer, O. C., poet, clergyman, **VII. 177.**
Austell, Alfred, financier, **I. 536.**
Austin, George Curtis, lawyer, **VII. 296.**
Austin, Jane G., author, **VI. 62.**
Austin, Jonathan Loring, soldier, **VII. 27.**
Austin, Moses, pioneer, **V. 157.**
Austin, Samuel, educator, **II. 39.**
Austin, Stephen F., statesman, **VI. 71.**
Authors' club, **I. 367, Boyesen, H. H.**
Averell, William W., soldier, **IV. 331.**
Avery, Alphonso C., jurist, **III. 424.**
Avery, Benjamin Park, journalist, **I. 319.**
Avery, Elroy McKendree, educator, **V. 18.**
Avery, Henry Ogden, architect, **I. 157.**
Avery, Isaac Wheeler, lawyer, **III. 238.**
Avery, John Campbell, lawyer, **VIII. 302.**
Avery, Rosa Miller, author, **VI. 271.**
Avery, Samuel P., art connoisseur, **I. 157.**
Avery, Waitstill, rev. patriot. **VI. 72.**
Avery, William W., lawyer, **VII. 106.**
Ayer, Benjamin F., lawyer, **IX. 521.**
Ayres, Alfred, orthoepist, **IX. 125.**
Ayres, Romeyn B., soldier, **IV. 255.**

B

Babbitt, B. T., manufacturer, **VIII. 12.**
Babbitt, Edwin B., soldier, **V. 31.**
Babcock, George H., engineer, **V. 304.**
Babcock, Henry, soldier, **VIII. 75.**
Babcock, Orville E., soldier, **IV. 411.**
Babcock, Rufus, educator, **VIII. 405.**
Bache, Alex. Dallas, educator, **III. 348.**
Bache, Franklin, chemist, **V. 346.**
Bache, Richard, postm'r-gen'l, **VII. 136.**
Bache, Sarah, philanthropist, **VII. 60.**
Bache, Theophylact, merchant, **I. 496.**
Bachman, Solomon, merchant, **III. 421.**
Backus, Azel, educator, **VII. 405.**
Backus, Henry C., lawyer, **VI. 164.**
Backus, Isaac, clergyman, **VII. 223.**
Backus, Truman Jay, educator, **V. 375.**
Bacon, Delia Salter, author, **I. 477.**
Bacon, Edward B. P., merchant, **II. 234.**
Bacon, Francis, manufacturer, **II. 447.**
Bacon, Frederick H., lawyer, **VI. 125.**
Bacon, George A., agriculturist, **V. 382.**
Bacon, James Terrill, merchant, **III. 218.**
Bacon, Joel Smith, educator, **III. 152.**
Bacon, John W., civil engineer, **VI. 174.**
Bacon, Leonard, clergyman, **I. 176.**
Bacon, Nathaniel, colonial leader, **V. 337.**
Bacon, Sherman J., merchant, **III. 256.**
Bacon, Thomas Scott, clergyman, **V. 305.**
Bacone, Almon C., educator, **III. 310.**
Badeau, Adam, soldier and author, **VI. 285.**
Badger, Geo. E., statesman, **III. 305.**
Badger, Joseph, missionary, **VI. 70.**
Badger, Milton, clergyman, **VI. 80.**
Badger, Oscar C., naval officer, **V. 333.**
Baer, William Jacob, artist, **V. 469.**
Bagley, John Judson, governor, **V. 274.**
Bailey, Ezra B., financier, **VI. 124.**
Bailey, Gamaliel, journalist, **II. 417.**
Bailey, George M., journalist, **V. 354.**
Bailey, Guilford D., soldier, **IV. 364.**
Bailey, Jacob, rev. soldier, **VIII. 242.**
Bailey, James M., humorist, **VI. 28.**
Bailey, James S., manufacturer, **III. 150.**
Bailey, Joseph, soldier, **V. 394.**
Bailey, Silas, educator, **I. 302.**
Bailey, Theodorus, rear-admiral, **II. 106.**
Bainbridge, Wm., naval officer, **VIII. 93.**
Baird, Andrew D., soldier, **IV. 154.**
Baird, Charles W., clergyman, **VIII. 171.**
Baird, E. Thompson, educator, **VII. 342.**
Baird, George W., inventor, **I. 415.**
Baird, Henry Carey, publisher, **V. 314.**
Baird, Henry M., author, **VIII. 171.**
Baird, John Faris, clergyman, **II. 478.**
Baird, Matthew, locomotive bldr., **VI. 123.**
Baird, Robert, clergyman, **VIII. 171.**
Baird, Spencer F., naturalist, **III. 405.**
Baker, Alfred, banker, **II. 381.**
Baker, Alpheus, soldier, **IV. 410.**
Baker, Benjamin F., musician, **VII. 429.**
Baker, Bernard N., merchant, **II. 200.**
Baker, Edward D., senator, **II. 92.**
Baker, Francis A., priest, **IV. 442.**
Baker, George H., librarian, **VI. 349.**
Baker, Henrietta, **VII. 323., Chanfrau, F.**
Baker, Henry M., congressman, **VIII. 153.**
Baker, James H., educator, **VI. 488.**
Baker, James H., soldier, **IV. 412.**
Baker, James M., jurist, **V. 88.**
Baker, Lafayette C., soldier, **V. 331.**
Baker, Lewis, journalist, **I. 246.**
Baker, Luther E., insurance, **V. 477.**
Baker, Philip Pontius, senator, **V. 302.**
Baker, William M., author, **VIII. 392.**
Balbach, Edw., Jr., metallurgist, **VII. 250.**
Balbach, Edw., Sr., metallurgist, **VII. 249.**
Balbach, Leopold, metallurgist, **II. 264.**
Balboa, Vasco M. de, explorer, **V. 431.**
Balch, George B., naval officer, **V. 30.**
Baldwin, Abel Seymour, physician, **V. 184.**
Baldwin, Abraham, statesman and educator, **IX. 178.**
Baldwin, Augustus C., jurist, **IX. 389.**
Baldwin, Chas. H., naval officer, **IV. 35.**
Baldwin, George Van Nest, lawyer, **I. 510.**
Baldwin, Henry, jurist, **II. 469.**
Baldwin, Henry Porter, governor, **V. 274.**
Baldwin, John D., journalist, **VI. 275.**
Baldwin, Matthias William, inventor and manufacturer, **IX. 476.**
Baldwin, Roderick, lawyer, **I. 353.**
Baldwin, Theron, educator, **VI. 39.**
Baldwin, Thomas, clergyman, **V. 35.**
Baldy, Peter, merchant, **VIII. 180.**
Ball, Burges, soldier, **VIII. 116.**
Ball, Thomas, sculptor, **V. 199.**
Ballantine, W. G., educator, **II. 465.**
Ballard, Addison, clergyman, **III. 345.**
Ballard, Bland W., pioneer, **V. 124.**
Ballard, Harlan Hoge, educator, **IX. 488.**
Balloons first used in the Army, **IX. 210.**
Ballou, Hosea, clergyman, author, **V. 487.**
Ballou, Hosea, 2d, educator, **VI. 241.**
Ballou, Maturin M., journalist, **VII. 307.**
Balsley, Alfred H., journalist, **II. 478.**
Baltimore and Ohio R. R., Origin of, **Kent, IX. 301.**
Baltimore, Barons of, **VII. 331.**
Baltimore Board of Trade, **I. 252, Frick, F.**
Baltimore, R. C. archbishops of, **I. 480.**
Baltzer, Herman R., merchant, **IV. 72.**
Bancroft, Aaron, clergyman, **IV. 306.**
Bancroft, George, historian, **III. 160.**
Bancroft, Hubert H., historian, **V. 112.**
Bancroft, Lucius W., clergyman, **V. 269.**
Bancroft, William A., lawyer, **IX. 112.**
Banes, Charles H., soldier, **IV. 434.**
Bangs, John Kendrick, author, **IX. 323.**
Bangs, Nathan, educator, **IX. 429.**
Bankard, Henry N., merchant, **II. 258.**
Bankhead, John P., naval officer, **V. 366.**
Banks, Nathaniel P., governor, **IV. 222.**
Banneker, Benj., mathematician, **V. 36.**
Banvard, John, artist, **V. 326.**
Barber, Amzi L., contractor, **III. 183.**
Barber, Francis, rev. soldier, **I. 43.**
Barber, Gershom M., jurist, **II. 158.**
Barber, Grove E., educator, **VIII. 364.**
Barber, Isaac H., surgeon, **IX. 344.**
Barber, Ohio C., manufacturer, **II. 524.**
Barbour, George H., manufacturer, **V. 462.**
Barbour, James, governor, **V. 446.**
Barbour, Lucius A., manufacturer, **V. 161.**
Barbour, Philip P., jurist, **II. 470.**
Barboza, Mary G., missionary, **V. 400.**
Barclay, Robert, physician, **VI. 384.**
Barclay, William F., physician, **VII. 34.**
Bard, S., physician and educator, **VIII. 209.**
Barger, Samuel F., lawyer, **II. 497.**
Barhydt, Theodore W., banker, **II. 37.**
Barker, Fordyce, physician, **IV. 157.**
Barker, Jacob, **I. 368, Barker, W.**
Barker, Wharton, financier, **I. 368.**
Barksdale, William, soldier, **IV. 486.**
Barlow, Francis C., soldier, **VIII. 333.**
Barlow, Joel, author, **III. 186.**
Barlow, Samuel L. M., lawyer, **III. 259.**
Barmm, Charles Henry, lawyer, **VII. 83.**
Barmm, Frank Herman, lawyer, **VII. 84.**
Barnabee, Henry C., comedian, **VIII. 35.**
Barnard, C. F., philanthropist, **VIII. 232.**
Barnard, Edward E., astronomer, **VII. 44.**
Barnard, Fred. A. P., educator, **VI. 345.**
Barnard, George G. G., sculptor, **VIII. 280.**
Barnard, Henry, educator, **I. 505.**
Barnard, John, clergyman, **VII. 305.**
Barnard, John G., soldier, **IV. 183.**
Barnard, Thomas, clergyman, **VII. 163.**
Barnes, Albert, clergyman, **VII. 360.**
Barnes, Alfred C., publisher, **IV. 378.**
Barnes, Alfred S., publisher, **IV. 378.**
Barnes, Amos, III. 418.
Barnes, Catharine Weed, artist, **I. 409.**
Barnes, George T., lawyer, **II. 166.**
Barnes, James, soldier, **IV. 281.**
Barnes, Joseph K., surgeon, **IV. 359.**
Barnes, William, lawyer **I. 469.**
Barnett, Edward H., clergyman, **II. 479.**
Barnett, James, soldier **II. 30.**
Barnett, Samuel, author, **II. 61.**
Barney, Everett H., inventor, **III. 89.**
Barney, Joshua, naval officer, **IV. 167.**
Barnum, Henry A., soldier, **IV. 36.**
Barnum, Phineas T., showman, **III. 258.**
Barr, Albert J., journalist, **V. 484.**
Barr, Amelia E., author, **IV. 485.**
Barr, Charles E., educator, **V. 475.**
Barr, Edward, merchant, **IX. 428.**
Barr, Samuel Davis, educator, **V. 474.**
Barr, Thomas C., capitalist, **IV. 441.**
Barret, Thomas C., senator, **IX. 505.**
Barrett, Edward, naval officer, **V. 364.**
Barrett, George H., actor, **IV. 447.**
Barrett, John E., journalist, **IV. 93.**
Barrett, Lawrence, actor, **I. 379.**
Barrett, Thomas, financier, **IX. 191.**
Barringer, R., soldier and lawyer, **VIII. 39.**
Barron, Ernest R., inventor, **III. 328.**
Barron, James, naval officer, **V. 502.**
Barron, Samuel, 1802, naval officer, **IV. 367.**
Barron, Samuel, 1765, naval officer, **IV. 417.**
Barron, Walter J., inventor, **III. 318.**
Barrow, David, clergyman, **IV. 161.**
Barrow, Pope, lawyer, **IX. 501.**
Barrows, Charles C., physician, **III. 105.**
Barrows, John H., educator, **VIII. 117.**
Barry, Henry W., soldier, **IV. 413.**
Barry, John, naval officer, **IV. 190.**
Barry, John S., governor, **V. 272.**
Barry, Wm. Farquhar, soldier, **V. 363.**
Barry, Wm. T., postmaster-gen., **V. 296.**
Barstow, Amos C., manufacturer, **III. 305.**
Barstow, John L., governor, **VIII. 328.**
Bartholdt, Richard, journalist, **VII. 180.**
Bartholomew, Ed. S., sculptor, **VIII. 290.**
Bartholomew, Miles M., inventor, **III. 323.**
Bartlett, Clarence, physician, **III. 488.**
Bartlett, David L., manufacturer, **I. 414.**
Bartlett, Homer L., physician, **II. 450.**
Bartlett, John R., governor, **IX. 402.**
Bartlett, Joseph J., soldier, **IV. 335.**
Bartlett, Samuel C., educator, **IX. 89.**
Bartlett, Washington, governor, **IV. 113.**
Bartlett, William F., soldier, **IV. 358.**
Bartley, Elias H., chemist, **VIII. 212.**
Bartley, Mordecai, governor, **III. 140.**
Bartol, Cyrus A., clergyman, **IV. 94.**
Barton, Benjamin S., botanist, **VIII. 377.**
Barton, Clara, humanitarian, **III. 83.**
Barton, William, rev. soldier, **I. 74.**
Bartram, John, botanist, **VII. 153.**
Bartram, William, botanist, **VII. 154.**
Bascom, John, educator, **VIII. 196.**
Bash, Appleton, clergyman, **VIII. 109.**
Bashford, James W., educator, **IV. 160.**
Baskette, Gideon H., journalist, **VIII. 475.**
Bass, Edward, P. E. bishop, **VI. 15.**
Bass, William C., educator, **V. 397.**
Bassett, Allan Lee, soldier, **V. 282.**

Bassett, Carrol P., civil engineer, **V. 283.**
Bassett, Homer F., librarian, **VI. 481.**
Bassett, Richard, senator, **II. 412.**
Bastin, Edson Sewell, botanist, **V. 351.**
Batchelder, George C., merchant, **IV. 347.**
Batchelder, John P., surgeon, **IX. 351.**
Batchelder, Samuel, inventor, **V. 16.**
Batcheller, George S., soldier, **IV. 464.**
Bate, Henry C., soldier, **II. 246.**
Bate, William B., governor, **VII. 213.**
Bates, Arlo, poet and author, **VIII. 12.**
Bates College, **VIII. 394.**
Bates, Edward, lawyer, **II. 89.**
Bates, Harriet L. Vose, author, **VIII. 12.**
Bates, Joshua, banker, **V. 195.**
Bates, Katharine Lee, author and educator, **IX. 314.**
Bates, William W., ship-builder, **I. 502.**
Battell Chapel, Yale, illus., **I. 167.**
Battels, S. M. E., philanthropist, **I. 380.**
Batten, John Mullin, physician, **V. 114.**
Batterson, Hermon G., clergyman and author, **IX. 122.**
Battey, Robert, physician, **IX. 349.**
Battey, Sumter B., surgeon, **II. 419.**
Battle, Archibald J., educator, **VI. 396.**
Battle, Burrill B., jurist, **VI. 21.**
Battle Hymn of the Republic, author, **I. 402, Howe, J. W.**
Battle, Nicholas W., jurist, **IX. 533.**
Bauder, Ezra, educator, **I. 412.**
Baudouin, Pierre, **II. 488, Bowdoin, J.**
Bauer, Louis, physician, **V. 482.**
Bawden, John, manufacturer, **III. 503.**
Baxter, Charles, soldier, **IX. 319.**
Baxter, George A., educator, **II. 24.**
Baxter, Henry, soldier, **IV. 334.**
Baxter, James Phinney, merchant and author, **IX. 422.**
Baxter, William M., lawyer, **III. 362.**
Bayard, George D., soldier, **IX. 224.**
Bayard, James A., statesman, **VII. 300.**
Bayard, John, rev. soldier, **I. 71.**
Bayard, Thomas F., statesman, **II. 404.**
Bayard, William, merchant, **I. 498.**
Bayley, Jacob, statesman, **VIII. 242.**
Bayley, James R., archbishop, **I. 487.**
Bayley, Richard, physician, **VIII. 206.**
Baylor, Frances C., author, **I. 366.**
"Bay Psalm Book," **II. 420, Eliot, J.**
Beach, Alfred B., clergyman, **IX. 163.**
Beach, Alfred Ely, inventor, **VIII. 122.**
Beach, Amy M. (C.), composer, **VII. 425.**
Beach, Charles Fisk, editor, **I. 428.**
Beach, John N., merchant, **III. 307.**
Beach, John W., educator, **IX. 431.**
Beach, Moses Yale, journalist, **I. 307.**
Beach, Wm. Austin, lawyer, **V. 281.**
Beall, John Yates, adventurer, **IV. 445.**
Bean, Irving M., soldier, **I. 211.**
Bean, Mary T., educator, **IV. 31.**
Beard, Andrew, inventor, **IV. 438.**
Beard, Daniel C., artist, **V. 317.**
Beard, George M., physician, **VIII. 206.**
Beard, James H., artist, **V. 420.**
Beardsley, Alonzo, III. 326.
Beardsley, Morris Beach, judge, **III. 179.**
Beardsley, Nelson, lawyer, **III. 326.**
Beasley, Frederic, educator, **I. 342.**
Beattie, Hamlin, banker, **II. 507.**
Beattie, John, contractor, **II. 255.**
Beatty, Robert Muir, att'y-gen'l, **VII. 99.**
Beaumont, John G., naval officer, **IX. 486.**
Beauregard, P. G. T., soldier, **IV. 178.**
Beaver, James A., governor, **II. 293.**
Bebb, William, governor, **III. 140.**
Bechler, John C., bishop, **IV. 256.**
Bechtel, George, III. 119.
Beck, James Burrie, statesman, **III. 418.**
Beck, John, miner and financier, **VIII. 9.**
Beck, Theodoric R., physician, **IX. 350.**
Beckley, John Newton, lawyer, **V. 278.**
Beckwith, James Carroll, artist, **VII. 470.**
Beckwith, John W., P. E. bishop, **VI. 50.**
Bedell, Gregory T., P. E. bishop, **VII. 456.**
Bedford, Gunning, Jr., statesman, **II. 391.**
Bedford, Gunning S., physician, **IX. 361.**
Bedle, Joseph Dorsett, governor, **V. 210.**
Bedlow, Henry, poet and mayor, **VII. 86.**
Bee, Barnard E., soldier, **VII. 414.**
Beebe, Milton Earl, architect, **III. 395.**
Beech, John W., educator, **IX. 431.**
Beecher, Catherine E., educator, **III. 128.**
Beecher, Charles, clergyman, **III. 131.**
Beecher, Edward, clergyman, **III. 128.**
Beecher, Eunice W. B., III. 130.
Beecher, George, clergyman, **III. 128.**
Beecher, Henry W., clergyman, **III. 129.**
Beecher, James C., clergyman, **III. 131.**
Beecher, Lyman, clergyman, **III. 126.**
Beecher, statue of, **II. 365, Ward, J. Q. A.**
Beecher, Thomas K., clergyman, **III. 131.**
Beecher, William H., clergyman, **III. 128.**
Beecher, Willis J., author, **VIII. 126.**
Beehive House, Salt Lake City, illus., **VII. 389.**
Beers, Ethelinda Eliot, author, **VIII. 56.**
Beers, Henry Augustin, author, **VII. 297.**
Begole, Josiah W., governor, **V. 275.**
Beguelin, Henry E., merchant, **I. 317.**
Behrends, A. J. F., clergyman, **VIII. 16.**
Belcher, Jonathan, governor, **VI. 301.**
Belden, Albert Clinton, surgeon, **III. 251.**
Belding, Milo Merrick, mfr., **I. 437.**
Belknap, George E., naval officer, **IV. 206.**
Belknap, Jeremy, clergyman, **VII. 204.**
Belknap, Robert Lenox, IV. 185.
Belknap, William W., statesman, **IV. 23.**
Bell, A. Nelson, sanitarian, **VIII. 210.**
Bell, Alex. Graham, inventor, **VI. 221.**
Bell, Alexander M., educator, **IX. 517.**
Bell, Charles H., rear-admiral, **II. 104.**
Bell, Edward A., artist, **VII. 23.**
Bell, Edward T., banker, **IX. 529.**
Bell, Frank Frederick, banker, **V. 70.**
Bell, Henry H., rear-admiral, **II. 103.**
Bell, John, statesman, **III. 39.**
Bell, Peter H., governor, **IX. 67.**
Bell, Theodore S., physician, **VI. 385.**
Bellamy, Edward, author, **I. 263.**
Bellamy, Joseph, clergyman, **VII. 78.**
Belle Meade, **Jackson, W. H., IX. 213.**
Bellingham, R., colonial governor, **V. 421.**
Bellomont, Earl of, VII. 373.
Bellows, Albert F., artist, **VII. 464.**
Bellows, Henry W., clergyman, **III. 261.**
Belo, Alfred H., journalist, **I. 205.**
Beloit College, **III. 184.**
Bemiss, John H., M.D., educator, **IX. 132.**
Bemiss, Samuel M., physician, **IX. 464.**
Benade, Andrew, bishop, **V. 195.**
Benedict, Asa G., educator, **VII. 257.**
Benedict, David, clergyman, **IX. 468.**
Benedict, Erastus C., educator, **V. 415.**
Benedict, Le Grand, soldier, **IV. 100.**
Benedict, Lewis, soldier, **V. 361.**
Benedict, Wm. Sommer, lawyer, **IX. 498.**
Benezet, Anthony, philanthropist, **V. 419.**
Benham, And. E. K., rear-admiral, **V. 425.**
Benham, De Witt M., clergyman, **VII. 115.**
Benham, Henry W., engineer, **IV. 277.**
Benham, Robert T., soldier, **VI. 13.**
Benjamin, Dowling, physician, **V. 90.**
Benjamin, Judah P., statesman, **IV. 285.**
Benjamin, Park, poet and editor, **VII. 166.**
Benjamin, Reuben M., jurist, **VIII. 435.**
Benjamin, Samuel G. W., artist, **VII. 26.**
Bennett, James G., Sr., journalist, **VII. 241.**
Bennett, James G., journalist, **VII. 242.**
Bennett, James L., lawyer, **VIII. 433.**
Bennett, Richard, colonial gov., **VII. 333.**
Benson, Egbert, jurist, **III. 461.**
Bentley, Edwin, physician, **VI. 383.**
Benton, Allen R., educator, **VIII. 360.**
Benton, Herbert E., lawyer, **VI. 114.**
Benton, James G., soldier, **IV. 137.**
Benton, Joel, essayist and poet, **VIII. 200.**
Benton, Thomas H., statesman, **IV. 400.**
Bergh, Henry, philanthropist, **III. 106.**
Bergmann, C., musical director, **V. 416.**
Berkeley, George, P. E. bishop, **VI. 255.**
Berkeley School, N. Y., illus., **II. 340.**
Bernadou, John B., naval officer, **IX. 495.**
Bernard, Francis, colonial gov., **V. 432.**
Bernays, Augustus C., surgeon, **VI. 233.**
Bernheim, G. D., clergyman and historian, **IX. 432.**
Bernheimer, Adolph, merchant, **III. 205.**
Bernheimer, S. E., manufacturer, **V. 375.**
Berrien, John M., statesman, **V. 298.**
Berry, A. Moore, lawyer, **VI. 145.**
Berry, Hiram G., soldier, **IV. 154.**
Berry, James H., senator and gov., **I. 217.**
Berry, Lucien W., educator, **VII. 382.**
Berwald, William H., musician, **VI. 133.**
Beshoar, Michael, physician, **II. 373.**
Bessey, Charles E., educator, **VIII. 361.**
Besson, Samuel Austin, lawyer, **V. 96.**
Best, Philip, manufacturer, **III. 307.**
Bethune, Geo. W., clergyman, **VIII. 166.**
Betts, B. Frank, physician, **III. 482.**
Betts, Frederic H., lawyer, **II. 38.**
Beveridge, John, educator, **VII. 343.**
Beverly, Robert, author, **VII. 308.**
Bexley Hall, Kenyon College, illus., **VII. 5.**
Bibb, George M., jurist, **VI. 6.**
Bickmore, Albert S., naturalist, **VIII. 268.**
Bicknell, Joshua, statesman, **VIII. 44.**
Bicknell, Thomas Wm., educator, **I. 421.**
Biddle, Anthony J. D., author, **VII. 446.**
Biddle, James, naval officer, **VI. 55.**
Biddle, Nicholas, financier, **VI. 163.**
Biddle, Nicholas, naval officer, **V. 486.**
Bienville, Jean Baptist, pioneer, **V. 491.**
Bigelow, Asa, merchant, **V. 476.**
Bigelow, E. B., inventor, **III. 90.**
Bigelow, Henry Jacob, educator, **VII. 37.**
Bigelow, Horace R., lawyer, **VI. 116.**
Bigelow, John, author, **VII. 348.**
Bigelow, John M., physician, **IV. 142.**
Bigelow, Lettie S., poet, author, **VI. 273.**
Bigelow, Poultney, journalist and author, **IX. 143.**
Bigelow, Timothy, lawyer, **V. 422.**
Bigelow, Timothy, rev. soldier, **V. 422.**
Biggs, William Henry, jurist, **VII. 187.**
Bigler, David, bishop, **V. 421.**
Bigler, John, governor, **IV. 106.**
Bigler, William, governor, **II. 288.**
Bigler, William H., physician, **III. 485.**
Bigot, William V., R. C. bishop, **VI. 334.**
Bill Arp, pen-name, **III. 308, Smith, C. H.**
Billings, Albert M., financier, **IX. 61.**
Billings, Charles Ethan, inventor, **V. 406.**
Billings, John S., surgeon, **IV. 78.**
Billings Library, Vermont University, illus., **II. 39.**
Billings, William, hymn composer, **V. 421.**
Bill Nye, pen-name, **Nye, E. W., VI. 25.**
Bingham, Caleb, author, **VIII. 19.**
Bingham, Joel Foote, educator, **II. 163.**

INDEX.

Bingham, John A., jurist, **IX. 375.**
Bingham, Kinsley S., governor, **V. 273.**
Bingham, William, senator, **II. 133.**
Binney, Joseph G., educator, **III. 152.**
Biological Hall, Pennsylvania University, illus., **I. 347.**
Bird, Arthur, composer, **IX. 387.**
Bird, Robert Montg'ry, author, **VII. 183.**
Birney, David Bill, soldier, **IV. 272.**
Birney, James G., statesman, **II. 312.**
Bisbee, Horatio, representative, **V. 268.**
Bisbee, Marvin D., educator, **IX. 252.**
Bishop, Anna, singer, **III. 289.**
Bishop, John Asa, banker, **VIII. 297.**
Bishop, John Remsen, educator, **VII. 187.**
Bishop, Richard M., governor, **III. 143.**
Bishop, William Henry, author, **VIII. 54.**
Bissell, Alpheus, merchant, **VII. 163.**
Bissell, Evelyn L., surgeon, **VIII. 208.**
Bissell, George E., sculptor, **VIII. 278.**
Bissell, Herbert Porter, lawyer, **V. 25.**
Bissell, Joseph B., physician, **VI. 253.**
Bissell, Melville R., inventor, **VII. 163.**
Bitter, Karl Theo. F., sculptor, **V. 264.**
Bittinger, John L., journalist, **I. 187.**
Bixby, Samuel M., manufacturer, **V. 335.**
Black, Jeremiah S., jurist, **V. 5.**
Black, John Fisher, merchant, **II. 56.**
Blackburn, J. C. S., senator, **I. 295.**
Blackburn, William M., educator, **IX. 441.**
Blackford, E. G., pisciculturist, **III. 394.**
Black-Hawk, Indian chief, **IX. 477.**
Black-Hawk, **Keokuk, IX. 221.**
Black Hawk, clipper, illus., **II. 263.**
Black Hills, opening of, **VII., 220, Faulk.**
Blackistone, Nath'l, col. gov., **VII. 335.**
Blackmar, F. W., educator, **IX. 495.**
Blackstone, Wm., clergyman, **VIII. 197.**
Blackwell, Antoinette L. B., author, **IX. 124.**
Blackwell, Elizabeth, physician, **IX. 123.**
Blackwell, Emily, physician, **IX. 124.**
Blackwell, James S., educator, **VIII. 187.**
Blackwell, Sarah E., artist and author, **IX. 125.**
Bladen, Thos., proprietary gov., **VII. 336.**
Blaine Amendment, **I. 137, Blaine, J. G.**
Blaine, Ephraim, **I. 137, Blaine, J. G.**
Blaine, James G., statesman, **I. 137.**
Blair, Austin, governor, **V. 273.**
Blair, Chauncey B., banker, **IV. 144.**
Blair Common Sch. Bill, **I. 458, Blair, H. W.**
Blair, Francis Preston, journalist, **IV. 268.**
Blair, Francis Preston, soldier, **IV. 223**
Blair, Henry William, senator, **I. 458.**
Blair, James, educator, **III. 231.**
Blair, James, banker, **IV. 95.**
Blair, John, jurist, **I. 23.**
Blair, John Inslee, financier, **VII. 21.**
Blair, Montgomery, statesman, **II. 88.**
Blair, Samuel, clergyman, **IX. 327.**
Blair, Walter, educator, **IX. 239.**
Blair, William, merchant, **VII. 105.**
Blake, Eli W., inventor and scientist, **IX. 215.**
Blake, Homer C., naval officer, **IV. 208.**
Blake Stone Crusher, Inventor of, **IX. 215.**
Blakeley, Johnston, commander, **V. 440.**
Blakslee, James I., R. R. president, **V. 59.**
Blanc, Anthony, R. C. archb'p., **VII. 304.**
Blanchard, Albert G., soldier, **IV. 178.**
Blanchard, James A., lawyer, **II. 240.**
Blanchard, N. C., congressman, **IV. 498.**
Blanchard, Noah F., manufacturer, **V. 339.**
Blanchard, Thomas, inventor, **V. 186.**
Bland, Richard, statesman, **VII. 133.**
Bland, Theoderic, congressman, **VII. 133.**
Blandy, Charles, lawyer, **IX. 504.**
Blashfield, Edwin Howland, artist, **IX. 54.**
Blatchford, Richard, **I. 36, Blatchford, S.**
Blatchford, Samuel, jurist, **I. 36.**
Bleckley, Logan E., jurist, **II. 196.**
Bledsoe, Albert T., author, **VIII. 272.**
Bleecker, Ann Eliza, poet, **VIII. 457.**
Bleistein, George, journalist, **I. 210.**
Blennerhassett, H., **III. 6, Burr, A.**
Blewett, Benjamin T., educator, **VI. 93.**
Blind, raised writing for the, invented, **II. 451, Wait, W. B.; VIII. 372, Howe, S. G**
Blish, George W., elocutionist, **II. 178.**
Bliss, Cornelius N., merchant, **VI. 162.**
Bliss, George, banker, **VIII. 452.**
Bliss, Philip P., composer, **VIII. 443.**
Block System for Railroads, Origin., **IX. 151.**
Blodgett, Constantine, clergyman, **IX. 456.**
Blodgett, Delos A., capitalist, **VI. 77.**
Blodgett, Henry W., jurist, **VI. 74.**
Blodgett, Rufus, senator, **I. 217.**
Bloodgood, D., surgeon, **IV. 333.**
Bloodworth, Timothy, senator, **V. 147.**
Bloomer, Amelia J., reformer, **VIII. 173.**
Bloomfield, Joseph, governor, **V. 202.**
Bloomingdale, J. B., merchant, **II. 250.**
Bloss, Benjamin G., insurance, **VIII. 437.**
Blount, Lucia E., VIII. 71.
Blount, Thomas, soldier, **II. 185.**
Blount, William, governor, **VII. 206.**
Blount, William A., lawyer, **IX. 492.**
Blount, Willie, governor, **VII. 207.**
Blunt, James G., soldier, **IX. 442.**
Blythe, James, educator, **II. 123.**
Boardman, George Nye, educator, **VI. 300.**
Bodecker, Carl F. W., dentist, **VIII. 389.**
Bodine, William Budd, educator, **VII. 8.**
Bodwell, Joseph R., governor, **VI. 318.**
Boehler, Peter, Moravian bishop, **IX. 476.**
Bogardus, Annetje Jansen, IX. 433.
Bogardus, Everardus, clergyman, **IX. 288.**
Bogardus, James, inventor, **VIII. 193.**
Boggs, Charles S., rear-admiral, **II. 106.**
Boggs, William E., educator, **IX. 182.**
Bogue, George M., merchant, **II. 155.**
Boies, Henry M., manufacturer, **V. 118.**
Boies, Horace, governor, **I. 411.**
Bok, William John, publisher, **II. 453.**
Boker, George H., author and poet, **VI. 73.**
Boller, Alfred P., civil engineer, **IX. 43.**
Bolton, Channing M., engineer, **II. 519.**
Bolton, Charles Edward, lecturer, **I. 212.**
Bolton, Charles Knowles, poet, **I. 212.**
Bolton, James, physician, **II. 518.**
Bolton, Sarah Knowles, author, **I. 212.**
Bombaugh, Chas. C., physician, **VII. 275.**
Bond, Elizabeth P., educator, **VI. 365.**
Bond, Frank Stuart, R. R. pres't, **IV. 90.**
Bond, Henry H., lawyer, **II. 508.**
Bond, Lester L., lawyer, **IX. 278.**
Bond, William C., astronomer, **VIII. 381.**
Boner, John Henry, poet, **II. 498.**
Bonham, Milledge L., soldier, **IV. 334.**
Bonnell, John M., educator, **V. 396.**
Bonsall, Henry L., journalist, **IV. 230.**
Bonwill, William G. A., dentist, **V. 177.**
Boogher, Jesse L., merchant, **IX. 107.**
Book, John W., clergyman, **VII. 221.**
Boone, Daniel, pioneer, **III. 110.**
Boone, Wm. Jones, P. E. bishop, **V. 16.**
Booth, Agnes, actress, **I. 465.**
Booth, Edwin, actor, **III. 180.**
Booth, George, soldier, **VII. 297.**
Booth, John Wilkes, actor, **III. 182.**
Booth, John Wilkes, **II. 74, Lincoln, A.**
Booth, Junius Brutus, actor, **III. 180.**
Booth, Mary Louise, author, **VII. 321.**
Booth, Newton, governor, **IV. 110.**
Borden, Gail, inventor, **VII. 306.**
Boren, Samuel H., planter, **VI. 235.**
Borgfeldt, Georg, merchant, **V. 278.**
Borie, Adolph E., secretary, **IV. 25.**
Borland, Solon, senator, **IV. 386.**
Boster Mem. Hall, Dickinson, illus., **VI. 430.**
Boston Massacre, **I. 19, Quincy, J.**
Boston, R. C. bishops of, **VI. 331.**
Boston Tea Party, **I. 84, Revere, P.**
Bostwick, William L., regent, **IV. 489.**
Botanical Gardens of St. Louis, Founded, **Shaw, IX. 233.**
Botta, Anne C. (Lynch), author, **VII. 236.**
Botta, Vincenzo, author, **VII. 235.**
Botts, John M., statesman, **VIII. 156.**
Botty, Henry C., jurist, **VI. 36.**
Boucher, Jonathan, clergyman, **IX. 123.**
Boucicault, D., actor and playwright, **II. 375.**
Bouck, William C., governor, **III. 46.**
Boudinot, E., philanthropist, **II. 274.**
Bourn, Augustus O., governor, **IX. 406.**
Bouton, Emily St. J., journalist, **VI. 492.**
Boutwell, George S., statesman, **IV. 382.**
Bovell, John Vance, educator, **VII. 341.**
Bowden, John, educator, **VI. 349.**
Bowditch, Henry I., physician, **VIII. 214.**
Bowditch, Nath'l, mathematician, **VI. 374.**
Bowdoin College, **I. 417.**
Bowdoin, James, philanthropist, **I. 419.**
Bowdoin, James, statesman, **II. 488.**
Bowen, Henry C., editor, **I. 205.**
Bowen, Jabez, statesman, **VIII. 29.**
Bowen, John E., author, **VI. 159.**
Bowie, James, soldier, **IV. 210.**
Bowie, Oden, governor, **III. 260.**
Bowie, Robert, governor, **IX. 296.**
Bowles, Samuel, journalist, **I. 317.**
Bowles, Thomas H., inventor, **II. 478.**
Bowles, William A., Indian agent, **IX. 121.**
Bowman, Ed. Morris, musician, **V. 237.**
Bowman, Samuel, P. E. bishop, **III. 471.**
Bowman, Thomas, M. E. bishop, **VII. 383.**
Bowne, Walter, sachem, **III. 384.**
Box, Henry W., lawyer, **II. 37.**
Boyd, Adam, printer and preacher, **VII. 72.**
Boyd, David, soldier and senator, **VIII. 10.**
Boyd, Isaac S., manufacturer, **VI. 11.**
Boyd, James E., governor, **I. 321.**
Boyd, Trustin Brown, merchant, **VI. 300.**
Boyden, Nathaniel, lawyer, **VII. 289.**
Boyer, Henry Kline, legislator, **VI. 207.**
Boyesen, Hjalmar H., author, **I. 367.**
Boyle, Joseph, clergyman, **VII. 128.**
Boylston, Zabdiel, physician, **VII. 270.**
Boynton, James S., governor, **I. 230.**
Boynton, John F., scientist, **IV. 91.**
Bracken, John, educator, **III. 234.**
Brackenridge, H. M., author and jurist, **IX. 468.**
Brackenridge, Hugh H., jurist, **VIII. 49.**
Brackett, J. Q. A., governor, **I. 125.**
Bradbury, Albert Wm., lawyer, **VI. 206.**
Bradbury, James W., senator, **IV. 323.**
Bradbury, Theophilus, jurist, **II. 215.**
Bradbury, William B., musician, **V. 140.**
Braddock, Edward, soldier, **II. 59.**
Bradford, Alden, clergyman, **VIII. 57.**
Bradford, Amory H., clergyman, **VII. 174.**
Bradford, Aug. W., governor, **IX. 307.**
Bradford, Ellen K., author, **II. 174.**
Bradford, James H., clergyman, **VI. 173.**
Bradford, John, journalist, **I. 470.**
Bradford, Thomas L., physician, **III. 492.**
Bradford, William, 1755, att.-general, **I. 14.**
Bradford, William, 1588, col. gov., **VII. 368.**
Bradford, William, 1729, senator, **II. 520.**

Bradish, Luther, statesman, **III. 463.**
Bradlee, Caleb D., clergyman, **IV. 79.**
Bradley, Charles T., banker, **II. 366.**
Bradley, Francis, **I. 33, Bradley, J. P.**
Bradley, Jonathan D., lawyer, **VIII. 477.**
Bradley, Joseph P., justice, **I. 33.**
Bradley, Stephen Row, senator, **II. 432.**
Bradley, William C., lawyer, **II. 433.**
Bradstreet, Anne Dudley, author, **VII. 10.**
Bradstreet, Simon, colonial gov., **VII. 372.**
Bradwell, Myra, lawyer, **II. 137.**
Brady, James T., lawyer, **III. 387.**
Brady, John R., lawyer, **III. 119.**
Braeunlich, Sophia T., journalist, **IX. 435.**
Bragg, Edward S., soldier, **V. 33.**
Bragg, Thomas, governor, **IV. 427.**
Brainard, David L., explorer, **III. 286.**
Brainard, John, clergyman, **II. 493.**
Brainard, John G. C., poet, **VIII. 274.**
Braine, Daniel L., naval officer, **V. 248.**
Brainerd, David, missionary, **II. 253.**
Brainerd, Lawrence, statesman, **VIII. 474.**
Branch, Alpheus, merchant, **IV. 237.**
Branch, Anth'y M., congressman, **VIII. 160.**
Branch, John, statesman, **V. 295.**
Branch, Lawrence O'B., soldier, **IV. 314.**
Brandeis, Frederick, composer, **VII. 433.**
Brandreth, William, capitalist, **II. 166.**
Brandt, Carl L., artist, **VIII. 423.**
Brannan, John M., soldier, **IV. 316.**
Brant, Joseph, Indian chief, **IX. 142.**
Brastow, Lewis O., clergyman, **VIII. 159.**
Braun, Christian, mayor, **IV. 379.**
Braxton, Carter, patriot, **VII. 302.**
Bray, Andrew W., insurance, **VII. 161.**
Brearley, David, jurist, **II. 38.**
Breckenridge, C. R., congressman, **VIII. 191.**
Breckenridge, John, statesman, **III. 9.**
Breckenridge, John C., statesman, **V. 3.**
Breckinridge, Joseph C., soldier, **IX. 23.**
Breckenridge, Robt. J., clergyman, **IX. 242.**
Breckenridge, W. C. P., statesman, **II. 110.**
Breese, Samuel L., naval officer, **IV. 438.**
Breese, Sidney, jurist, **VIII. 122.**
Breil, Joseph, lawyer, **V. 143.**
Brennan, Martin S., priest, **VI. 327.**
Brennan, Thomas, merchant, **VI. 93.**
Brennen, William J., lawyer, **VII. 158.**
Brett, William H., librarian, **VI. 480.**
Brevoort, James C., civil engineer, **IX. 193.**
Brewer, David Josiah, jurist, **I. 37.**
Brewer, Josiah, missionary, **II. 228.**
Brewer, Josiah, **I. 37, Brewer, D. J.; I. 32. Field, S. J.**
Brewer, Mark S., congressman, **VIII. 475.**
Brewster, B. H., statesman, **IV. 251.**
Brewster, Fred. Carroll, lawyer, **III. 425.**
Brewster, Henry C., banker, **IV. 92.**
Brewster, Lyman D., jurist, **VI. 114.**
Brewster, Simon L., banker, **VI. 136.**
Brewster, William, pilgrim, **VII. 30.**
Brice, Calvin Stewart, senator, **II. 425.**
Brice, John Jones, naval officer, **V. 362.**
Brickell, John, physician, **VII. 278.**
Brickell, William D., journalist, **I. 259.**
Bridge, Horatio, naval officer, **IV. 358.**
Bridgers, Robert R., R. R. prest., **VII. 485.**
Bridges, Robert, scientist, **V. 346.**
Bridgman, Frederick A., painter, **II. 110.**
Bridgman, Laura D., educator, **II. 424.**
Briggs, Chas. A., theologian, **VII. 318.**
Briggs, Charles F., author, **IX. 254.**
Briggs, George Nixon, governor, **I. 115.**
Briggs, Le Baron R., educator, **VII. 81.**
Brigham, Charles D., journalist, **IX. 280.**
Brigham, Mary Ann, educator, **IV. 462.**
Brigham, Paul, lieut.-governor, **VIII. 313.**
Bright, Jesse D., senator, **III. 428.**
Brightly, Fred. Charles, author, **V. 392.**
Brinkerhoff, Roeliff, soldier, **II. 246.**
Brinkerhoff, William, lawyer, **II. 526.**
Brinton, Daniel G., ethnologist, **IX. 265.**
Brisbin, James A., soldier, **IV. 224.**
Bristed, Charles A., author, **VI. 365.**
Bristed, John, author, **VII. 446.**
Bristol, John I. D., underwriter, **III. 279.**
Bristow, Benjamin H., statesman, **IV. 23.**
Britton, Alexander T., lawyer, **I. 267.**
Broadhead, James O., diplomat, **V. 68.**
Broadway, A. W., clergyman, **IV. 169.**
Brock, Sidney G., statistician, **I. 364.**
Broderick's duel, **IV. 108, Weller, J. B.**
Brodhead, Richard, senator, **IV. 417.**
Brogden, Curtis H., governor, **IV. 428.**
Bromfield, John, merchant, **VI. 155.**
Bronson, Greene C., **III. 387.**
Bronson, Sherlock A., educator, **VII. 5.**
Bronson (Silas) Library, Waterbury, Conn., illus., **VI. 481.**
Brook Farm, **I. 307, Dana, C. A.**
Brooke, Francis Mark, merchant, **V. 282.**
Brooke, John R., soldier, **IX. 24.**
Brooke, Robert, governor, **V. 443.**
Brookes, James Hall, clergyman, **V. 62.**
Brookfield, Wm., manufacturer, **III. 122.**
Brookings, Robert S., merchant, **VII. 307.**
Brooklyn Bridge, erection of, **IV. 406, Roebling, W. A.**; illus., **IV. 406.**
Brooklyn, U. S. cruiser, illus., **IX. 8.**
Brooks, Arthur, clergyman, **VIII. 465.**
Brooks, Byron A., inventor, **III. 319.**
Brooks, Charles T., author, **VIII. 306.**
Brooks, David, congressman, **II. 173.**
Brooks, Edward, educator, **II. 294.**
Brooks, Elbridge S., author, **VII. 156.**
Brooks, Erastus, journalist, **VI. 47.**
Brooks, George W., jurist, **VIII. 167.**
Brooks, Harry Sayer, journalist, **V. 353.**
Brooks, James, journalist, **VI. 47.**
Brooks, James Wilton, lawyer, **VI. 48.**
Brooks, John, governor, **I. 112.**
Brooks, Louis J., editor, **IX. 105.**
Brooks, Maria, artist, **VIII. 432.**
Brooks, Maria G., poet, **VIII. 169.**
Brooks, Noah, author, **VII. 57.**
Brooks, Peter Chadron, merchant, **V. 245.**
Brooks, Phillips, P. E. bishop, **II. 304.**
Brooks, William R., astronomer, **V. 197.**
Broom, Jacob, statesman, **III. 85.**
Broome, John, merchant, **I. 497.**
Broome, Lewis Henry, architect, **V. 243.**
Brosius, Marriott, congressman, **VII. 265.**
Brough, John, governor, **III. 142.**
Brougham, John, actor, **IX. 448.**
Brower, Daniel R., physician, **IX. 363.**
Brown, Aaron Vail, governor, **V. 8.**
Brown, Alexander, banker, **I. 474, 475.**
Brown, Bedford, physician, **V. 442.**
Brown, Bedford, senator, **IX. 458.**
Brown, Charles B., novelist, **VII. 59.**
Brown, Charles H., physician, **VIII. 221.**
Brown, Daniel R., governor, **IX. 409.**
Brown, Dyer D. S., capitalist, **IV. 287.**
Brown, Ethan A., governor, **III. 138.**
Brown, Francis, educator, **IX. 86.**
Brown, Frank, governor, **IX. 313.**
Brown, Frederic Alden, banker, **V. 45.**
Brown, George, banker, **I. 474.**
Brown, George Loring, artist, **VII. 466.**
Brown, George S., banker, **I. 474.**
Brown, George, W., manuf., **VII. 194.**
Brown, Goold, grammarian, **VIII. 265.**
Brown, Henry Billings, jurist, **I. 38.**
Brown, Henry Kirke, sculptor, **I. 511.**
Brown, Henry S., pioneer, **IV. 438.**
Brown, Jacob, soldier, **V. 400.**
Brown, James, publisher, **V. 421.**
Brown, James H., clergyman, **III. 77.**
Brown, James M., banker, **VIII. 14.**
Brown, John, abolitionist, **II. 307.**
Brown, John, clergyman, **VI. 141.**
Brown, John, educator, **IX. 179.**
Brown, John, merchant, **VIII. 28.**
Brown, John, revolutionary soldier, **I. 44.**
Brown, John, senator, **VI. 43.**
Brown, John Calvin, governor, **VII. 211.**
Brown, John H., inventor, **IV. 381.**
Brown, John Henry, historian, **IV. 438.**
Brown, John Jackson, educator, **II. 141.**
Brown, John Sidney, merchant, **VII. 45.**
Brown, John W., clergyman, **VIII. 300.**
Brown, John Young, governor, **I. 238.**
Brown, Joseph, pioneer, **IV. 440.**
Brown, Joseph, scientist, **VIII. 28.**
Brown, Joseph Emerson, gov., **I. 227.**
Brown, Julius L., lawyer, **I. 509.**
Brown, Junius Flag, merchant, **VII. 29.**
Brown, Martin B., printer, **VIII. 453.**
Brown, Moses, merchant, **II. 327.**
Brown, Nathan W., soldier, **IV. 458.**
Brown, Neil S., governor, **VII. 209.**
Brown, Nicholas, philanthropist, **VIII. 27.**
Brown, Oliver Huff, merchant, **III. 275.**
Brown, Orvon Graff, educator, **I. 421.**
Brown, Philip Shelley, lawyer, **IV. 123.**
Brown, Robert, soldier, **I. 362.**
Brown, Robert C., merchant, **IV. 93.**
Brown, Samuel G., educator, **VII. 408.**
Brown, Samuel R., missionary, **VIII. 453.**
Brown, Samuel S., financier, **VI. 340.**
Brown, Thompson S., engineer, **IV. 441.**
Brown University, **VIII. 20.**
Brown, Wolstan R., banker, **V. 112.**
Browne, Charles F., humorist, **I. 425.**
Browne, John R., author, **VIII. 118.**
Brownell, Henry H., author, **V. 357.**
Brownell, Thomas C., educator, **III. 495.**
Brownell, Walter A., educator, **II. 111.**
Browning, Eliza G., librarian, **VI. 481.**
Browning, J. Hull, R. R. president, **I. 210.**
Browning, Orville H., statesman, **II. 457.**
Brownlow, Wm. G., governor, **VII. 210.**
Brownson, Nathan, governor, **II. 12.**
Brownson, Orestes A., author, **VII. 197.**
Bruback, Theodore, R. R. president, **VII. 82.**
Bruce, Alex. Campbell, architect, **III. 361.**
Bruce, Archibald, physician, **IX. 356.**
Bruce, Charles Eli, physician, **V. 495.**
Bruce, Dwight Hall, editor, **V. 100.**
Bruce, Sanders D., soldier, editor, **VI. 331.**
Brush, Alex., manufacturer, **III. 498.**
Brush, Charles B., civil engineer, **IX. 33.**
Brush, Charles F., electrician, **IV. 455.**
Bruton Parish Church, **William and Mary** College, **III. 233.**
Bryan, George, statesman, **II. 280.**
Bryan, Mary E., journalist, **VIII. 374.**
Bryan, Thos. B., commissioner, **III. 170.**
Bryan, William J., congressman, **IX. 467.**
Bryant, Cushing, ship-builder, **III. 167.**
Bryant, John H., R. R. president, **III. 346.**
Bryant, Nathl. C., naval officer, **III. 167.**
Bryant, Wm. Cullen, poet, **IV. 80.**
Bryant, William McK., educator, **V. 128.**
Bryce, Lloyd, author and editor, **I. 252.**
Bryson, John Paul, physician, **V. 267.**
Buchanan, F., naval officer, **IV. 38.**
Buchanan, James, U. S. president, **V. 1.**
Buchanan, James, Residence of, illus., **V. 1.**
Buchanan, John P., governor, **VII. 213.**
Buchanan, Robert C., soldier, **IV. 410.**

Buchanan, William, educator, **VII. 345.**
Buchanan, William I., manager, **II. 271.**
Buchtel, John R., philanthropist, **II. 496.**
Buck, Albert Henry, surgeon, **IX. 358.**
Buck, Alfred E., U. S. marshal, **I. 386.**
Buck, Daniel, lawyer, **VIII. 401.**
Buck, Dudley, musician, **VII. 434.**
Buckham, Matthew H., educator, **II. 42.**
Buckingham, Charles L., lawyer, **II. 499.**
Buckingham, John D., musician, **IX. 144.**
Buckingham, Jos. T., journalist, **VII. 326.**
Buckminster, Jos. S., clergyman, **VII. 141.**
Buehrle, Robert Koch, educator, **V. 132.**
Buel, James William, author, **VII. 75.**
Buell, Don Carlos, soldier, **IV. 263.**
"Buffalo Bill," **Cody, Wm. F., V. 483.**
Buffington, Adelbert R., soldier, **V. 329.**
Buffum, Arnold, philanthropist, **II. 320.**
Buford, John, soldier, **IV. 488.**
Buford, Napoleon B., soldier, **IV. 220.**
Buist, Henry, lawyer, **II. 108.**
Buist, John R., physician, **VIII. 215.**
Bulkley, Edward, merchant, **VI. 357.**
Bulkley, Edwin, merchant, **IV. 73.**
Bulkley, Morgan G., governor, **I. 352.**
Bulkley, Peter, clergyman, **VII. 486.**
Bull, Charles Stedman, physician, **IX. 336.**
Bull, Henry, attorney-general. **IX. 427.**
Bull, Ole Bornemann, musician, **IV. 234.**
Bull, Richard H., mathematician, **IX. 472.**
Bull, William T., surgeon, **IX. 345.**
Bullitt, John C., lawyer, **I. 189.**
Bullock, Alexander H., governor, **I. 118.**
Bullock, Archibald, governor, **I. 492.**
Bullock, Charles, educator, **V. 344.**
Bullock, Rufus Brown, governor, **I. 229.**
Bullock, Stephen, congressman, **II. 145.**
Bullock, Thomas Seaman, III. 429.
Bumstead, Horace, educator, **V. 381.**
Bunce, Oliver Bell, author, **II. 512.**
Bundy, Jonas M., author and editor, **I. 202.**
Bunker Hill, battle of, **I. 88, Putnam, I.; I. 91, Prescott, W.**
Bunker Hill monument: Builder, **I. 184, Willard, S.** Designer, **VI. 232, Greenough, H.**; illus., **VI. 232.**
Bunn, Henry Gaston, jurist, **IX. 446.**
Bunner, Henry C., poet. author, **VII. 303.**
Burbank, Alfred P., elocutionist, **VI. 28.**
Burbeck, Henry, rev. soldier, **I. 71.**
Burden, Henry, inventor, **II. 333.**
Burden, James Abercrombie, mfr., **I. 511.**
Burdette, Robert J., journalist, **I. 235.**
Bureau of Printing and Engraving, Washington, D. C., illus., **I. 140.**
Burges, Tristam, statesman, **VIII. 32.**
Burgess, E., yacht designer, **I. 449.**
Burgess, George, P. E. bishop, **IV. 380.**
Burgess, Neil, actor, **II. 170.**
Burgett, John M. H., lawyer, **IX. 464.**
Burke, Andrew H., governor, **I. 320.**
Burke, Charles, comedian, **VIII. 124.**
Burke, Charles H., mayor, **I. 392.**
Burke, James Francis. lawyer, **VII. 295.**
Burke, John William, clergyman, **II. 173.**
Burke, Stevenson, R. R. president, **IX. 172.**
Burke, Thos., colonial governor, **VII. 264.**
Burkett, John W. N., banker, **IX. 520.**
Burkhead, Liryum S., clergyman, **VII. 315.**
Burleigh, Charles C., abolitionist, **II. 320.**
Burleigh, Edwin C., governor, **I. 429.**
Burleigh, George S., poet, **VIII. 190.**
Burleigh, Henry G., congressman, **II. 192.**
Burleigh, Walter A., congressman, **VII. 219.**
Burleigh, William H., journalist, **II. 378.**
Burleson, Rufus C., educator, **III. 332.**
Burlingame, Anson, diplomat, **VIII. 55.**
Burlingame, Edward L., editor, **VIII. 56.**
Burnet, D. G., president of Texas, **V. 147.**
Burnet, Robert, soldier, **I. 304.**
Burnet, Wm., colonial governor, **VII. 374.**
Burnett, Edwin C., physician, **V. 150.**
Burnett, Frances Hodgson, author, **I. 439.**
Burnett, Peter H., governor, **IV. 105.**
Burnett, Swan Moses, physician, **I. 439.**
Burnham, Benjamin F., jurist, **IX. 77.**
Burnham, Clara Louise, novelist, **IX. 385.**
Burnham, Daniel H., architect, **IX. 335.**
Burnham, Frederick A., lawyer, **V. 227.**
Burnham, Michael, clergyman, **VII. 21.**
"Burns of the Green Mountains," **IX. 252, Eastman.**
Burnside, Ambrose E., soldier, **IV. 53.**
Burnz, Eliza B., educator, **VI. 46.**
Burr, Aaron, educator and divine, **V. 463.**
Burr, Aaron, statesman, **III. 5; III. 378, Smith, M.**
Burr, Alfred E., journalist, **I. 243.**
Burr, George L., educator, **IV. 479.**
Burr, Osmer S., manufacturer, **III. 88.**
Burr, Theodosia, **III. 6, Burr, A.**
Burr, William H., civil engineer, **IX. 39.**
Burritt, Elihu, reformer, **VI. 133.**
Burroughs, John, author, **I. 247.**
Burrows, Lansing, clergyman, **II. 167.**
Burrows, William, naval officer, **VII. 71.**
Burrus, John H., educator, **I. 278.**
Burt, Grinnell, railroad manager, **VI. 403.**
Burt, William Austin, surveyor, **V. 196.**
Burton, Frederick R., composer, **VII. 202.**
Burton, Hutchings C., governor, **IV. 423.**
Burton, John E., miner, **III. 279.**
Burton, William Evans, actor, **II. 351.**
Burum, Peter Grove, merchant, **II. 119.**
Busch, Carl, musician, **IV. 227.**
Bush, Edward A., priest, **VI. 338.**
Bush, George, theologian, **VI. 350.**
Bush, Joseph, artist, **VI. 214.**
Bush, Rufus T., merchant, **I. 450.**
Bush, Stephen, clergyman, **II. 168.**
Bushnell, Asa S., governor, **VIII. 43.**
Bushnell, David, inventor, **IX. 244.**
Bushnell, Horace, clergyman, **VIII. 303.**
Bushnell, William H., author, **I. 431.**
Bussey, Cyrus, merchant, **I. 358.**
Bute, George Hering, physician, **III. 478.**
Butler, Andrew P., senator, **III. 414.**
Butler, Benjamin F., governor, **I. 121.**
Butler, Benjamin F., statesman, **V. 297.**
Butler, Charles, philanthropist, **V. 84.**
Butler, Edward, rev. soldier, **VIII. 85.**
Butler, Edward C., diplomat, **VIII. 476.**
Butler, Ezra, governor, **VIII. 316.**
Butler, James D., educator, **IX. 190.**
Butler, John George, clergyman, **I. 384.**
Butler, Matthew C., senator, **I. 298.**
Butler, Nathaniel, educator, **VIII. 409.**
Butler, Nicholas M., educator, **IX. 146.**
Butler, Percival, rev. soldier, **VIII. 85.**
Butler, Pierce, senator, **II. 162.**
Butler, Richard, merchant, **I. 352.**
Butler, Richard, rev. soldier, **VIII. 83.**
Butler, Thomas, Jr., rev. soldier, **VIII. 84.**
Butler, William, soldier, **VIII. 84.**
Butler, William Allen, lawyer, **VII. 315.**
Butler, William M., physician, **VI. 386.**
Butler, William O., soldier, **VI. 183.**
Butler, Zebulon, rev. soldier, **I. 52.**
Butterfield, Daniel, soldier, **IV. 128.**
Butterfield Museum, Dartmouth, illus., **IX. 91.**
Butterworth, H., journalist, **II. 111.**
Buttler, Charles V., physician, **VI. 382.**
Buttling, Wm. J., politician, **VII. 355.**
Button, Henry H., physician, **III. 339.**
Byfield, Nathaniel, merchant, **VIII. 71.**
Byford, Henry T., physician, **II. 155.**
Byford, William H., physician, **II. 13.**
Byles, Mather, clergyman, **VII. 145.**
Byles, Mather, clergyman, **VII. 146.**
Bynner, Edwin L., author, **VII. 486.**
Byrd, Evelyn, portrait of, **VII. 247.**
Byrd, William, colonist, **VII. 247.**
Byrne, John, physician, **IX. 336.**
Byrne William, merchant, **V. 303.**

C

Cabaniss, Elbridge G., jurist, **II. 137.**
Cabaniss, T. B., congressman, **V. 283.**
Cabell, Samuel J., congressman, **II. 264.**
Cabell, William H., governor, **V. 444.**
Cable, George W., author, **I. 533.**
Cable Roads, inventor of, **VII. 191, Hallidie, A. S.**
Cable, the laying of the ocean, **IV. 452, Field, C. W.**
Cabot, George, statesman, **II. 5.**
Cabot, John, **VII. 62, Cabot, Sebastian.**
Cabot, Sebastian, navigator, **VII. 62.**
Cadillac, Antoine de la M., explorer, **V. 172.**
Cadwalader, John, rev. soldier, **I. 89.**
Cady, Ernest, manufacturer, **V. 227.**
Cady, Sarah Louise E., educator, **IX. 373.**
Cahill, LeRoy, inventor, **V. 117.**
Cake, Henry L., soldier, **V. 352.**
Caldwell, Charles, physician, **VII. 276.**
Caldwell, George C., chemist, **IV. 482.**
Caldwell, James, soldier, **V. 91.**
Caldwell, John Curtis, soldier, **V. 248.**
Caldwell, Samuel Lunt, educator, **V. 235.**
Caldwell, Tod R., governor, **IV. 428.**
Calef, Robert, author, **VIII. 164.**
Calhoun, Edmund R., naval officer, **IV. 295.**
Calhoun, John C., statesman, **VI. 83.**
Calhoun, Patrick, R. R. president, **I. 528.**
California, Governors of, **IV. 105.**
California State Capitol, illus., **IV. 105.**
California, University of, **VII. 228.**
Call, Wilkeson, senator, **II. 525.**
Callender, John, historian, **VII. 40.**
Callender, John H., physician, **VIII. 135.**
Callender, Walter, merchant, **III. 269.**
Caloric engine invented, **IV. 47, Ericsson, J.**
Calvert, Benedict L., 4th Lord Baltimore, **VII. 335.**
Calvert, Cecil, 2d Lord Baltimore, **VII. 331**
Calvert, Chas., 3d Lord Baltimore, **VII. 334.**
Calvert, Chas., 5th Lord Baltimore, **VII. 336.**
Calvert, Fred'k, 6th Lord Baltimore, **VII. 337.**
Calvert, Goo., 1st Lord Baltimore, **VII. 331.**
Calvert, George H., author, **V. 357.**
Calvert, Leonard, prop'ry gov., **VII. 332.**
Calvert, Philip, prop'ry gov., **VII. 334.**
Calvin, Delano C., lawyer, **V. 151.**
Camden, Johnson M., legislator, **VI. 486.**
Cameron, Alexander, lawyer, **IV. 63.**
Cameron, Alexander, manuf'r, **VII. 321.**
Cameron, James, soldier. **IV. 136.**
Cameron, James Donald, statesman, **IV. 25.**
Cameron, Robert A., soldier, **IV. 296.**
Cameron, Sir Roderick W., merchant, **VIII. 400.**
Cameron, Simon, statesman, **II. 79.**
Cameron, William, contractor, **VIII. 50.**
Cameron, Wm. Ewan, governor, **V. 455.**
Camm, John, educator, **III. 233.**
Cammerhof, John C. F., bishop, **V. 485.**
Camp, David N., educator, **II. 520.**
Camp, E. C., lawyer, **I. 478.**
Camp, Hiram, inventor, **VIII. 155.**

Camp, William A., financier, IX. 185.
Campbell, Alexander, theologian, IV. 161.
Campbell, Allan, R. R. president, IX. 466.
Campbell, Allen G., capitalist, VIII. 195.
Campbell, Andrew, inventor, IX. 154.
Campbell, Bartley, dramatist, IX. 517.
Campbell, David, governor, V. 449.
Campbell, George T., physician, IV. 236.
Campbell, George W., statesman, V. 372.
Campbell, Helen S., author, IX. 126.
Campbell, James, postmaster-gen., IV. 251.
Campbell, James A., physician, VII. 287.
Campbell, James E., governor, I. 470.
Campbell, James V., jurist, IX. 145.
Campbell, Jere. Rockwell, V. 68.
Campbell, John, telegrapher, VII. 33.
Campbell, John A., jurist, II. 472.
Campbell, Samuel L., educator, III. 164.
Campbell, Thomas J., educator, II. 268.
Campbell, William, rev. soldier, I. 62.
Campbell, William B., governor, VII. 209.
Campbell, Wm. H., clergyman, III. 402.
Campbell, William S., U. S. consul, IX. 425.
Canby, Edward R. S., soldier, V. 333.
Candler, Allen D., manufacturer, II. 121.
Candler, Asa Griggs, manuf'r, VII. 142.
Candler, Warren A., educator, I. 521.
Canfield, James H., educator, VII. 417.
Cannon, Henry W., banker, I, 158.
Cannon, Newton, governor, VII. 208.
Capen, Edward, librarian, VI. 483.
Capen, Elmer Hewitt, educator, VI. 241.
Capen, Francis L., meteorologist, V. 303.
Capen, John L., M.D., phrenologist, IX. 100
Caperton, Allen Taylor, senator, VII. 303.
Capitol at Washington, D. C., illus., I. 138 II. 455; VIII. 325.
Cappa, Carlo Alberto, musician, IX. 387.
Captain Jack Crawford, VIII. 175.
Captain Molly (Pitcher), IX. 262.
Car Couplings, Compression, inventor, VII., 116, **Miller, E.**
Cardenas, Louis P., R. C. bishop, V. 423.
Cardinal, first Amer., I. 195, **McCloskey, J**
Carey, Henry C., political economist, V. 24
Carey, Henry D., business m'g'r, VIII. 141.
Carey, Joseph M., senator, I. 462.
Carey, Mathew, publisher, VI. 278.
Carhart, Henry Smith, electrician, IV. 455.
Carl, William C., organist, VIII. 448.
Carleton, Bukk G., physician, VII. 48.
Carleton, Frank H., lawyer, VI. 101.
Carleton, Will, poet, II. 505.
Carlisle, John G., congressman, I. 461.
Carlton, Henry H., congressman, II. 145.
Carnahan, J., educator, clergyman, V. 467.
Carnegie, Andrew, manufacturer and philanthropist, IX. 151.
Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh, illus., IX. 152
Carnes, Samuel T., merchant, VIII. 415.
Carney, Thomas, governor, VIII. 343.
Carnochan, J. M., surgeon, IX. 362.
Caroline Thomas, pen-name, **Dorr, J. C. R.**, VI. 56.
Carow, Isaac, merchant, I. 498.
Carpenter, Elisha, jurist, V. 243.
Carpenter, Esther Bernon, author, II. 449.
Carpenter, F. W., merchant, III. 257.
Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia, illus., I. 107.
Carpenter, Matthew H., senator, IV. 22.
Carpenter, R. C., educator, IV. 480.
Carpenter, Wm. H., philologist, VIII. 116.
Carr, Elias, governor, IV. 430.
Carr, Joseph B., soldier, IV. 389.
Carr, Julien S., manufacturer, I. 188.
Carr, Sir Robert, IX. 451.
Carrington, Edward, soldier, V. 54.
Carrington, Paul, jurist, V. 161.
Carroll, Alfred L., physician, III. 122.
Carroll, Anna Ella, patriot, V. 193.
Carroll, Charles, patriot, VII. 441.
Carroll, Daniel, statesman, II. 389.
Carroll, David L., educator, II. 24.
Carroll, David W., jurist, V. 115.
Carroll, Howard, journalist, III. 309.
Carroll, J. L., governor, IX. 310.
Carroll, John, archbishop, I. 480.
Carroll, John J., R. C. priest, VII. 251.
Carroll, Samul Sprigg, soldier, V. 51.
Carroll, T. K., governor, IX. 302.
Carroll, William, governor, VII. 208.
Carrow, Howard, lawyer, IV. 497.
Carrüthers, R. L., legislator, VIII. 126.
Carson, Alexander N., clergyman, IV. 114.
Carson, Christopher, explorer, III. 278.
Carson, Hampton Lawrence, III. 264.
Carson, Joseph, pharmacist, V. 346.
Carson, Samuel Price, politician, VII. 60.
Carstens, John H., physician, VI. 388.
Carter, Franklin, educator, VI. 239.
Carter, James Coolidge, lawyer, VII. 457.
Carter, Joel W., merchant, VIII. 112.
Carter, Lorenzo, pioneer, III. 298.
Carter, Robert, publisher, VIII. 41.
Carter, Samuel P., rear-admiral, II. 104.
Carter, William T., financier, VI. 160.
Cartridge Metal, Inventor of, **Saxton**, IX. 220.
Cartwright, Peter, clergyman, VI. 61.
Caruth, George W., diplomat, VIII. 176.
Caruthers, Eli W., historian, VII. 105.
Carver, John, colonial governor, VII. 367.
Carver, Jonathan, traveler, I. 476.
Cary, Alice, author, I. 535.
Cary, Annie Louise, singer, I. 426.
Cary, Archibald, patriot, V. 106.
Cary, Edward, journalist, VIII. 109.
Cary, Phœbe, author, I. 535.
Casey, Lyman R., senator, I. 291.
Casey, Silas, naval officer, IV. 331.
Casey, Silas, soldier, IV. 279.
Casey, Thomas L., soldier, IV. 279.
Cashen, Thomas V., manufacturer, V. 480.
Cass, Lewis, statesman, V. 3.
Cassel, Abraham H., antiquarian, III. 276.
Castro, Henry, pioneer, III. 268.
Caswell, Alexis, educator, VIII. 25.
Caswell, Edwin W., clergyman, VII. 399.
Caswell, Lucien B., lawyer, III. 356.
Caswell, Richard, governor, IV. 419.
Caswell, Thomas H., jurist, IX. 531.
Cathcart, Charles W., senator, IV. 384.
Catherwood, Mary H., author, IX. 215.
Catlin, Amos P., jurist, VIII. 87.
Catlin, George, painter, III. 270.
Catlin, Isaac Swartwood, lawyer, III. 346.
Catron, John, statesman, II. 470.
Cattell, Alexander G., senator, II. 35.
Cauldwell, Leslie Giffen, artist, III. 432.
Cauldwell, William, journalist, I. 237.
Cavazza, Elisabeth, VIII. 373, **Pullen.**
Cawein, Madison J., poet, VIII. 231.
Cayvan, Georgia Eva, actress, II. 453.
Cecil, Elizabeth Frances, III. 266.
Central Park, New York. laid out, II. 194, **Viele, E. L.**; II. 298, **Olmsted, F. L.**; IX. 332, **Vaux, C.**
Central Pennsylvania College, illus., V. 19.
"Century Magazine," publisher: I. 311, **Smith, R.**; editors, I. 311.
Ceracchi, Giuseppe, sculptor, VIII. 289.
Cerberus of the Treas., I. 22, **Ellsworth, O.**
Cesnola, Luigi Palma di, soldier, I. 422.
Chace, George Ide, educator, VIII. 25.
Chadbourne, Paul A., educator, VI. 238.
Chadwick, French E., naval officer, IX. 16.
Chadwick, George W., composer, VII. 326.
Chadwick, John W., clergyman, VII. 77.
Chadwick, Stephen F., governor, VIII. 6.
Chaffee, James F., clergyman, VI. 115.
Chaffee, Jerome Bunty, senator, VI. 199.
Chaillé, Stanford E., physician, IX. 131.
Chalmers, James R., soldier and lawyer, VIII. 438.
Chamberlain, Joshua L., educator, I. 419.
Chamberlain Observatory, illus., I. 461.
Chamberlain, William, soldier and jurist, VIII. 479.
Chamberlin, Ed. P., merchant, II. 400.
Chamberlin, Franklin, lawyer, II. 417.
Chamberlin, H. B., R. R. president, I. 460.
Chamberlin, J. W., physician, VI. 392.
Chambers, Ezekiel F., jurist, VII. 307.
Chambers, Robert C., financier, VII. 86.
Chambers, Talbot W., clergyman, IX. 258.
Champe, John, soldier, VII. 162.
Champlin, James T., educator, VIII. 406.
Champlin, John D., author, VIII. 358.
Champney, Benjamin, painter, IV. 289.
Chancellor, Eustathius, physician, V. 152.
Chandler, Albert B., III. 171.
Chandler, Wm. E., secretary, IV. 250.
Chandler, Zachariah, secretary, IV. 18.
Chanfrau, Frank, actor, VII. 323.
Chanfrau, Henrietta B., actress, VII. 323.
Chanler, Amelie Rives, author, I. 356.
Chanler, Wm. Astor, explorer, IX. 24.
Channing, Wm., statesman, VIII. 380.
Channing, Wm. E., clergyman, V. 458.
Chapel, Williams College, illus., VI. 238.
Chapin, Aaron Lucius, educator, III. 184.
Chapin, Alfred Clark, mayor, I. 525.
Chapin, Chester Wm., R. R. pres't, V. 497.
Chapin, Edwin H., clergyman, VI. 89.
Chapin, Samuel, I. 525, **Chapin, A. C.**
Chapin, Stephen, educator, III. 152.
Chaplin, Jeremiah, educator, VIII. 404.
Chapman, Frank M., naturalist, IX. 327.
Chapman, Henry T., Jr., financier, IV. 344.
Chapman, John A., poet, VIII. 236.
Chapman, John A. M., clergyman, IV. 461.
Chapman, John Gadsby, artist, VII. 460.
Chapman, Maria W., reformer, II. 315.
Chapman, Nathaniel, educator, III. 294.
Chapman, William C., physician, VI. 380.
Chappell, Absalom H., author, VI. 187.
Chappell, C. W., manufacturer, VIII. 305.
Charleston, U. S. cruiser, illus., VI. 69.
Charlton, Robert M., senator, IV. 191.
Chase, Denison, inventor, IV. 494.
Chase, Dudley, statesman, VIII. 179.
Chase, George C., educator, VIII. 394.
Chase, Geo. Lewis, underwriter, V. 219.
Chase, Philander, P. E. bishop, VII. 1.
Chase, Pliny E., astronomer, VI. 53.
Chase, Salmon P., jurist, I. 28.
Chase, Samuel, jurist, I. 24.
Chase, Waldo K., manufacturer, III. 426.
Chase, William T., clergyman, VI. 10.
Chatfield-Taylor, H. C., author, IX. 135.
Chattanooga "Times" Building, illus., I. 428.
Chauncey, Isaac, naval officer, VIII. 95.
Chauncy, Charles, 1705, clergyman, V. 168.
Chauncy, Charles, 1592, educator, VI. 410.
Chautauqua Movement, **Vincent**, IX. 144.
Chauvenet, Regis, educator, VII. 446.
Chavis, John, clergyman and educator, VII. 123.
Cheadle, Joseph B., congressman, II. 169.
Cheever, George B., clergyman, VII. 82.
Cheever, Henry Martyn, lawyer, V. 93.

Cheever, Samuel, jurist, II. 498.
Chemical Bank, I. 262, **Williams, G. G.**
Cheney, Chas. Ed., I. 31, **Fuller, M. W.**
Cheney, Ednah Dow, author, IX. 170.
Cheney, John Vance, poet, VI. 289.
Cheney, Moses, preacher, VI. 288.
Cheney, Oren B., educator, VIII. 394.
Cheney, Seth Wells, artist, IX. 170.
Cheney, Simeon Pease, singer, VI. 288.
Cherub, battle with Essex, II. 99, **Porter, D.**
Chesbrough, Ellis S., civil engineer, IX. 35.
Chesebrough, Robert A., mfr., III. 168.
Cheshire, Joseph B., clergyman, VI. 53.
Chestnut, James, Jr., soldier, V. 54.
Chetlain, Augustus L., soldier, IV. 390.
Cheverus, Jean L., R. C. bishop, VI. 331.
Chew, Benjamin, jurist, V. 84.
Chicago, R. C. Bishops of, IX. 78-80.
Chickering, Jonas, man'f'r, VI. 189.
Chief Justices U. S. Supreme Court, I. 20.
Child, David Lee, journalist, II. 324.
Child, Francis J., scholar, VIII. 256.
Child, Lydia Maria, author, II. 324.
Child, Shubael, merchant, IX. 457.
"Children's Astronomer" IX. 282, **Proctor.**
Childs, George William, journalist, II. 272
Childs, Henry W., lawyer, VI. 321.
Childs, John Lewis, horticulturist, III. 222.
Childs, Orville W., engineer, III. 79.
Chilton, Horace, senator, II. 241.
Chipley, William D., R. R. Mgr., IX. 439.
Chipman, Daniel, lawyer, VIII. 402.
Chipman, John L., congressman, VIII. 126.
Chipman, Nathaniel, senator, II. 10.
Chisholm, Walter Scott, lawyer, II. 358.
Chisolm, Alexander R., soldier, II. 119.
Chittenden, Martin, governor, VIII. 315.
Chittenden, Thomas, governor, VIII. 312.
Chittenden, Wm. L., ranchman, VIII. 349.
Choate Ancestry, IX. 159.
Choate, Joseph H., lawyer, IX. 159.
Choate, Rufus, lawyer, VI. 17.
Cholera, Hyperdermic treatment for, first used, VII. 51, **Kornitzer, J.**
Choules, John O., clergyman, VIII. 64.
Christ Church, Pittsburgh, Pa., illus. IX. 331.
Christensen, Christian T., soldier, II. 365.
Christy, George N., actor, VII. 297.
Chubb, Henry Stedman, V. 141.
Church, Alonzo, educator, IX. 180.
Church, Benj., Indian fighter, VII. 149.
Church, Benj., surgeon-general, VII. 167.
Church, Benjamin S., engineer, III. 332.
Church, Edward B., clergyman, I. 207.
Church, Edward, I. 207, **Church, E. B.**
Church, Frederick E., artist, VI. 14.
Church, Irving P., educator, IV. 484.
Church, Pharcellus, clergyman, VIII. 224.
Church, Samuel H., historian, IX. 518.
Church, Wm. C., editor, VIII. 225.
Church of God, founder of the, I. 180, **Winebrenner, S.**
Churchman, John, scientist, IX. 287.
Cincinnati, Order of the, III. 376, **Mooney, W.**; III. 378, **Smith, M.**, formed by, I. 16, **Knox, H.**; I. 17, **Dayton, J.**; foundation and history of, VIII. 410.
City Hall, old, Philadelphia, illus., II. 282.
Claflin, Horace B., merchant, III. 228.
Claflin, John, merchant, III. 229.
Claflin, William, governor, I. 119.
Claggett, John T., P. E. bishop, VI. 222.
Claiborne, John H., physician, III. 219.
Clancy, William, R. C. bishop, VI. 335.
Clap, Nathaniel, clergyman, VII. 397.
Clap, Roger, colonist, VIII. 76.
Clap, Thomas, educator, I. 166.
Clapp, Alex. H., clergyman, VI. 230.
Clapp, Almon M., journalist, I. 359.
Clapp, Asa, merchant, V. 409.
Clapp, Henry, humorist, IX. 121.
Clapp, Osro Wright, banker, V. 38.
Clapp, William W., journalist, II. 237.
Clare, Ada, actress and author, VI. 247.
Clark, Abraham, patriot, III. 302.
Clark, Addison, educator, VI. 106.
Clark, Alonzo, physician, I. 354.
Clark, Alvan, optician, VI. 440.
Clark, Alvan G., optician, V. 386.
Clark, Charles E., naval officer, IX. 11.
Clark, Daniel, senator, II. 87.
Clark, Edward, governor, IX. 69.
Clark, Edward W., banker, VI. 118.
Clark, Enoch W., banker, VI. 118.
Clark, George, land proprietor, VI. 207.
Clark, George Rogers, rev. soldier, I. 82.
Clark, Gilbert John, lawyer, VII. 17.
Clark, Guy Ashley, manufacturer, V. 59.
Clark Hall, Western Reserve College, illus., VII. 225.
Clark Hall, Williams College, illus., VI. 236.
Clark, Henry J., naturalist, IX. 197.
Clark, Henry T., governor, IV. 427.
Clark, John, governor, I. 223.
Clark, Jonas G., manufacturer and philanthropist, IX. 203.
Clark, Lewis G., author, VIII. 454.
Clark, Myron Holly, governor, III. 50.
Clark, Nathaniel G., clergyman, VI. 438.
Clark, Richard H., author, I. 257.
Clark, Thomas, author, VI. 196.
Clark, Thomas March, P. E. bishop, I. 445.
Clark University, IX. 203.
Clark, Walter, jurist, VIII. 63.
Clark, William, manufacturer, V. 161.
Clark, William, explorer, V. 122.
Clark, Wm. Smith, educator, V. 310.
Clark, Willis G., poet, VIII. 454.
Clarke, Augustus P., physician, VI. 234.
Clarke, Charles J., merchant, VI. 363.
Clarke, Daniel B., capitalist, II. 352.
Clarke, Edward H., physician, VIII. 213.
Clarke, James F., clergyman, II. 186.
Clarke, John, colonist, VII. 346.
Clarke, John H., legislator, VI. 459.
Clarke, John Sleeper, actor, VII. 475.
Clarke, Mary Bayard, poet, VIII. 110.
Clarke, Mary H. G., author, VI. 235.
Clarke, McDonald, poet, VI. 458.
Clarke, Rebecca S., author, VIII. 339.
Clarkson, Floyd, soldier, VI. 260.
Clarkson, James S., journalist, II. 118.
Clay, Cassius M., politician, II. 311.
Clay, Clement C., statesman, IV. 198.
Clay, Henry, statesman, V. 77.
Clayton, John M., jurist, VI. 179.
Clayton, Powell, governor, V. 394.
Cleary, Redmond, merchant, IX. 110.
Cleaveland, Wm. W., manufacturer, V. 59.
Cleaves, Henry B., governor, VI. 319.
Cleburne, Patrick R., soldier, VIII. 54.
Clemens, Jeremiah, statesman, VII. 234.
Clemens, Samuel L., humorist, VI. 25.
Clements, Emma Newbold, I. 444.
Clements, Samuel, clergyman, I. 444.
Clephane, James O., lawyer, III. 317.
Cleveland, Benjamin, soldier, I. 508.
Cleveland, Frances F., II. 402.
Cleveland, Grover, U. S. pres., II. 401.
Cleveland, Jesse, merchant, IV. 467.
Cleveland, Moses, colonizer, VI. 257.
Cleveland, O., Founder of, VI. 267.
Cleveland, Orestes, merchant, II. 500.
Cleveland, R. C. bishops of, V. 340.
Cleveland, Rose E., author, II. 238.
Clevenger, S. V., 1st., sculptor, VIII. 279.
Clevenger, Shobal V., physician, V. 267.
Clews, Henry, financier, I. 373.
Clifford, John Henry, governor, I. 116.
Clifford, Nathan, jurist, II. 473.
Clifton, Josephine, actress, VI. 32.
Clingman, Thomas L., legislator, VII. 199.
Clinic, College, First in U. S., **Parker**, IX. 337.
Clinton, DeWitt, governor, III. 43.
Clinton, DeWitt, III. 382, **Van Ness, W. P.** III. 383, **Sanford, N.**
Clinton, George, statesman, III. 7, 41.
Clinton, James, rev. soldier, I. 305.
Clitz, Henry Boynton, soldier, IV. 165.
Clopton, William C., lawyer, II. 296.
Closson, Wm. B. P., artist, VIII. 431.
Clothier, Clarkson, merchant, IX. 461.
Clough, Moses T., lawyer, III. 290.
Clowes, Geo. H., manufacturer, VIII. 294.
Clunie, Thomas J., congressman, II. 184.
Cluseret, Gustave P., soldier, IV. 255.
Clymer, George, rev. soldier, III. 272.
Clymer, George, inventor, VIII. 78.
Coan, Titus, missionary, II. 339.
Coan, Titus M., M.D. and author, III. 190.
Coates, Kersey, pioneer, VI. 259.
Cobb, Amasa, statesman, VI. 325.
Cobb, Cyrus, artist, IV. 44.
Cobb, Darius, artist, IV. 45.
Cobb, George T., manufacturer, VI. 228.
Cobb, Howell, governor, I. 226.
Cobb, Joshua, iron merchant, VIII. 214.
Cobb, Levi Henry, clergyman, VII. 233.
Cobb, Seth W., merchant and congressman, VIII. 418.
Cobb, Thomas R. R., lawyer, VI. 372.
Cobb, Willard A., regent, IV. 491.
Cobbs, Nicholas H., P. E. bishop, III. 465.
Coburn, Abner, governor, VI. 313.
Coburn Hall, Colby Univ., illus., VIII. 405.
Cochran, David H., educator, III. 397.
Cochran, Jerome, physician, V. 225.
Cochran, John, soldier, lawyer, VIII. 410.
Cochran, Thomas B., editor, VI. 274.
Cochrane, Elizabeth, journalist, I. 241.
Cocke, Philip St. G., soldier, IV. 181.
Cockerill, John A., journalist, I. 153.
Cockrell, Francis M., senator, III. 297.
Coddington, W. P., educator, II. 426.
Coddington, Wm., colonial gov., VII. 421.
Codington, William R., lawyer, IV. 201.
Cody, Claude C., educator, I. 248.
Cody, William F., scout, V. 483.
Coe College. **Marshall, S.**, V. 41.
Coffin, C. E., banker, IX. 491.
Coffin, Charles Carleton, author, I. 438.
Coffin, Jas. H., meteorologist, VIII. 12.
Coffin, Joshua, antiquarian, II. 369.
Coffin, Robert Barry, author, VI. 197.
Coffin, Roland Folger, yachtsman, I. 450.
Coffin, Tristram, pioneer, VI. 258.
Coffin, William A., artist, VI. 367.
Coffinberry, James M., jurist, III. 396.
Coggeshall, Henry J., lawyer, III. 253.
Cogswell, Mason F., physician, VIII. 207.
Cogswell, William, soldier, IV. 466.
Cohn, Mark M., merchant, VIII. 473.
Coit, Joshua, congressman, II. 172.
Coke, Richard, governor, IX. 72.
Colburn, Zerah, math. prodigy, VII. 74.
Colby, Gardner, philanthropist, VIII. 404.
Colby University, VIII. 404.
Colcord, Roswell K., governor, II. 346.
Colden, Cadwallader, governor. II. 270.
Coldwell, Thomas, inventor, VIII. 65.

INDEX.

Cole, Ambrose N., legislator, II. 446.
Cole, Charles K., physician, VIII. 99.
Cole, Cordelia T., reformer, VI. 394.
Cole, Richard Beverly, surgeon, VII. 288.
Cole, Thomas, artist, VII. 462.
Coleman, Ann M. B., author, IV. 409.
Coleman, Lucy N., reformer, IV. 229.
Coleman, Thomas, banker, III. 249.
Coleman, Wm. Emmette, author, V. 20.
Coleman, Wm. T., merchant, VIII. 336.
Coles, Abraham, author, II. 434.
Coles, Jonathan A., physician, II. 435.
Colfax, Schuyler, statesman, IV. 12.
Colfelt, Lawrence M., clergyman, III. 267.
Colgate, James B., banker, II. 454.
Colgate University, V. 427.
Collamer, Jacob, statesman, IV. 371.
Collamore, Davis, merchant, VII. 47.
College Hall, Dennison Univ., illus., I. 301.
Colles, Christopher, engineer, IX. 271.
Collier, Charles A., banker, V. 158.
Collier, Peter, scientist, VIII. 356.
Collier, Robert L., clergyman, VII. 293.
Collings, Samuel P., physician, VIII. 220.
Collins, Charles, educator, VI. 430.
Collins, Charles, merchant, III. 230.
Collins, Clarence Lyman, V. 150.
Collins, Frederick W., marshal, III. 116.
Collins, George J., postmaster, I. 185.
Collins, John, governor, IX. 392.
Collins, Lewis, jurist, VI. 112.
Collins, Napoleon, naval officer, IV. 413.
Collyer, Robert, clergyman, I. 369.
Colman, Benjamin, clergyman, VII. 153.
Colman, Norman J., agriculturist, V. 165.
Colorado Agricultural College, I. 411.
Colorado, Governors of, VI. 445.
Colorado State Capitol, illus., VI. 445.
Colorado University, VI. 488.
Colquitt, Alfred Holt, senator, I. 291.
Colt, Caldwell H., yachtsman, VI. 361.
Colt, Samuel, inventor, VI. 175.
Colton, Calvin, clergyman, VIII. 38.
Colton, Gardner Q., dentist, II. 198.
Colton, Walter, author, IV. 304.
Columbia College, VI. 341.
Columbia Inst., IX. 140, **Gallaudet, E. M.**
Columbian Order, III. 376, **Mooney, W.**
Columbian University, III. 151.
Columbus, Christopher, explorer, III. 436.
Columbus Monument, New York city, illus., III. 437.
Combe, George, phrenologist, VI. 154.
Combes, Richard C., underwriter, II. 531.
Comfort, Anna M., physician, III. 162.
Comfort, George Fisk, educator, III. 162.
Comfort, Samuel, U. S. consul and manufacturer, IX. 418.
Committee of Seventy, I. 374, **Clews, H.**
Comstock, Addison J., pioneer, I. 201.
Comstock, George C., lawyer, IV. 500.
Comstock, George W., merchant, IV. 500.
Comstock, John H., educator, IV. 481.
Comstock Lode, I. 325, **Stewart, W. M.**
Comstock, Richard W., III. 501.
Comstock, Thomas G., physician, VII. 279.
Concannen, Luke, R. C. bishop, I. 191.
Concord, Mass., founded, VII. 486, **Bulkley.**
Conde, Swits, manufacturer, V. 142.
Condell, Archelaus, inventor, III. 213.
Condict, Ira, clergyman, III. 400.
Congdon, Charles T., journalist, III. 458.
Conger, Arthur L., manufacturer, II. 207.
Conger, Edwin H., statesman, VIII. 176.
Conklin, William A., editor, II. 256.
Conkling, Roscoe, statesman, III. 220.
Conley, Benjamin, governor, I. 229.
Conley, John W., clergyman, VI. 321.
Connecticut State Capitol, illus., II. 245.
Connell, Wm., congressman, VIII. 172.
Connell, William L., merchant, VI. 41.
Conner, James, type founder, V. 480.
Connolly, David Ward, lawyer, V. 36.
Connolly, John, R. C. bishop, I. 191.
Connor, Selden, governor, VI. 316.
Conover, Chas. Edwin, merchant, VI. 215.
Conover, Jacob Dey, merchant, VI. 215.
Conrad, Charles M., statesman, VI. 181.
Conrad, Henry Clay, lawyer, IV. 46.
Conrad, Joseph Speed, soldier, IV. 55.
Conrad, Timothy A., naturalist, VIII. 466.
Consumption, Inhalation cure for, VII. 281, **Hunter, Robert.**
"Contrabands," origin of, I. 122, **Butler.**
Converse, Chas. C., composer, VIII. 449.
Converse, Dexter E., manuf'r, VI. 138.
Converse, Geo. Leroy, lawyer, V. 338.
Converse, John H., manufacturer, IX. 419.
Converse, Julius, governor, VIII. 326.
Conway Cabal against Washington, I. 50, **Conway, T.**; I. 47, **Gates, H.**; I. 56, **Wilkinson**; I. 90, **Cadwalader, J.**
Conway, Frederick B., actor, VII. 265.
Conway, Martin F., congressman, VIII. 55.
Conway, Moncure Daniel, author, I. 206.
Conway, Thomas, rev. soldier, I. 50.
Conway, William A., actor, VII. 200.
Conwell, Henry, R. C. bishop, VI. 304.
Conwell, Russell H., clergyman, III. 29.
Cony, Samuel, governor, VI. 314.
Conyers, Edward, colonist, VIII. 144.
Conyers, James, statesman, VIII. 144.
Conyngham, G., naval officer, IV. 266.
Conyngham, John N., jurist, IX. 282.
Cook, Albert S., educator, IX. 167.
Cook, Francis A., naval officer, IX. 17.
Cook, George Hammell, scientist, VI. 304.
Cook, James, navigator, VI. 376.
Cook, Joseph, author, II. 260.
Cook, Philip, soldier, IV. 082.
Cook, Russell S., clergyman, VII. 412.
Cook, V. Y., merchant and soldier, IX. 444.
Cooke, Augustus P., naval officer, VI. 444.
Cooke, Eleutheros, I. 253, **Cooke, J.**
Cooke, Geo. Willis, author, VIII. 68.
Cooke, Jay, financier, I. 253.
Cooke, John, soldier, VIII. 65.
Cooke, John Esten, author, VII. 330.
Cooke, Josiah P., chemist, VI. 12.
Cooke, Martin Warren, lawyer, V. 31.
Cooke, Nicholas, governor, IX. 391.
Cooke, Philip Pendleton, poet, VII. 330.
Cooke, Rose Terry, author, VI. 301.
Cooke, Samuel, clergyman, IX. 233.
Cooley, Lyman E., civil engineer, IX. 41.
Cooley, Theodore, banker, IX. 111.
Cooley, Thomas M., jurist, IX. 522.
Coolidge, Carlos, governor, VIII. 320.
Coombe, Thomas, clergyman, VII. 196.
Coombs, Wm. Jerome, merchant, V. 66.
Coon, John Henry, manufacturer, V. 109.
Cooper, Edward, mayor, III. 115.
Cooper, George, poet, VIII. 245.
Cooper, George H., naval officer, IV. 470.
Cooper, Henry M., man'f'r, VIII. 57.
Cooper Institute, N. Y., illus., III. 114.
Cooper, James, senator, V. 498.
Cooper, James Fenimore, author, I. 398.
Cooper, Job A., governor, VI. 451.
Cooper, Lunsford P., jurist, VIII. 262.
Cooper, Myles, educator, VI. 341.
Cooper, Peter, philanthropist, III. 114.
Cooper, Peter, IV. 451, **Field, C. W.**
Cooper, Sarah B., educator, III. 132.
Cooper, Susan Fenimore, author, VI. 301.
Cooper, William, clergyman, IX. 458.
Cooper, William F., jurist, IX. 106.
Coote, Richard, colonial gov., VII. 373.
Cooter, James Thomas, educator, VII. 342.
Cope, Edward Drinker, scientist, VII. 474.
Cope, Thomas Pym, merchant, V. 424.
Copeland, Lucius F., lecturer, IX. 480.
Copland, Patrick, educator, III. 231.
Copley, John Singleton, artist, VI. 467.
Copley, Sir Lionel, colonial gov., VII. 335.
Coppee, Henry, author, educator, VII. 111.
Coppin, Levi J., journalist, III. 146.
Coram, Thomas, philanthropist, VI. 17.
Corbett, Henry W., senator, VI. 110.
Corbin, Austin, railway president, V. 430.
Corbin, Margaret, patriot, VI. 45.
Corcoran, Michael, soldier, IV. 54.
Corcoran, W. W., philanthropist, III. 153.
Corliss, William, inventor, IV. 171.
Cornelius, Elias, clergyman, V. 431.
Cornell, Alonzo B., governor, III. 54.
Cornell College, Iowa, VII. 79.
Cornell, Ezra, philanthropist, IV. 475.
Cornell University, IV. 475.
Corning, Warren H., financier, VII. 344.
Corn-stalk Column, Designer of, IX. 425, **Latrobe.**
Cornwell, Wm. Caryl, banker, VI. 489.
Corrigan, Michael A., archbishop, I. 196.
Corrigan, Thomas, capitalist, VI. 300.
Corse, John Murray, soldier, IV. 297.
Corson, Hiram, educator, I. 440.
Corson, Juliet, author, VIII. 453.
Corson, Robert R., reformer, IX. 458.
Cort, Thomas, manufacturer, VI. 147.
Corthell, Elmer L., civil engineer, IX. 42.
Corwin, David R. P., financier, VIII. 120.
Corwin, Thomas, statesman, VI. 180.
Cosby, Fortunatus, Jr., poet, V. 498.
Cosmopolitan Mag., IX. 195, **Walker, J. B.**
Cosmopolitan Univ., IX. 195., **Walker, J. B.**
Cotheal, Alex. I., consul-general, I. 323.
Cottman, Dr. T., I. 177, **Cottman, V. L.**
Cottman, V. L., naval officer, I. 177.
Cotton industry, origin of, IV. 121, **Slater, S.**
Cotton, John, clergyman, VII. 27.
Cottrell, Calvert B., inventor, III, 397.
Couch, Darius N., soldier, IV. 207.
Coudert, Frederic R., lawyer, VI. 59.
Coues, Elliott, scientist, V. 240.
Couldock, Charles Walter, actor, II. 346.
Council Hall, Oberlin College, illus., II. 459.
Couper, William, sculptor, IX. 58.
Courter, Franklin C., artist, V. 475.
Cowan, Edgar, senator, II. 94.
Cowardin, James A., journalist, II. 51.
Cowell, David, clergyman and educator, IX. 156.
Cowles, Edwin, journalist, II. 224.
Cowles, John G. W., financier, IX. 113.
Cowpens, battle of, **Howard**, IX. 293.
Cox, Jacob D., statesman, IV. 18.
Cox, James F., underwriter, IV. 95.
Cox, Kenyon, artist, V. 321.
Cox, Palmer, artist and author, VII. 459.
Cox, Samuel S., statesman, VI. 369.
Cox, Thomas Lillard, educator, VII. 87.
Cox, Walter Smith, jurist, IX. 322.
Cox, William R., congressman, VII. 58.
Coxe, Arthur C., P. E. bishop, III. 474.
Coxe, Tench, political economist, VI. 14.
Coy, Edward G., educator, VI. 253.
Cozzens, Frederick S., humorist, VI. 29.
Cozzens, William C., governor, IX. 403.
Crabbe, Thomas, naval officer, IV. 415.
Craddock, Charles Egbert, pen-name, II. 363, **Murfree, M. N.**

Cradle of Liberty, **I. 441, Faneuil, P.**
Crafts, Clayton E., lawyer, **II. 159.**
Crafts, Samuel C., governor, **VIII. 317.**
Craig, Allen, lawyer, **IV. 75.**
Craig, Hugh, merchant, **V. 430.**
Craig, J. McIntosh, actuary, **VI. 193.**
Craighead, Thomas, educator, **VIII. 130.**
Cramer, Gustav, photographer, **V. 157.**
Cramer, John, congressman, **I. 264.**
Cramer, William E., journalist, **I. 267.**
Cramp, Charles H., shipbuilder, **V. 254.**
Cramp, William, shipbuilder, **V. 253.**
Cranch, Christopher P., poet, **VII. 140.**
Cranch, William, jurist, **VII. 139.**
Crandall, Charles L., educator, **IV. 481.**
Crandall, Lucian S., inventor, **III. 322.**
Crandall, P., philanthropist, **II. 307.**
Crandall, Reuben, physician, **II. 302.**
Crane, Anne M., author, **VI. 363.**
Crane, Elvin Williamson, lawyer, **V. 230.**
Crane, Jonathan T., clergyman, **II. 212.**
Crane, Oliver, author, **II. 136.**
Crane, Sibylla B., composer, **VII. 427.**
Crane, William H., actor, **II. 153.**
Cranston, Henry Y., jurist, **VIII. 242.**
Crapo, Henry Howland, gov., **V. 274.**
Cravath, Erastus M., educator, **I. 309.**
Craven, Alfred W., civil engineer, **IX. 37.**
Craven, Braxton, educator, **III. 445.**
Craven, Elijah R., clergyman, **II. 217.**
Crawford, Dugald, merchant, **VII. 245.**
Crawford, Francis M., author, **II. 502.**
Crawford, George W., secretary, **IV. 371.**
Crawford, John W., scout, **VIII. 175.**
Crawford, Martin J., jurist, **II. 244.**
Crawford, Nathan'l M., educator, **VI. 395.**
Crawford, Samuel J., governor, **VIII. 343.**
Crawford, Thomas, sculptor, **VIII. 292.**
Crawford, West J., merchant, **VIII. 151.**
Crawford, William, soldier, **IX. 283.**
Crawford, Wm. Harris, statesman, **V. 82.**
"Credit Mobilier," **II. 199, Ames O.**
Creighton, J. B., naval officer, **IV. 183.**
Crellin, John, banker, **VII. 361.**
Creswell, J. A. J., postmaster-gen., **IV. 19.**
Cretin, Joseph, R. C. bishop, **IX. 225.**
Creveocœur, J. H. S. de, author, **VIII. 253.**
Crimmins, John D., contractor, **III. 371.**
Crisp, Charles Frederick, lawyer, **I. 385.**
Crittenden, George B., soldier, **IV. 222.**
Crittenden, Thomas L., soldier, **II. 169.**
Crocker, Marcellus M., soldier, **IV. 220.**
Crockett, David, pioneer, **IV. 85.**
Crockett, Joseph B., financier, **VIII. 33.**
Croes, John, P. E. bishop, **III. 472.**
Croes, J. James R., civil engineer, **VI. 46.**
Croghan, George, soldier, **IV. 256.**
Croly, Jane C., author, **VI. 397.**
Crook, George, soldier, **IV. 70.**
Crook, James K., physician, **VIII. 218.**
Crooks, Samuel S., manufacturer, **VI. 496.**
Cropper, John, soldier, **II. 189.**
Cropsey, Andrew George, lawyer, **V. 99.**
Cropsey, Jasper Francis, artist, **I. 372.**
Crosby, A., educator and author, **IX. 97.**
Crosby, A. B., surgeon and educator, **IX. 98.**
Crosby, Dixi, surgeon and educator, **IX. 97.**
Crosby, Howard, educator, **IV. 193.**
Crosby, Nathan, lawyer, **IX. 96.**
Crosby, Stephen M., lawyer and manufacturer, **IX. 98.**
Crosby, T. R., surgeon and educator, **IX. 97.**
Crosby, William G., governor, **VI. 311.**
Cross, Edward E., soldier, **IV. 208.**
Cross, Judson N., lawyer, **VI. 322.**
Croswell, Charles M., governor, **V. 275.**
Crouse, Geo. W., manufacturer, **VI. 462.**
Crouter, A. L. Edgerton, educator, **V. 153.**
Crow, Moses Rockwell, lawyer, **IV. 212.**
Crowe, John Finley, clergyman, **VI. 492.**
Crowell, John F., educator, **III. 447.**
Crowninshield, B. W., statesman, **V. 373.**
Crowninshield, J., statesman, **III. 7.**
Cruft, Charles, soldier, **IV. 285.**
Cruger, Henry, merchant, **VII. 312.**
Cruger, John, merchant, **I. 495.**
Cruger, Stephen Van Rensselaer, soldier and financier, **VII. 85.**
Cruikshank, Edwin. A., III. 170.
Crump, Malcolm H., geologist, **II. 183.**
Crumrine, Boyd, reporter, **I. 179.**
Crunden, Frederick M., librarian, **VI. 483.**
Cudworth, James, colonist, **IX. 449.**
Culberson, Charles A., governor, **IX. 76.**
Cullom, Shelby Moore, senator, **I. 289.**
Cullum, George W., soldier, **IV. 258.**
Culver Hall, Dartmouth, illus., **IX. 97.**
Cumberland College, **VIII. 130.**
Cummings, Amos J., congressman and journalist, **I. 260.**
Cummings, Joseph, educator, **IX. 430.**
Cummings, Thomas Seir, artist, **VI. 246.**
Cummins, George D., P. E. bishop, **VII. 57.**
Cummins, Maria S., author, **VI. 135.**
Cunningham, John Daniel, lawyer, **I. 406.**
Curie, Charles, soldier, **V. 56.**
"Current Literature," **I. 201, Somers, F. M.**
Curry, Daniel, educator, **VII. 382.**
Curry, George Law, governor, **VIII. 3.**
Curry, Jabez L. M., soldier, **IV. 357.**
Curry, Walker, physician, **II. 217.**
Curtin, Andrew G., governor, **II. 290.**
Curtin, Constans, physician, **III. 348.**
Curtin, Roland G., physician, **III. 348.**
Curtis, Benjamin R., jurist, **II. 472.**
Curtis, Edward, physician, **IX. 517.**
Curtis, Frederic C., physician, **II. 168.**
Curtis, George, banker, **II. 439.**
Curtis, George Ticknor, jurist, **I. 395.**
Curtis, George William, author, **III. 96.**
Curtis, Joseph B., soldier, **VIII. 365.**
Curtis, Julius B., lawyer, **IV. 468.**
Curtis, Leonard Eager, lawyer, **V. 17.**
Curtis, Moses Ashley, botanist, **V. 244.**
Curtis, Newton M., soldier, **IV. 328.**
Curtis, Samuel R., soldier, **IV. 300.**
Curtis, Wm. Eleroy, journalist, **V. 43.**
Curwen, Samuel, loyalist, **VIII. 163.**
Cushing, Caleb, statesman, **IV. 151.**
Cushing, Jonathan P., educator, **II. 23.**
Cushing, Thomas, statesman, **VII. 113.**
Cushing, Wm. B., naval officer, **IX. 374.**
Cushman, Charlotte S., actress, **IV. 40.**
Custer, George A., soldier, **IV. 274.**
Cutler, Augustus W., lawyer, **VII. 152.**
Cutler, Carroll, educator, **VII. 224.**
Cutler, Charles F., financier, **VIII. 338.**
Cutler, Manasseh, clergyman, **III. 70.**
Cutler, Nathan, governor, **VI. 307.**
Cutler, Timothy, educator, **I. 165.**
Cutter, Ephraim, microscopist, **III. 188.**
Cutter, Geo. F., naval officer, **VIII. 164.**
Cuyler, Theodore L., clergyman, **V. 246.**

D

Dabney, Richard, author, **VII. 344.**
Dabney, Robert L. D., educator, **II. 26.**
Dabney, Samuel W., consul, **IV. 474.**
Da Costa, Jacob M., physician, **IX. 342.**
Dagg, John L., educator, VI. 395.
Daggett, Aaron S., soldier, **VI. 127.**
Daggett, David, jurist, **IV. 31.**
Daggett, Mary S., author, **IX. 439.**
Daggett, Naphtali, educator, **I. 166.**
Daggett, Oliver E., clergyman, **IV. 414.**
Daguerre, **IV. 449, Morse, S. F. B.**
Dahlgren, Charles B., engineer and naval officer, **IX. 380.**
Dahlgren Gun, Inventor of, **IX. 377.**
Dahlgren, John A., naval officer, **IX. 377.**
Dahlgren, John Vinton, lawyer, **IX. 381.**
Dahlgren, Ulric, soldier, **IX. 380.**
Dailey, Abram H., jurist, **IX. 421.**
Dake, Alvin C., capitalist, **VII. 49.**
Dake, Dumont Charles, physician, **II. 181.**
Dale, Richard, naval officer, **II. 17.**
Dale, Samuel, pioneer, **IV. 27.**
Daley, George Henry, merchant, **III. 90.**
Dall, Caroline H., author and philanthropist, **IX. 159.**
Dallas, Alex. J., naval officer, **VIII. 307.**
Dallas, Alex. J., 1st., statesman, **V. 372.**
Dallas, George Mifflin, statesman, **VI. 268.**
Dallas, Robert Frank, artist, **V. 27.**
Dallas, T. B., manufacturer, **VIII. 308.**
Dalton, John, merchant, **III. 337.**
Daly, Augustin, dramatist and theatrical manager, **I. 285.**
Daly, Charles P., jurist, **III. 158.**
Daly, John J., miner, **VII. 93.**
Daly, Joseph F., jurist, **I. 181.**
Damrosch, Frank, musician, **II. 148.**
Damrosch, Leopold, musician, **II. 147.**
Damrosch, Walter J., musician, **II. 147.**
Dana, Charles A., journalist, **I. 307.**
Dana, Daniel, educator, **IX. 87.**
Dana, Edward S., mineralogist, **VI. 207.**
Dana, Francis, statesman, **III. 240.**
Dana, James D., geologist, **VI. 462.**
Dana, John C., librarian, **VI. 483.**
Dana, John W., governor, **VI. 310.**
Dana, Paul, journalist, **VIII. 253.**
Dana, Richard Henry, author, **VII. 182.**
Dana, Richard H., 2d, lawyer, **VII. 182.**
Dana, Richard H., 3d., lawyer, **VII. 183.**
Dana, Samuel L., chemist, **VIII. 167.**
Dana, Samuel W., senator, **II. 10.**
Danbury News Man, **Bailey, J. M., VI. 28.**
Dandy, George B., soldier, **II. 230.**
Dane, John, Jr., lawyer, **II. 483.**
Dane, Nathan, lawyer, **IX. 196.**
Danenhower, John W., explorer, **III. 284.**
Danforth, Elliot, lawyer, **I. 364.**
Danforth, Joshua N., clergyman, **II. 186.**
Daniel, John Warwick, senator, **I. 218.**
Daniel, Joseph J., jurist, **IX. 127.**
Daniel, Junius, soldier, **VII. 127.**
Daniel, Peter V., jurist, **II. 470.**
Daniell, John, merchant, **IX. 533**
Danks, Hart P., composer, **VIII. 447.**
Dark day, **I. 167, Daggett, N.**
Darley, Felix O. C., artist, **II. 334.**
Darling, Charles W., soldier, **VI. 486.**
Darling, Henry, educator, **VII. 408.**
Darling, John A., soldier, **VIII. 359.**
Darling, John A., merchant and manufacturer, **IX. 475.**
Darlington, James H., clergyman, **I. 271.**
Darlington, Thos. Jr., physician, **II. 179.**
Dartmouth College, **IX. 85.**
Daveiss, Joseph H., lawyer, **VI. 76.**
Davenport, Amzi B., educator, **II. 224.**
Davenport, Edgar L., actor, **IX. 319.**
Davenport, Fanny L. G., actress, **IV. 57.**
Davenport, Franklin, senator, **II. 8.**
Davenport, James, congressman, **II. 181.**
Davenport, John, clergyman, **I. 161.**
Davenport, Thomas, inventor, **III. 339.**
Davenport, William B., lawyer, **II. 437.**
Davenport, William F., dentist, **II. 466.**

Davidson, Alexander, inventor, III. 320.
Davidson, Arnold, lawyer, I. 266.
Davidson, George, scientist, VII. 227.
Davidson, George T., lawyer, IV. 347.
Davidson, James W., author, IX. 100.
Davidson, John S., lawyer, V. 387.
Davidson, Lucretia Maria, poet, VII. 476.
Davidson, Margaret M., poet, VII. 476.
Davidson, Robert, educator, VI. 428.
Davidson, William, rev. soldier, I. 80.
Davie, William R., rev. soldier, I. 77; I. 22, **Ellsworth, O.**
Davies, Charles, mathematician, III. 26.
Davies, Charles Fred., soldier, III. 27.
Davies, Charles W., engraver, VI. 94.
Davies, Hy. Ebenezer, jurist, III. 26.
Davies, Hy. Eugene, soldier, III. 27.
Davies, Julien T., lawyer, II. 489.
Davies, Samuel, clergyman and educator, V. 465.
Davies, Thomas A., soldier, III. 26.
Davies, William Gilbert, lawyer, I. 366.
Davis, Andrew J., spiritualist, VIII. 442.
Davis, Charles H., artist, VIII. 431.
Davis, Chas. Henry, 1845, naval officer, IV. 120.
Davis, Chas. Henry, 1807, naval officer, IV. 166.
Davis, Daniel F., governor, VI. 317.
Davis, David, jurist, II. 474.
Davis, Edmund J., governor, IX. 71.
Davis, Ellery W., educator, VIII. 363.
Davis, Garrett, senator, II. 225.
Davis, Henry, educator, VII. 405.
Davis, Henry L., educator, I. 504.
Davis, Henry W., congressman, II. 458.
Davis, Horace, manufacturer, VII. 230.
Davis, James, colonial printer, VII. 379.
Davis, Jefferson, statesman, IV. 148.
Davis, Jefferson C., soldier, V. 366.
Davis, Jessie Bartlett, singer, VIII. 62.
Davis, John, governor, I. 115.
Davis, John W., engineer, IV. 306.
Davis, John W., 1799, governor, VIII. 3.
Davis, John W., 1826, governor, IX. 407.
Davis, Joseph John, lawyer, VII. 484.
Davis, Matthew L., biographer, III. 380.
Davis, Noah K., educator, IV. 76.
Davis, Rebecca Harding, author, VIII. 177.
Davis, Reuben, soldier, V. 257.
Davis, Richard Harding, author, VIII. 177.
Davis, Robt. Stewart, journalist, VI. 273.
Davis, Sam'l, Confederate scout, VIII. 334.
Davis, Samuel T., physician, III. 314.
Davison, Darius, inventor, II. 198.
Daw, George W., lawyer, VI. 33.
Dawes, Henry L., senator, IV. 321.
Dawson, Daniel L., poet, VI. 277.
Dawson, George, journalist, II. 204.
Dawson, John, congressman, II. 264.
Dawson, Thomas, educator, III. 232.
Dawson, William, educator, III. 232.
Day, Henry, lawyer, II. 210.
Day, Jeremiah, educator, I. 169.
Day, Richard E., poet, VIII. 478.
Day, William H., clergyman, IV. 199.
Day, Wilson Miles, publisher, VII. 344.
Dayton, Jonathan, soldier, I. 306.
Dayton, William L., statesman, IV. 325.
Dayton, Wm. L., I. 34, **Bradley, J. P.**
Deacon, Edward, V. 413.
Deaf-mute Instruction, **Gallaudet**, IX. 138.
Deaf, nick-name, II. 108, **Smith, E.**
Dealy, Patrick F., educator, II. 267
Dean, Julia, actress, III. 299.
Dean, Oliver Hayes, lawyer, V. 35.
Dean, Silas, I. 63, **Lafayette.**
Deane, G. A. A., R. R. commissioner, VII. 46.
Dearborn, Henry, rev. soldier, I. 93.
Dearborn, Henry A. S., lawyer and author, IX. 323.
Dearborn, Henry M., physician, IX. 350.
Dearborn, Wm. L., civil engineer, IX. 41.
De Bow, James D. B., journalist, VIII. 161.
Decatur, Stephen, naval officer, IV. 56.
Declaration of Independence, II. 3. **Adams.**
Declaration of Rights, I. 495, **Cruger, J.**
de Crevecœur, J. H. S., author, VIII. 253.
Deems, Charles F., clergyman, IX. 164.
Deen, Wm. Morris, insurance, V. 29.
Deere, Charles H., manufacturer, III. 272.
Deering, John W., merchant, VI. 123.
De Forest, Jesse, colonist, IV. 292.
De Forest, John William, soldier, IV. 293.
de Forest, Robert W., lawyer, IX. 316.
De Garmo, Charles, educator, VI. 364.
de Guerbel, Countess, actress, IX. 196.
de Haas, Mauritz F. H., artist, IX. 52.
Deiler, John H., educator and historian, IX. 133.
Deitzler, George W., soldier, V. 367.
De Kalb, Johann, soldier, I. 73.
de Kay, C., diplomat and author, IX. 206.
de Kay, George C., naval officer, IX. 205.
de Kay, J. E., M. D. and naturalist, IX. 204.
de Kay, Joseph R. D., soldier, IX. 206.
de Kay, S. B., lawyer and soldier, IX. 206.
De Koven, Reginald, composer, V. 437.
Delafield, Richard, banker, VI. 62.
De Lancey, W. H., educator, I. 342.
De Land, Chas. Victor, journalist, VI. 264.
Deland, Margaretta W., author, III. 476.
Delano, Columbus, statesman, IV. 18.
De La Vergne, John C., inventor, II. 210.
Delmar, John, jurist, III. 404.
De Long, George W., explorer, III. 282.
Delta Kappa Epsilon Hall, Ann Arbor, illus., VI. 456.
Delta Kappa Epsilon, Yale, illus., I. 174.
Delta Psi House, Trinity College, Ct., illus., III. 495.
Demarest, Mary A. L., author, V. 357.
Deming, Philander, author, VIII. 248.
De Morse, Charles, soldier, V. 25.
De Navarro, Mary A., actress, I. 243.
Denby, Charles, diplomat, VIII. 276.
Denby, Charles, 2d, diplomat, VIII. 277.
Denhard, Charles E., physician, I. 350.
Denise, David D., agriculturist, III. 435.
Denison, Andrew W., soldier, IV. 329.
Denison University, I. 301.
Dennett, John R., journalist, VIII. 169.
Dennie, Joseph, journalist, VII. 204.
Dennis, George R., U. S. senator, VII. 283.
Dennis, Graham B., financier, VII. 484.
Dennis, Rodney, underwriter, V. 435.
Dennison, Henry D., physician, III. 90.
Dennison, William, governor, III. 141.
Densmore, Amos, inventor, III. 317.
Densmore, James, promoter, III. 316.
Denton, Daniel, historian, VIII. 51.
Denver, James W., governor, VIII. 341.
De Pauw University, VII. 380.
De Pauw, W. C., capitalist, VII. 380.
Depew, C. M., R. R. president, I. 528.
De Peyster, Abraham, jurist, II. 43.
De Peyster, Arent S., soldier, II. 43.
De Peyster, Frederic, lawyer, II. 43.
De Peyster, Frederic J., lawyer, II. 528.
De Peyster, Frederick, Jr., soldier, II. 44.
De Peyster, Johannes, merchant, II. 43.
De Peyster, John Watts, II. 44.
De Peyster, Johnston L., soldier, II. 44.
Derby, Elias Hasket, merchant, V. 32.
Derby, George Horatio, humorist, V. 241.
Derby, Samuel Carroll, educator, VII. 418.
De Roaldes, Abel, physician, VII. 54.
De Roaldes, Arthur W., surgeon, VII. 54.
De Rohan, William, soldier, V. 24.
Derr, Thompson, IX. 444.
De Rudio, Charles, soldier, VIII. 474.
De Saussure, William F., senator, V. 119.
Desbrosses, Elias, merchant, I. 495.
De Soto, Fernando, discoverer, V. 126.
Des Rochers, John M., merchant, IX. 427
De Stefani, Rafael E., vocalist, V. 181.
De Trobriand, Philip R., soldier, VI. 259.
Detwiller, H., physician, V. 25.
De Veaux, James, artist, VIII. 427.
Devens, Charles, att'y-general, III. 203.
De Vere, Mary A., poet, VIII. 440.
Devine, Thomas, banker, I. 258.
De Vinne, Theodore Low, printer, VII. 67.
Devoe, Frederick W., merchant, VIII. 301.
Dew, Thomas R., educator, III. 235.
Dewey, Chester, scientist, VI. 324.
Dewey, George, 3d admiral U. S. navy, IX. 3.
Dewey, Henry Sweetser, lawyer, I. 374.
Dewey, Hiram Todd, viticulturist, II. 56.
Dewey, Israel O., soldier, IV. 165.
Dewey, Melvil, educator, IV. 492.
Dewey, Orville, clergyman, V. 47.
Dewitt, John, scholar, VII. 261.
De Witt, Thomas, clergyman, II. 434.
De Wolf, Calvin, lawyer, V. 61.
De Wolf, James, senator, VIII. 348.
Dexter, E. K., philanthropist, VIII. 420.
Dexter, Henry, sculptor, VIII. 288.
Dexter, Henry Martyn, clergyman, I. 177.
Dexter, Samuel, statesman, II. 6.
Dexter, Timothy, merchant, VI. 224.
Dexter, William H., merchant, VII. 293.
De Young, Michael H., journalist, I. 269.
"Dial," III. 28, **Fuller, S. M.**
Di Cesnola, Luigi Palma, soldier, I. 422.
Dick, Wallace Peter, educator, VII. 101.
Dickerman, C. H., manufacturer, VII. 483.
Dickerson, Mahlon, statesman, V. 295.
Dickerson, Philemon, governor, V. 205.
Dickie, Samuel, educator, IV. 174.
Dickinson, Andrew G., soldier, VII. 473.
Dickinson, Anna E., lecturer, III. 109.
Dickinson College, VI. 428.
Dickinson, Daniel S., statesman, V. 388.
Dickinson, Don M., lawyer, II. 409.
Dickinson, John, statesman, II. 281.
Dickinson, Jonathan, educator, V. 463.
Dickinson, Marquis F., Jr., lawyer, II. 507.
Dickson, Allan H., lawyer, IX. 99.
Dickson, George L., merchant, IV. 348.
Dickson, James H., physician, IX. 363.
Dickson, James P., man'f'r, VIII. 254.
Dickson, John F., R. R. manager and manufacturer, IX. 516.
Dickson, Thomas, manufacturer, VIII. 254.
Dielman, Frederick, artist, VII. 471.
Dike, Henry Albyn, merchant, II. 134.
Dill, James Brooks, lawyer, VI. 443.
Dill, James H., clergyman, VI. 443.
Dillard, John H., lawyer, VIII. 409.
Dillingham, Paul, governor, VIII. 324.
Dillingham, Wm. P., governor, VIII. 329.
Dillon, Halle Tanner, physician, III. 89.
Dillon, John Forrest, jurist, I. 268.
Diman, Byron, governor, IX. 397.
Diman, Jeremiah L., clergyman, VIII. 32.
Dimmick, Francis M., clergyman, I. 178.
Dimond, Francis M., governor, IX. 400.
Dingee, William J., capitalist, VII. 153.
Dingley, Edward N., editor, VIII. 274.
Dingley, Nelson, Jr., governor, VI. 315.

Dinsmoor, Robert, poet, VII. 160.
Dinsmore, Hugh A., diplomat, V. 264.
Disston, Henry, manufacturer, VI. 146.
Ditson, Oliver, publisher, VII. 358.
Dittenhoefer, Abram J., jurist, VII. 346.
Divinity Hall, Harvard, illus., VI. 417.
Dix, Augustus J., educator, V. 306.
Dix, Dorothy L., philanthropist, III. 438.
Dix, John A., governor, V. 6.
Dix, Morgan, clergyman, III. 439.
Dixey, John, sculptor, IX. 77.
Dixon, Archibald, senator, III. 434.
Dixon, James, senator, IV. 447.
Dixon, Nathan Fellows, senator, I. 291.
Dixwell, John, regicide, VIII. 78.
Doak, Archibald A., educator, VII. 341.
Doak, John Whitefield, educator, VII. 340.
Doak, Samuel, educator, VII. 340.
Doak, Samuel W., educator, VII. 341.
Doane, George H., clergyman, VIII. 88.
Doane, George W., P. E. bishop, III. 473.
Doane Hall, Dennison Univ., illus., I. 301.
Doane, William C., P. E. bishop, IV. 489.
Dobbin, James C., statesman, IV. 150.
Dodd, Amzi, jurist, II. 452.
Dodd, Samuel M., capitalist, VIII. 468.
Doddridge, Philip, lawyer, II. 521.
Doddridge, Wm. B., R. R. man'r, VI. 405.
Dodge, Ebenezer, educator, V. 428.
Dodge, Henry, governor, III. 428.
Dodge, Mary Abby, author, IX. 227.
Dodge, Mary Mapes, author, I. 314.
Dodge, Ossian E., singer, IV. 384.
Dodge, Thomas H., lawyer, II. 520.
Dodge, William E., merchant, III. 174.
Dogberry, pen-name, I. 433, **Mulford, P.**
Dolan, Thomas, manufacturer, II. 158.
Dolbear, Amos E., physicist and inventor, IX. 414.
Doles, George P., soldier, V. 361.
Dolge, Alfred, manufacturer, I. 309.
Dolph, Joseph Norton, senator, I. 294.
Dome, Lillian N., singer, IX. 217.
Domenec, Michael, R. C. bishop, VI. 336.
Donahue, Peter, capitalist, VII. 180.
Donaldson, Edward, naval officer, IV. 342.
Donnelly, Eleanor C., author, II. 369.
Donnelly, Ignatius, author, I. 397.
"Don't give up the ship," **Lawrence, James**, VIII. 92.
Doolittle, James Rood, jurist, IV. 144.
Doolittle, Theodore S., educator, III. 403.
Doremus, Elias Osborn, builder, V. 225.
Doremus, Sarah P., philanthropist, VI. 166.
Doren, D., telegraph constructor, III. 247.
Dorman, Orlando P., financier, V. 185.
Dorr, Julia C. R., poet, VI. 56.
Dorr, Thomas W., reformer, VIII. 234.
Dorsey, Jesse Hook, manufacturer, VI. 255.
Dorsey, Stephen W., politician, VII. 22.
Doub, Peter, clergyman, VII. 68.
Doubleday, Abner, soldier, IV. 140.
Doucet, Edward, educator, II. 266.
Dougherty, Daniel, lawyer, V. 477.
Dougherty, John, business man, II. 195.
Douglas, Amanda M., author, II. 374.
Douglas, Benj., manufacturer, VIII. 437.
Douglas, Beverly B., congressman, V. 197.
Douglas, George, physician, VI. 387.
Douglas, Orlando B., physician, VI. 286.
Douglas, Stephen A., statesman, II. 428.
Douglas, William, soldier, VII. 415.
Douglass, David Bates, civil engin'r, VII. 3.
Douglass, Frederick, diplomat, II. 309.
Douglass, John W., lawyer, II. 531.
Dow, Neal, temperance reformer, V. 433.
Dowling, John, clergyman, IX. 216.
Dowling, Joseph, III. 391.
Downer, Ezra Pierce, III. 23.
Downey, John G., governor, IV. 108.
Doyle, John T., lawyer, VII. 454.
Drake, Alexander W., engraver, VI. 9.
Drake, Benjamin, author, VII. 146.
Drake, Charles Daniel, lawyer, III. 427.
Drake, Daniel, physician, V. 110.
Drake, Elias F., capitalist, VI. 92.
Drake, Sir Francis, explorer, IX. 284.
Drake, Francis M., R. R. president, I. 402.
Drake, James Madison, journalist, II. 163.
Drake, Joseph Rodman, poet, V. 420.
Drake, Samuel G., antiquarian, VII. 61.
Draper, Daniel, meteorologist, VI. 172.
Draper, Henry, scientist, VI. 171.
Draper, John C., physician, VI. 171.
Draper, John William, scientist, III. 406.
Draper, Lyman C., educator, IX. 390.
Draper, William F., manufacturer, VI. 98.
Drayton, Percival, naval officer, IV. 219.
Drayton, William H., statesman, VII. 419.
"Dr. Ben" **Crosby**, IX. 98.
Dred Scott case, I. 27, **Taney, R. B.**
Drennen, Charles T., physician, VIII. 219.
Drew, Francis A., merchant, VI. 150.
Drew, John, actor, I. 286.
Drew, Mrs. John, actress, VIII. 148.
Drexel, Anthony J., banker, II. 273.
Drexel, Joseph W., banker, II. 366.
Driggs, John F., congressman, IV. 499.
Driscol, Michael, priest, IV. 115.
Drisler, Henry, educator, IV. 254.
Dromgoole, Will Allen, author, VIII. 258.
Dropshot, pen-name, I. 533, **Cable, G. W.**
Drown, Thomas M., educator, VII. 112.
Drowne, Solomon, scientist, VIII. 31.
Drury, Marion R., editor, VII. 186.
Dry Plate Photography, VII., 23, **Newton.**
Dryden, J. F., insurance president, IX. 415.
Duane, James, sachem, III. 379.
Duane, James, statesman, II. 489.
Duane, Russell, lawyer, IV. 415.
Duane, William, journalist, VIII. 180.
Duane, Wm. John, statesman, V. 294.
Du Barry, J. N., civil engineer, VII. 157.
Dubois, John, R. C. bishop, I. 192.
Dubourg, L. G. V., R. C. bishop, IV. 435.
Dubuque, Julien, pioneer, VIII. 459.
Ducey, Thomas J., clergyman, IX. 321.
Duche, Jacob, clergyman, IV. 384.
Dudley, Augustus P., surgeon, II. 205.
Dudley, Edward B., governor, IV. 425.
Dudley, Joseph, col. governor, VII. 372.
Dudley, Paul, jurist, VII. 175.
Dudley, Pemberton, physician, III. 482.
Dudley, Thomas, col. governor, VII. 370.
Dudley, Thomas U., P. E. bishop, III. 467.
Dudley, William, statesmen, VII. 385.
Dudley, William L., educator, VIII. 227.
Dudley, William Wade, soldier, II. 222.
Duer, William A., educator, VI. 344.
Duff, Mary A. D., actress, VI. 60.
Duffield, Samuel A. W., clergyman and hymnologist, IX. 450.
Duggan, James, R. C. bishop, IX. 79.
Dulany, Daniel, statesman, IX. 234.
Dulles, J. W., clergyman, editor, VI. 258.
Dummer, Jeremiah, colonial agent, I. 162.
Dun, Robert G., statistician, II. 523.
Dunbar, Charles F., educator, IX. 209.
Dunbar, Paul L., poet and author, IX. 276.
Duncan, William A., educator, III. 354.
Duncan, Wm. Wallace, bishop, V. 483.
Dunlap, Robert, merchant, III. 304.
Dunlap, Robert P., governor, VI. 308.
Dunlap, William, artist, VI. 472.
Dunlop, Joseph R., journalist, I. 216.
Dunn, Elias B., meteorologist, VI. 153.
Dunn, James H., surgeon, VI. 125.
Dunn, John F., banker, II. 55.
Dunn, Robinson P., educator, IX. 488.
Dunn, William McK., soldier, IV. 224.
Dunster, Henry, educator, VI. 409.
Du Pont, Alexis I., manufacturer, VI. 457.
Du Pont, Alfred V., manf'r, VI. 456.
Du Pont, Chas. I., manufacturer, VI. 455.
Du Pont de Nemours, E. I., manufacturer, VI. 456
Du Pont de Nemours, P. S., statesman, VI. 454.
Du Pont de Nemours, V. M., diplomat, VI. 455.
Du Pont, Gideon, planter, VI. 454.
Du Pont, Henry, manufacturer, VI. 457.
Du Pont, Henry A., soldier, VI. 457.
Du Pont, Samuel F., naval officer, V. 50.
Duportail, Louis L., soldier, IX. 417.
Dupuy, Eliza Ann, author, VI. 200.
Durand, Asher B., artist, IV. 408.
Durand, Henry S., underwriter, II. 204.
Durand, Marie, singer, VI. 21.
Durant, Henry, educator, VII. 228.
Durant, Henry F., philanthropist, VII. 327.
Durbin, John P., educator, VI. 429.
Durfee Hall, Yale, illus., I. 167.
Durfee, Job, jurist and poet, VII. 414.
Durfee, Wm. Franklin, engineer, VI. 248.
Durfee, Zoheth S., manufacturer, VI. 190.
Durham, John S., U. S. minister, IV. 408.
Durivage, Francis A., author, VIII. 237.
Durkee, Joseph Harvey, lawyer, V. 302.
Durrett, Reuben T., jurist, II. 368.
Durston, Alfred S., clergyman, IV. 501.
Durthaller, Joseph, priest, IV. 116.
Duryea, Harmanus B., lawyer, VI. 103.
Duryee, Abram, soldier, V. 238.
Duss, John Samuel, trustee, VII. 357.
Dustin, Hannah, patriot, VI. 24.
Dutcher, Silas B., banker, II. 174.
Dutton, Benjamin F., merchant, II. 335.
Dutton, Edward P., publisher, VI. 60.
Duval, Gabriel, associate justice, II. 468.
Duval, Henry R., R. R. president, III. 325
Duval, Horace Clark, secretary, I. 531.
Duvall, Alvin, jurist, VI. 14.
Duyckinck, Evert A., author, I. 431.
Dwight, John S., musical critic, VIII. 444.
Dwight, Sereno E., educator, VII. 406.
Dwight, Theodore W., educator, VI. 348.
Dwight, Timothy, educator, I. 168.
Dwight, Timothy, educator, I. 173.
Dwyer, Jeremiah, manufacturer, V. 300.
Dyer, Alexander B., soldier, IV. 179.
Dyer, Elisha, 1811, governor, IX. 400.
Dyer, Elisha, 1839, governor, IX. 410.
Dyer, Heman, educator, VI. 249.
Dyer, Oliver, journalist, III. 95.

E

Eades, Harvey L., relig. teacher, VI. 202.
Eads, James Buchanan, engineer, V. 134.
Eagan, John, lawyer, VIII. 126.
Eagle, Henry, naval officer, III. 278.
Eagle, James P., governor, I. 455.
Eakins, Thomas, artist, V. 421.
Eames, Emma, singer, V. 404.
Eames, Wilberforce, librarian, IX. 275.
Earley, Wm. Joseph, clergyman, V. 96.
Early, Charles, merchant, I. 395.
Early, Jubal A., soldier, IV. 137.
Early, Peter, governor, I. 222.
East College, De Pauw Univ., illus., VII. 380.
East College, Princeton, illus., V. 463.

Eastburn, George, educator, **II. 442.**
Eastburn, James W., poet, **IX. 237.**
Eastburn, Manton, P. E. bishop, **VI. 15.**
Eastman, Chas G., editor and poet, **IX. 252.**
Eastman, Elaine G., author, **VIII. 139.**
Eastman, Joseph, physician, **VII. 46.**
Easton, Carroll F., banker, **V. 502.**
Eaton, Amos, scientist, **V. 312.**
Eaton, Benjamin H., governor, **VI. 451.**
Eaton, Charles H., tragedian, **VI. 153.**
Eaton, Dorman B., lawyer, **VII. 413.**
Eaton, Edward D., educator, **III. 185.**
Eaton, George Wash., educator, **V. 428.**
Eaton, Horace, governor, **VIII. 319.**
Eaton, John, educator, **VIII. 390.**
Eaton, John Henry, statesman, **V. 295.**
Eaton, Leonard H., educator, **VIII. 241.**
Eaton, Margaret O'Neill, VI. 291.
Eaton, Nathaniel, educator, **VI. 409.**
Eaton, Sherburne Blake, lawyer, **VII. 130.**
Eaton, T. T., clergyman and editor, **IX. 503.**
Eaton, Theophilus, colonial gov., **VI. 121.**
Eaton, Wyatt, artist, **VIII. 427.**
Eberhard, Ernst, musician, **V. 379.**
Eberhart, John F., educator, **IX. 508.**
Eccleston, Samuel, archbishop, **I. 484.**
Eckford, Henry, naval architect, **I. 350.**
Eckley, Ephraim R., soldier, **V. 470.**
Eddy, Clarence, organist, **VII. 427.**
Eddy, Daniel Clarke, clergyman, **IX. 501.**
Eddy, Edward, actor, **VI. 291.**
Eddy, Luther Devotion, surveyor, **III. 85.**
Eddy, Mary B. G., religionist, **III. 80.**
Eddy, Samuel, statesman, **VIII. 230.**
Eden, Sir Robert, prop'ry gov., **VII. 337.**
Edes, Robert T., surgeon, **VIII. 212.**
Edgren, August H., educator, **VIII. 362.**
Edison, Thomas A., electrician, **III. 441.**
Edmond, William, congressman, **II. 530.**
Edmonds, Richard H., journalist, **II. 149.**
Edmunds, George F., senator, **II. 385.**
Edsen, E. P., lawyer and author, **VII. 483.**
Edson, Cyrus, physician, **III. 358.**
Edwards, Arthur, editor, **IX. 172.**
Edwards, Charles J., insurance, **VI. 394.**
Edwards, George C., manf'r, **VI. 109.**
Edwards, Harry S., author, **VIII. 86.**
Edwards, James T., educator, **IX. 465.**
Edwards, Jonathan, 1817, educator, **II. 124.**
Edwards, Jonathan, 1st., divine, **V. 464.**
Edwards, Jonathan, 2d., educator, **VII. 169.**
Edwards, Julian, composer, **VII. 424.**
Edwards, Morgan, clergyman, **VIII. 30.**
Edwards, Ninian, governor, **V. 391.**
Eells, Dan Parmelee, financier, **I. 430.**
Egan, Michael, R. C. bishop, **V. 269.**
Egan, Patrick, Irish patriot, **V. 399.**
Eggleston, Benjamin, statesman, **IV. 456.**
Eggleston, Benj. O., artist, **VIII. 424.**
Eggleston, Edward, author, **VI. 57.**
Eggleston, George Cary, author, **I. 213.**
Eggleston, Joseph, congressman, **II. 397.**
Eggleston, Joseph E., jurist, **VII. 232.**
Egle, William H., historian, **VIII. 198.**
Egleston, Azariah, soldier, **III. 243.**
Egleston, T., mining engineer, **III. 244.**
Ehrhardt, Julius George, oculist, **V. 113.**
Eickemeyer, Rudolf, inventor, **I. 184.**
Eiseman, Benjamin, merchant, **VII. 166.**
Ekin, James A., soldier, **V. 352.**
Elbert, Samuel, governor, **II. 13.**
Elbert, Samuel H., governor, **VI. 449.**
Elder, William Henry, R. C. bishop, **V. 188.**
Eldredge, Barnabas, man'f'r, **VI. 89.**
Eldridge, Charles A., statesman, **IV. 28.**
Eleanor Putnam, pen-name, **Bates, Harriet L. V., VIII. 12.**
Electro-Thermal Battery, **Byrne, J., IX. 336.**
Eli Perkins, pen-name, **VI. 27., Landon.**
Eliot, Andrew, clergyman, **VII. 448.**
Eliot, Charles Wm., educator, **VI. 421.**
Eliot, John, missionary, **II. 419.**
Eliot, Samuel, educator, **III. 496**
Elkins, Stephen B., statesman, **I. 142.**
Elkins, William L., financier, **IX. 324.**
Ellery, Christopher, senator, **V. 338.**
Ellery, Frank, naval officer, **V. 338.**
Ellery, William, statesman, **VIII. 59.**
Ellet, Alfred W., soldier, **IV. 360.**
Ellet, Charles, engineer, **IV. 360.**
Ellet, Charles R., soldier, **IV. 360.**
Elliot, Daniel G., ornithologist, **V. 108.**
Elliot, Henry R., author, **IX. 215.**
Elliott, Eugene S., lawyer, **II. 440.**
Elliott, Ezekiel B., electrician, **II. 255.**
Elliott, James, lawyer and author, **IX. 454.**
Elliott, Jesse D., naval officer, **VII. 39.**
Elliott, Stephen, P. E. bishop, **V. 425.**
Elliott, Theodore Bates, lawyer, **II. 440.**
Ellis, Charles, educator, **V. 344.**
Ellis, George E., historian, **VIII. 18.**
Ellis, Henry, governor, **I. 491.**
Ellis, John, physician, **III. 135.**
Ellis, John Willis, governor, **IV. 427.**
Ellison, William H., educator **V. 396.**
Ellsworth, Ephraim E., soldier, **IV. 166.**
Ellsworth, Oliver, jurist, **I. 22.**
Elmer, Ebenezer, congressman, **V. 151.**
Elmer, Lucius Q. C., jurist, **V. 151.**
"Elmwood," J. R. Lowell's residence, illus., **II. 32.**
Elson, Louis C., musical writer, **VIII. 449.**
Elton, Romeo, clergyman, **IX. 241.**
Elverson, James, publisher, **II. 211.**
Elwell, Edward H., journalist, **IX. 259.**
Elwell, James W., merchant, **IV. 172.**
Elwood, Isaac R., IV. 152.
Ely, Griswold Lord, merchant, **II. 36.**
Ely, Richard T., economist, **IX. 200.**
Ely, Smith, lawyer, **VI. 494.**
Elzy, Arnold, soldier, **VI. 217.**
Emanuel, David, governor, **I. 221.**
Embree, Elihu, abolitionist, **VIII. 116.**
Embury, Emma C. M., author, **IX. 211.**
Emerson, Charles F., educator, **IX. 94.**
Emerson, Luther O., composer, **VII. 432.**
Emerson, Ralph W., philosopher, **III. 416.**
Emery, Charles Edward, engineer, **IX. 34.**
Emery, Matt. Gault, architect, **V. 299.**
Emmet, John T., priest, **III. 372.**
Emmet, Joseph K., actor, **V. 144.**
Emmet, Thomas Addis, lawyer, **V. 63.**
Emmons, Ebenezer, geologist, **VIII. 477.**
Emmons, George F., naval officer, **IV. 182.**
Emmons, Nathanael, theologian, **V. 141.**
Emory College, **I. 517.**
Emory, William H., soldier, **IV. 336.**
Empie, Adam, educator, **III. 235.**
Endicott, John, colonial governor, **V. 113.**
Endicott, William C., statesman, **II. 406.**
Endowment House, Mormon, illus., **VII. 389.**
Engelmann, George, botanist, **VI. 87.**
England, John, R. C. bishop, **V. 28.**
Englis, Charles M., shipbuilder, **IX. 479.**
Englis, John, shipbuilder, **IX. 478.**
Englis, John, Jr., shipbuilder, **IX. 478.**
English, Earl, naval officer, **V. 394.**
English, George W., insurance, **VII. 101.**
English, Thomas D., author, **IV. 322.**
English, William H., statesman, **IX. 376.**
Enneking, John J., artist, **V. 319.**
Ericsson, John, engineer, **IV. 46.**
Erie Canal, Origin of, **Colles, C., IX. 271.**
Ernst, Louis, soldier, **IV. 96.**
Ernst, Oswald H., engineer, **IV. 36.**
Erskine, John, jurist, **II. 110.**
Erwin, Daniel P., merchant, **IX. 118.**
Erwin, George Z., lawyer, **III. 363.**
Espy, James Pollard, scientist, **VI. 205.**
Essary, John T., lawyer, **VIII. 251.**
Essex, cruise of U. S. S., in Pacific, **II. 96, Porter, D.**
Essick, Samuel V., inventor, **III. 323.**
Estep, Ephraim J., lawyer, **VII. 447.**
Estey, Jacob, organ manufacturer. **I. 215.**
Estill, John H., journalist, **II. 531.**
Ethical Culture, Society for, **I. 378, Adler, F.**
Ettwein, John, Moravian bishop, **V. 90.**
Eustace, John Skey, soldier, **IV. 63.**
Eustis, James Biddle, senator, **I. 462.**
Eustis, William, statesman, **V. 372.**
Eustis, William H., lawyer, **VI. 118.**
Eutaw Springs, Battle of, **Howard, IX. 293.**
Evans, Augusta J., **IV. 457, Wilson, A.**
Evans, Britton D., physician, **IX. 523.**
Evans, Dudley, manager, **VI. 167.**
Evans, Edw. P., author educator, **IX. 433.**
Evans, George, senator, **VI. 353.**
Evans, Henry R., journalist, **IX. 61.**
Evans, John, governor, **VI. 445.**
Evans, Oliver, inventor, **VI. 65.**
Evans, Robley D., naval officer, **IX. 13.**
Evans, Thomas W., dentist, **IX. 150.**
Evans, Thomas W., merchant, **III. 240.**
Evarts, Jeremiah, philanthropist, **II. 343.**
Evarts, William M., statesman, **III. 197.**
Everett, Alex. H., statesman, **IX. 256.**
Everett, Charles C., clergyman and educator, **IX. 253.**
Everett, David, author and poet, **VII. 236.**
Everett, Edward, statesman, **VI. 179.**
Everett, Henry S., diplomat, **IX. 186.**
Everett, Robert W., congressman, **II. 113.**
Everett, William, congressman, **IX. 222.**
Everett, William S., merchant, **V. 136.**
Everhard, Sir Richard, gov., **IX. 464.**
Everhart, Isaiah F., physician, **V. 60.**
Everhart, James B., lawyer, **III. 125.**
Everhart, James Marion, inventor, **V. 60.**
Everhart, John R., surgeon, **III. 125.**
Everhart, William, merchant, **III. 125.**
Evers, John, artist, **V. 322.**
Evertson, Nicholas, sachem, **III. 380.**
Evrett, Isaac, author, **VI. 272.**
Ewell, Benjamin S., educator, **III. 236.**
Ewell, Richard S., soldier, **IV. 55.**
Ewen, William, governor, **I. 492.**
Ewer, Ferdinand C., clergyman, **IX. 165**
Ewing, Andrew, statesman, **VIII. 82.**
Ewing, Hugh Boyle, soldier, **V. 11.**
Ewing, James S., diplomat, **VIII. 179.**
Ewing, John, educator, **I. 341.**
Ewing, Thomas, statesman, **III. 39.**
Ewing, Thomas, lawyer, **VII. 400.**
Ewing, Wm. G., surgeon, **VIII. 137.**
Exall, Henry, capitalist, **II. 130.**
Eyerman, John, author, **IX. 204.**

F

Fabens, Joseph W., diplomat, **VII. 178.**
Faelten, Carl, musician, **VII. 325.**
Fahnestock, Alfred H., clergyman, **IV. 142.**
Fairbairn, Henry A., physician, **VII. 32.**
Fairbairn, Robert B., educator, **V. 65.**
Fairbanks, Crawford, merchant, **IX. 104.**
Fairbanks, Erastus, governor, **VIII. 320.**
Fairbanks, Horace, governor, **VIII. 327.**
Fairchild, Charles S., statesman, **II. 406.**
Fairchild, James H., educator, **II. 464.**
Fairfax, Donald M., naval officer, **IV. 459.**

Fairfield, Edmund B., educator, **VIII. 360.**
Fairfield, John, governor, **VI. 309.**
Fairhead, John S., manufacturer, **V. 30.**
Falk, Benjamin J., photographer, **V. 120.**
Falkner, Jefferson Manly, lawyer, **VII. 184.**
Fall, Delos M. S., educator, **V. 476.**
Falligant, Robert, jurist, **I. 275.**
Fallows, Samuel, educator and R. E. bishop, **IX. 223.**
Fancher, Mollie, **Dailey, IX. 421.**
Faneuil Hall, illus., **I. 441, Faneuil, P.**
Faneuil, Peter, merchant, **I. 441.**
Fannin, James W., soldier, **IV. 132.**
Fanning, David, soldier, **VII. 60.**
Fanning, Edmund, loyalist, **V. 144.**
Fanning, John T., civil engineer, **IX. 38.**
Fanny Fern, pen-name, **I. 392, Parton, S. P.**
Fanny Forrester, pen-name, **III. 93, Judson, E. C.**
Fanny J. Crosby, pen-name, **VII. 65., Van Alstyne, Frances J.**
Farman, Elbert Ely, jurist, **VI. 493.**
Farmer, Aaron D., type-founder, **III. 309.**
Farmer, Elihu J., journalist, **VIII. 304.**
Farmer, Hannah T. S., philanthropist, **VII. 362.**
Farmer, Lydia H., author, **VIII. 305.**
Farmer, Moses Gerrish, inventor, **VII. 361.**
Farmer, Wm. W., type-founder, **VII. 52.**
Farnam Hall, Yale, illus., **I. 166.**
Farnham, Noah Lane, soldier, **V. 352.**
Farnham, Roswell, governor, **VIII. 327.**
Farnsworth, John F., legislator, **VII. 15.**
Farquhar, A. B., manufacturer, **II. 209.**
Farragut, David G., admiral, **II. 45.**
Farrington, E. E., physician, **III. 480.**
Farrington, Samuel P., merchant, **VI. 360.**
Farwell, Charles B., senator, **VI. 351.**
Fassett, Jacob Sloat, lawyer, **I. 370.**
Fassett, Newton Pomeroy, lawyer, **V. 173.**
Fat Contributor, pen-name, **Griswold, A. M., VI. 29.**
Father of Amer. Revolution, **I. 104, Adams.**
Father of American surgery, **Physick. P. S., VI. 391.**
Father of his country, **I. 2, Washington, G.**
Father of Homœopathy, **III. 477, Hering, C.**
Father of the Bar of New York State, **IX. 163, Van Vechtan.**
Father of the greenbacks, **Spaulding, E. G., VI. 355.**
Father of the Republican Party, **II. 446, Cole, A. N.**
Faugeres, M. V. (Bleecker), author, **IX. 366.**
Faulk, Andrew J., governor, **VII. 220.**
Faulkner, Charles J., senator, **II. 393.**
Faulkner, E. Boyd, senator, **II. 219.**
Fauquier, Francis, governor, **V. 129.**
Fawcett, Edgar, author, **VII. 191.**
Faxon, William, editor, **V. 334.**
Fay, Eliphaz, educator, **VIII. 406.**
Fay, Theodore Sedgwick, author, **VII. 475.**
Febiger, Christian, rev. soldier, **I. 86.**
Febiger, John C., naval officer, **IV. 300.**
Fechter, Chas. Albert, actor, **V. 130.**
Feehan, Patrick A., archbishop, **IX. 80.**
Fehr, Frank, brewer, **VII. 420.**
Fehr, Julius, physician, **V. 229.**
Feininger, C. W. F., composer, **VI. 111.**
Feke, Robert, artist, **VIII. 425.**
Felch, Alpheus, governor, **III. 295.**
Feldstein, Theodore, soldier, **III. 87.**
Fell, Thomas, educator, **I. 507.**
Fellows, Edward B., underwriter, **II. 113.**
Fellows, Samuel M., educator, **VII. 79.**
Felton, Cornelius C., educator, **VI. 419.**
Felton, Samuel M., railroad pres., **V. 461.**
Fendall, Josias, colonial governor, **VII. 333.**
Fenn, Harry, artist, **VI. 368.**
Fennell, James, tragedian, **VI. 59.**
Fenner, Arthur, governor, **IX. 393.**
Fenner, Cornelius G., poet, **VIII. 44.**
Fenner, James, governor, **IX. 394.**
Fenton, Reuben Eaton, governor, **III. 51.**
Fenton, William M., lawyer, **VI. 72.**
Fenwick, B. J., R. C. bishop, **VI., 332.**
Fenwick, Edward D., bishop, **V. 186.**
Ferguson, Elizabeth G., poet, **VII. 164.**
Ferguson, John Scott, lawyer, **V. 115.**
Fernald, Charles H., educator, **IX. 232.**
Ferrel, William, meteorologist, **IX. 241.**
Ferrero, Edward, soldier, **IV. 38.**
Ferris, Isaac, chancellor, **VI. 279.**
Ferris, Morris P., lawyer, **VI. 495.**
Ferry, Elisha P., governor, **I. 454.**
Ferry, Orris S., senator, **II. 95.**
Ferry, Thomas W., statesman, **IX. 169.**
Ferry, William M., soldier, **VI. 252.**
Fersen, Count Axel, soldier, **VII. 245.**
Fess, Simeon D., educator, **VI. 140.**
Fessenden, Thomas G., author, **VII. 260.**
Fessenden, William P., statesman, **II. 90.**
Fetter, George W., educator, **V. 249.**
Fetterolf, Adam H., educator, **VII. 14.**
Few Hall, Emory College, illus., **I. 520.**
Few, Ignatius A., educator, **I. 517.**
Few, William, senator, **II. 346.**
Fickling, Francis W., lawyer, **VI. 121.**
Field, Benj. H., philanthropist, **III. 464.**
Field, Cyrus W., capitalist, **IV. 451.**
Field, David Dudley, jurist, **IV. 236.**
Field, Eugene, poet and journalist, **I. 158.**
Field, Henry Martyn, clergyman, **V. 360.**
Field, Kate, journalist, **VI. 275.**
Field, Marshall, merchant, **VI. 107.**
Field, Stephen Johnson, justice, **I. 32.**
Field, William H., lawyer, **II. 171.**
Fielder, George Bragg, **III. 173.**
Fields, Annie A., author, **I. 282.**
Fields, James Thomas, publisher, **I. 283.**
"Fifty-four forty or fight," **II. 430, Douglas, S. A.**
"Figaro," **Clapp, Henry, IX. 121.**
"Fighting Bob" **Evans, IX. 14.**
"Fighting Joe" **Wheeler, IX. 19.**
Filbert, Ludwig S., physician, **IV. 487.**
Fillmore, Abigail P., **VI. 178.**
Fillmore, Millard, U. S. president, **VI. 177.**
  Residence of, illus., **VI. 177.**
Filon, Michael, banker, **IV. 231.**
Filson, John, **II. 368, Durrett, R. T.**
Finch, Asahel, lawyer, **III. 301.**
Findlay, William, governor, **II. 285.**
Findley, James, soldier, **V. 179.**
Findley, William, congressman, **II. 197.**
Fink, Albert, civil engineer, **IX. 489.**
Finlay, John B., clergyman, **II. 363.**
Finley, Robert, educator, **IX. 179.**
Finley, Samuel, educator, **V. 465.**
Finn, Henry J., actor, **VIII. 462.**
Finney, Charles G., educator, **II. 462.**
Finney, Thomas M., clergyman, **VII. 25.**
Firm, Joseph L., inventor, **VII. 356.**
Fish, Hamilton, statesman, **IV. 15.**
Fish, Nicholas, soldier, **II. 506.**
Fish, Preserved, merchant, **VII. 188.**
Fishback, Wm. M., governor, **VI. 104.**
Fisher, Charles, actor, **I. 286.**
Fisher, Charles, statesman, **VII. 345.**
Fisher, Daniel W., educator, **II. 125.**
Fisher, Michael M., educator, **VIII. 187.**
Fisher, Samuel W., educator, **VII. 407.**
Fisk, Archie Campbell, capitalist, **VII. 16.**
Fisk, Clinton Bowen, soldier and reformer, **VI. 244.**
Fisk, George C., manufacturer, **III. 245.**
Fisk, James, jurist, **VIII. 100.**
Fisk, Wilbur, clergyman, **III. 177.**
Fiske, John, author, **III. 23.**
Fiske, Lewis R., educator, **V. 473.**
Fiske, Nathan W., clergyman, **V. 310.**
Fiske, William M. L., physician, **III. 190.**
Fitch, Asa, naturalist, **VII. 252.**
Fitch, Charles E., regent, **IV. 492.**
Fitch, Ebenezer, educator, **VI. 236.**
Fitch, John, inventor, **VI. 63.**
Fitler, Edwin H., manufacturer, **III. 303.**
FitzGerald, Desmond, civil engineer, **IX. 44.**
Fitzgerald, Louis, soldier, **IV. 358.**
Fitzgerald, Thomas, journalist, **I. 375.**
Fitzhugh, George, lawyer, **IX. 383.**
Fitzpatrick, J. B., R. C. bishop, **VI. 332.**
Fitzsimmons, Thos., statesman, **VI. 350.**
Fitz Simons, Charles, soldier, **II. 505.**
Flaget, Benedict J., R. C. bishop, **VI. 333.**
Flagg, Edward O., clergyman, **VII. 482.**
Flagg, George W., artist, **VII. 460.**
Flagg, Wilson, naturalist, **VIII. 310.**
Flagler, Daniel W., soldier, **IX. 249.**
Flannery, John, banker, **III. 270.**
Fleming, Andrew M., lawyer, **II. 521.**
Fleming, Aretas Brooks, governor, **I. 460.**
Fleming, Francis P., governor, **I. 324.**
Fleming, James E., manager, **VI. 358.**
Fleming, William H., lawyer, **V. 378.**
Fleming, Williamina Paton, astronomer, **VII. 29.**
Fletcher, Alice C., ethnologist, **V. 182.**
Fletcher, Austin B., lawyer, **I. 524.**
Fletcher, Dolphin S., underwriter, **V. 219.**
Fletcher, Ryland, governor, **VIII. 322.**
Flickinger, Samuel J., journalist, **II. 445.**
Fliess, Wm. M., mining engineer, **VI. 399.**
Flint, Austin, physician, **VIII. 311.**
Flint, Austin, 2d, physician, **IX. 360.**
Flint, Charles R., financier, **I. 479.**
Flint, David B., merchant, **II. 236.**
Flint, Timothy, author, **VI. 359.**
"Flora," statue by Crawford, **II. 38.**
Florence Hall, De Pauw, illus., **VII. 382.**
Florence, William J., actor, **II. 381.**
Flower, Benjamin O., editor, **IX. 228.**
Flower, George, pioneer, **VI. 153.**
Flower, Lucy L., educator, **IX. 437.**
Flower, Roswell P., governor, **II. 344.**
Floyd, John, governor, **V. 448.**
Floyd, John Buchanan, statesman, **V. 7.**
Floyd, William, patriot, **IV. 75.**
Fobes, Philena, educator, **VI. 40.**
Fogg, William Perry, merchant, **IV. 385.**
Foley, Margaret E., sculptor, **IX. 121.**
Foley, Thomas, R. C. bishop, **IX. 80.**
Folger, Charles J., statesman, **IV. 248.**
Folger, Peter, colonist and poet, **VII. 157.**
Follen, Charles T. C., educator, **VII. 289.**
Folsom, Abby, reformer, **II. 394.**
Foltz, Jonathan M., surgeon, **V. 150.**
Foltz, Samuel, merchant, **V. 21.**
Fones, Daniel Gilbert, merchant, **VII. 76.**
Fones, James A., merchant, **VII. 77.**
Foot, Samuel Alfred, jurist, **VII. 236.**
Foot, Solomon, senator, **II. 91.**
Foote, Andrew Hull, naval officer, **V. 10.**
Foote, Arthur, composer, **VII. 435.**
Foote, Edward B., physician, **III. 68.**
Foote, John Howard, musician, **IV. 184.**
Foote, John Johnson, statesman, **V. 479.**
Foote, Lucius H., diplomat, **VII. 267.**
Foote, Mary A. Hallock, author, **VI. 471.**
Foraker, Joseph B., governor, **III. 144.**
Forbes, Alexander S., soldier, **IX. 112.**
Forbes, John Franklin, educator, **V. 157.**

Forbes, William A., merchant, V. 501.
Ford, Chas. W. R., merchant, VIII. 197.
Ford, Gordon Lester, journalist, VI. 263.
Ford, John S., soldier, VII. 260.
Ford, John T., theatrical manager, I. 242.
Ford, Seabury, governor, III. 140.
Ford, Smith T., clergyman, IV. 348.
Fordyce, Samuel W., financier, V. 281.
Forepaugh, Joseph L., merchant, VII. 358.
Forman, Allan, journalist, I. 212.
Forman, Joshua, manufacturer, VI. 453.
Forney, John W., journalist. III. 267.
Forney, Peter, soldier, VII. 295.
Forney, Tillie May, journalist, III. 268.
Forrest, Edwin, actor, V. 86.
Forster, Wm. Andrew, physician, V. 327.
Forsyth, James W., soldier, IV. 460.
Forsyth, John, editor, VIII. 471.
Forsyth, John, statesman, I. 223.
Fort Donelson, capture of, IV. 3, **Grant.**
Fort, George Franklin, governor, V. 207.
Fortie A., author and educator, IX. 135.
Fort Sumter, illus. of, IV. 393.
Fort, Tomlinson, congressman, II 200.
Fort William Henry, massacre of, I. 87, **Putnam, I.**
Forward, Walter, financier, VI. 5.
Fosdick, Charles B., merchant, I. 273.
Foshay, James A., educator, VIII. 373.
Foss, Cyrus Daniel, educator, IX. 430.
Foss, Sam W., poet, IX. 32.
Foster, Abby K., reformer, II. 323.
Foster, Abiel, congressman, II. 200.
Foster, Charles, statesman, I. 139.
Foster, Charles D., lawyer, IX. 112.
Foster, Dwight, senator, II. 6.
Foster, Eugene, physician, VI. 393.
Foster, James Peers, lawyer, III. 60.
Foster, John Watson, statesman, III. 268.
Foster, La Fayette S., senator, II. 95.
Foster, Robert S., soldier, VI. 353.
Foster, Scott, banker, III. 229.
Foster, Stephen C., song-composer, VII. 439.
Foster, Stephen S., abolitionist, II. 328.
Foster, Theodore, senator, II. 9.
Foster, Wilbur F., engineer, VIII. 47.
Foulke, Wm. D., lawyer, author, VIII. 191.
Fountain pen, I. 372, **Waterman, L. E.**
Fouse, Levi G., underwriter, II. 233.
Foute, Robert Chester, naval officer and clergyman, VII. 122.
Fowle, Daniel G., governor, IV. 429.
Fowler, Charles H., M. E. bishop, VII. 310.
Fowler, Edwin, educator, VII. 188.
Fowler, Frank, artist, VII. 468.
Fowler, George B., physician, IV. 214.
Fowler, George R., surgeon, IV. 194.
Fowler, George W., printer, VI. 35.
Fowler M. E. Church, Minneapolis, illus. VII. 311.
Fowler, Warren R., merchant, II. 61.
Fowler, Wm. Chauncey, educator, V. 311.
Fowler, William M., merchant, III. 134.
Fox, Charles Nelson, jurist, VII. 385.
Fox, Elias Williams, IV. 321.
Fox, George, religionist, VII. 10.
Fox, Gustavus V., naval officer, VIII. 355.
Fox, L. Webster, physician, IV. 377.
Fox, Oscar C., inventor, I. 310.
Fox, Robert Claybrook, educator, III. 251.
Foye, Andrew J. C., merchant, III. 358.
Frailey, James M., naval officer, IV. 209.
Francis, Charles E., dentist, IX. 110.
Francis, Convers, educator and clergyman, IX. 315.
Francis, Edward Stillman, III. 254.
Francis, James B., engineer, IX. 46.
Francis, John B., governor, IX. 396.
Francis, John Morgan, journalist, I. 242.
Francis, John Wakefield, physician, I. 393.
Frank Forester, pen-name, III. 190, **Herbert, H. W.**
Frank, George P., manufacturer, VII. 86.
Franklin, Benjamin, statesman and scientist, I. 328; 1, 19; **Quincy, J.**; I. 20, **Jay.** Birthplace, illus., I. 329.
Franklin, Christine L., writer, V. 358.
Franklin College, **Stott, Thomas**, IX. 253.
Franklin, Edward C., physician, VII. 56.
Franklin, James, printer, VIII. 17.
Franklin, James, I. 328, **Franklin, B.**
Franklin, Jesse, governor, IV. 423.
Franklin, Josiah, I. 328, **Franklin, B.**
Franklin, S. R., naval officer, IV. 391.
Franklin, Wm. Buel, soldier, IV. 133.
Fraser, John, educator, IX. 493.
Fraser, Thomas B., jurist, IV. 500.
Frazee, John, sculptor, VIII. 289.
Frazer, John F., educator, I. 348.
Frazer, Persifor, scientist, IV. 286.
Frederick, George A., architect, IX. 334.
Frederick, Harold, journalist, V. 358.
Fredricks, C. D., photographer, II. 398.
Freedmen soldiers, II. 70, **Lincoln, A.**; II. 87, **Welles, G.**
Freeman, Horatia A., sculptor, VIII. 293.
Freeman, James, clergyman, VII. 447.
Freeman, Nath'l, congressman, II. 140.
Frelinghuysen, F. T., statesman, IV. 248.
Frelinghuysen, T., lawyer, III. 401.
Fremont, John C., explorer, IV. 270.
French, Daniel C., sculptor, VIII. 285.
French, Francis O., banker, II. 345.
French, Howard B., chemist, V. 345.
French, John R., educator, II. 367.
French, L. Virginia, author, VII. 240.
French, William H., soldier, IV. 49.
Freneau, Philip, poet, VI. 201.
Frew, Walter Edwin, banker, VII. 191.
Frey, Henry B., merchant, VI. 127.
Frick, Frank, merchant, I. 252.
Friends' Meeting-House, first, illus., II. 276.
Friends' School, Providence, illus., VI. 204.
Friends, Society of, founder of, VII. 10, **Fox, George,**
Frieze, Henry Simmons, educator, I. 250.
Frisbee, Samuel H., priest, IV. 117.
Frisbie, Levi, educator, VII. 132.
Frisby, Leander F., jurist, II. 239.
Fritz, William C., physician, VII. 26.
Frost, Edwin B., astronomer, IX. 287.
Frost, John, rev. soldier, I. 72.
Frothingham, O. B., clergyman, II. 423.
Fruitnight, John H., physician, III. 257.
Fry, Benj. St. James, clergyman, V. 269.
Fry, James B., soldier, IV. 129.
Fry, William H., composer, VIII. 443.
Frye, William Pierce, senator, I. 290.
Fuertes, Estevan A., educator, IV. 483.
Fugitive slave laws discussed, II. 429, **Douglas, S. A.**
Fuller, Arthur B., clergyman, IV. 463.
Fuller, George, artist, VI. 475.
Fuller, Henry Weld, I. 31, **Fuller, M. W.**
Fuller, Levi K., governor, VIII. 330.
Fuller, Melville W., jurist, I. 31.
Fuller, Sarah Margaret, author, III. 28.
Fulton, Justin D., clergyman, IX. 201.
Fulton, Robert, civil engineer, III. 104.
Funkhouser, Robert M., surgeon, VII. 286.
Furness, Horace H., scholar, VIII. 395.
Furness, William H., clergyman, II. 316.
Furst, Charles S., merchant, IV. 240.
Fusser, Charles W., naval officer, V. 330.

G

Gabriels, Henry, R. C. bishop, IV. 266.
Gadsden, Christopher, rev. soldier, I. 76.
Gaffney, Margaret, philanthropist, II. 373.
Gage, Frances Dana, author, II. 321.
Gage, Matilda J., reformer, II. 313.
Gage, Simon Henry, educator, IV. 483.
Gage, Thomas, soldier, VII. 377.
Gail Hamilton, pen-name, IX. 227. **Dodge, M. A.**
Gaines, Edmund P., soldier, IX. 372.
Gaines, John P., governor, VIII. 3.
Gaines, Myra Clark, III. 369.
Gaines, Wesley J., bishop, II. 380.
Gaither, Burgess S., lawyer, VII. 185.
Galbraith, Victor, soldier, VIII. 37.
Gale, Christopher, jurist, IV. 59.
Gale, Ezra Thompson, financier, III. 133.
Gales, Joseph, editor, IX. 482.
Gallagher, William D., poet and journalist, IX. 250.
Gallatin, Albert, statesman, III. 9.
Gallaudet, Edward M., educator, IX. 140.
Gallaudet, Peter Wallace, IX. 138.
Gallaudet, Thomas, clergyman, IX. 140.
Gallaudet, Thomas H., educator, IX. 138.
Galleher, John N., P. E. bishop, IV. 375.
Gallinger, Jacob H., senator, II. 247.
Galloway, Jacob S., jurist, VIII. 438.
Galloway, Joseph, lawyer, I. 383.
Galusha, Jonas, governor, VIII. 314.
Gambrell, James B., educator, VI. 397.
Gammell, W., educator, author, VIII. 29.
Gannaway, W. T., educator, III. 446.
Gannett, George, clergyman, I. 390.
Gannett, William H., publisher, V. 154.
Gannon, Thomas J., educator, II. 269.
Gansevoort, H. S., lawyer, I. 382.
Gansevoort, Peter, jurist, I. 382.
Gansevoort, Peter, soldier, I. 382.
Ganson, John, lawyer, IV. 348.
Garcelon, Alonzo, governor, VI. 316.
Garden, Alex., soldier, author, VIII. 458.
Garden, Hugh R., lawyer, II. 156.
Gardener, Helen H., author, IX. 451.
Gardiner, Frederic, theologian, IX. 242.
Gardiner, John S. J., clergyman, VIII. 33.
Gardiner, Sylvester, physician, VIII. 207.
Gardner, Henry Joseph, governor, I. 117.
Gardner, John, colonist, VIII. 41.
Gardner, Washington, educator, V. 475.
Garfield, James A., U. S. president, IV. 241; Residence of, illus., IV. 241.
Garfield, Lucretia R., IV. 243.
Garland, Augustus H., jurist, II. 407.
Garland, Hamlin, author, VIII. 37.
Garland, Landon C., educator, VIII. 296.
Garnet, Henry H. clergyman, II. 414.
Garnett, James M., educator, I. 506.
Garrard, Kenner, soldier. V; 332.
Garrard, Louis Ford, lawyer, III. 270.
Garretson, James E., physician, III. 212.
Garrett, Andrew, conchologist, II. 162.
Garrett, Joshua B., educator, III. 356.
Garrett, Thomas H., banker, IX. 419.
Garrison, Abijah, II. 305, **Garrison, W. L.**
Garrison, Cornelius K., capitalist, VII. 262.
Garrison, Wendell Phillips, author, I. 197.
Garrison, William D., II. 182.
Garrison, Wm. L., abolitionist, II. 305; II. 314, **Phillips, W.**; I. 407, **Whittier, J. G.**
Garrison, William R., financier, VII. 263.
Gary, Franklin N., scholar, IV. 387.
Gaston, William, governor, I. 120.
Gates, Horatio, rev. soldier, I. 47.
Gates, Horatio, I. 50, **Conway, T.**

Gates, Merrill Edwards, educator, V. 309.
Gates, Robert, soldier and editor, VIII. 237.
Gath, pen-name, I. 154, **Townsend, G. A.**
Gatling, Richard J., inventor, IV. 158.
Gaudens, Augustus St., sculptor, VIII. 287.
Gause, Owen B., physician, III. 431.
Gay, Ebenezer, clergyman, VII. 403.
Gay, Sidney Howard, journalist, II. 494.
Gayarre, Charles E. A., historian, VI. 253.
Gaynor, William J., jurist, VI. 464.
Gazzam, Joseph Murphy, lawyer, III. 241.
Geary, John White, governor, II. 291.
Geer, Walter, lawyer, V. 342.
Geilfert, Charles, musician, IX. 374.
Geist, Jacob M. W., journalist, V. 392.
Gelert, Johannes S., sculptor, IX. 58.
Gemunder, George, violin-maker, VIII. 89.
Geneva Arbitration, I. 30, **Waite, M. R.**
George, Charles H., merchant, IV. 96.
George, Henry, political economist, IV. 325.
George, James Z., senator, II. 358.
Georgia, Colonial governors of, I. 490.
Georgia, New Capitol of, illus., I. 219.
Georgia, Old Capitol of, illus., I. 222.
Georgia, State Governors of, I. 219.
Gere, George Grant, surgeon, VII. 365.
Geronimo, Capture of, **Miles, N. A.**, IX. 26.
Gerry, Elbridge, statesman, V. 371.
Gerry, Elbridge T., lawyer, VIII. 242.
Gettysburg, battle of, IV. 67, **Meade, G. G.**
Ghiselin, George R., diplomat, II. 318.
Gibb, John, merchant, IV. 158.
Gibbon, John, soldier, IV. 178.
Gibbons, Abigail Hopper, philanthropist, VII. 313.
Gibbons, Henry, physician, VII. 287.
Gibbons, Henry, Jr., surgeon, VII. 271.
Gibbons, James, cardinal, I. 488.
Gibbons, James S., author, IX. 84.
Gibbs, Addison C., governor, VIII. 4.
Gibbs, William C., governor, IX. 395.
Gibney Virgil P., physician, IV. 323.
Gibson, Charles, lawyer, V. 114.
Gibson, Charles Hopper, senator, V. 495.
Gibson, George R., financier, III. 248.
Gibson, James A., jurist, VIII. 178.
Gibson, Paris, pioneer, VIII. 72.
Gibson, Randall Lee, senator, I. 297.
Gibson, William, surgeon, II. 440.
Gibson, Wm. H., artist and author, VII. 463.
Giddings, J. R., abolitionist, II. 329.
Giegerich, Leonard A., jurist, IV. 306.
Gifford, Robert S., painter, II. 482.
Gifford, Sanford R., painter, II. 443.
Gifford, Sidney B., superintendent, IV. 79.
Gihon, Albert L., surgeon, IX. 154.
Gilberg, Charles A., merchant, III. 241.
Gilbert, Alexander, banker, IV. 172.
Gilbert, George H., Mrs., actress, I. 285.
Gilbert, Jasper Willet, jurist, IX. 153.
Gilbert, John Gibbs, actor, I. 261.
Gilbert, Mahlon Norris, bishop, II. 146.
Gilbraith, Victor, soldier, VIII. 37.
Gilchrist, Robert, lawyer, V. 442.
Gilder, Jeannette L., journalist, VIII. 441.
Gilder, John Francis, musician, VII. 438.
Gilder, Rich'd W., author and editor, I. 312.
Gilder, William H., explorer, III. 287.
Giles, Chauncey, clergyman, IX. 257.
Giles, Henry, clergyman, II. 448.
Giles, William Branch, governor, V. 447.
Gilfert, Agnes Holman, actress, II. 441.
Gilfert, Charles, musician, IX. 374.
Gill, Rosalie Lorraine, artist, VII. 462.
Gill, Wm. B., telegraph manager, II. 173.
Gillam, Bernhard, cartoonist, VIII. 426.
Gillem, Alvan C., soldier, IV. 411.
Gillette, William H., author, II. 249.
Gillham, Robert, engineer, III. 352.
Gillig, George, manufacturer, III. 182.
Gillis, James H. L., commodore, VI. 99.
Gilliss, James M., astronomer, IX. 230.
Gillman, Henry, scientist, VII. 359.
Gillmore, Quincy A., soldier, IV. 54.
Gilman, Arthur, educator, VI. 162.
Gilman, Caroline H., author, VI. 259.
Gilman, Daniel Coit, educator, V. 170.
Gilman, Nicholas, senator, II. 446.
Gilman, Nicholas P., author, VIII. 120.
Gilmer, George R., governor, I. 224.
Gilmer, Thomas W., governor, V. 449.
Gilmor, Robert, merchant, V. 483.
Gilmore, Patrick S., bandmaster, III. 292.
Gilmour, James, clergyman, III. 253.
Gilmour, Richard, bishop, V. 341.
Gilpin, Henry D., attorney-gen., VI. 437.
Gilpin, William, governor, VI. 445.
Gilroy, Thomas F., mayor, III. 260.
Ginnel, Henry, IV. 387.
Girard College, VII. 11.
Girard, Stephen, philanthropist, VII. 11.
Girty, Simon, Indian interpreter, II. 437.
Gisborne, Frederick N., IV. 451., **Field.**
Gist, Mordecai, soldier, VI. 197.
Given, William, naval officer, V. 55.
Glasgow, S. L., soldier, IV. 471.
Glasgew, William Carr, physician, V. 99.
Glassman, Wm., editor and orator, VII. 143.
Glazebrook, Otis A., clergyman, II. 375.
Glazier, Willard, explorer, V. 284.
Gleason, Frederick G., composer, VII. 433.
Gleason, Lucius, banker, III. 398.
Glick, George W., governor, VIII. 354.
Glidden, Chas. Jasper, telegrapher, V. 415.
Glisan, Rodney, physician, IX. 532.
Glogowski, Herman, merchant, IV. 142.
Glorieux, Alphonsus J., R. C. bishop, V. 116.
Gloucester, yacht, illus., IX. 18.
Glover, Charles C., banker, VI. 142.
Glover, James Nettle, banker, VII. 292.
Glover, John, rev. soldier, VIII. 223.
Gobble, Aaron Ezra, educator, V. 19.
Gobin, Hillary A., educator, VII. 384.
Gobright, Lawrence A., journalist, V. 355.
Gookeln, F. W., educator, II. 267.
Goddard, Calvin, congressman, V. 200.
Goddard Chapel, Tufts, illus., VI. 242.
Goddard, Louisa, author, **Whitney**, IX. 121.
Goddard, W. G., educator, VIII. 225.
Godfrey, Benjamin, merchant, VI. 39.
Godfrey, Thomas, poet, VIII. 36.
Godkin, Edwin L., journalist, VIII. 455.
Godman, John D., naturalist, VII. 284.
Godon, Sylvanus W., naval officer, IX. 469.
Goepp, Philip H., Moravian, II. 117.
Goff, Isaac Lewis, capitalist, V. 383.
Goff, Nathan, Jr., statesman, III. 202.
Going, Jonathan, educator, I. 301.
Goldsborough, Charles, governor, IX. 299.
Goldsborough, L. M., rear-admiral, II. 107.
Goldsborough, R. H., statesman, VII. 215.
Goldschmidt, Jenny L., III. 255, **Lind, J.**
Good, James Isaac, educator, V. 360.
Good, John, inventor, II. 516.
Goodale, Dora R., poet, VIII. 266.
Goodale, Elaine, author, VIII. 139.
Goodale, George L., botanist, VI. 427.
Goode, George B., ichthyologist, III. 408.
Goode, Samuel Watkins, lawyer, II. 524.
Goodell, Henry H., educator, VIII. 117.
Goodell, William, missionary, V. 198.
Goodhue, Benjamin, senator, II. 10.
Goodhue, Jonathan, merchant, V. 200.
Goodno, William C., physician, III. 484.
Geodrich, Alfred B., clergyman, VI. 453.
Goodrich, Chauncey, congressman, II. 138.
Goodrich, Ralph L., lawyer, VII. 363.
Goodrich, Samuel G., author, V. 355.
Goodwin, Daniel R., educator, I. 344.
Goodwin, Nat. C., comedian, VI. 291.
Goodwin, William W., linguist, VI. 422.
Goodyear, Charles, inventor, III. 86.
Goodyear, Charles W., lawyer, IV. 308.
Gookin, Daniel, soldier, VII. 378.
Gordon, Armistead C., author, VIII. 137.
Gordon, George P., inventor, V. 405.
Gordon, Geo. W., soldier, lawyer, VIII. 248.
Gordon, J. Wright, governor, V. 272.
Gordon, John Brown, governor, I. 231.
Gordon, Laura de F., journalist, II. 235.
Gordon, Patrick, governor, II. 278.
Gordon, Walter Scott, founder, II. 126.
Gordon, Wm. F., congressman, VIII. 145.
Gore, Christopher, governor, I. 112.
Gore Hall, Harvard, illus., VI. 418.
Gorges, Sir Ferdinando, proprietor of Maine, V. 166.
Gorham, Nathaniel, statesman, II. 525.
Gorman, Arthur Pue, senator, I. 296.
Gorman, Willis A., soldier, IV. 167.
Gorringe, Henry H., naval officer, VI. 439.
Gorton, Samuel, religionist, VII. 178.
Gosser, Frank Israel, lawyer, V. 90.
Gettschalk, Louis M., musician, VI. 156.
Gotzian, Conrad, manufacturer, VII. 264.
Goucher, John F., educator, III. 250.
Gough, J. B., temperance orator, III. 336.
Gould, Benj. Apthorp, astronomer, V. 108.
Gould, George, jurist, II. 355.
Gould, Hannah F., poet, VIII. 355.
Gould, Jay, financier, VII. 218.
Gould, Nathaniel D., composer, VII. 426.
Gould, Thomas R., sculptor, VIII. 281.
Goulding, Francis R., author, VII. 174.
Gower, Frederick A., scientist, IX. 216.
Grace Church, Episcopal, N. Y., illus., I. 513.
Grace Darling of America, V. 247, **Lewis, I.**
Grace Greenwood, pen-name, IV. 240, **Lippincott, S. J.**
Grace, Thomas L., R. C. bishop, IX. 225.
Grace, William R., mayor, I. 288.
Grady, Henry W., journalist, I. 526.
Grady, John C., lawyer, V. 33.
Graff, Frederic, civil engineer, IX. 514.
Graham, David Brown, jurist, VI. 324.
Graham, George R., publisher, VI. 277.
Graham, George Scott, lawyer, III. 371.
Graham, Isabella, educator, IV. 375
Graham, Joseph, soldier, VIII. 387.
Graham, Neil F., physician, I. 369.
Graham, Sylvester, vegetarian, V. 416.
Graham, William, educator, III. 163.
Graham, William A., governor, IV. 426.
Gramm, Edward M., physician, III. 488.
Grand Central Depot, N. Y., illus., VI. 210.
Granger, Francis, statesman, VI. 7.
Granger, Gideon, statesman, V. 391.
Granger, Miles Tobey, jurist, V. 180.
Grant, Abraham, bishop, IV. 351.
Grant, Anne, author, VI. 37.
Grant, Asahel, missionary, IV. 457.
Grant, Charles S., physician, III. 91.
Grant, James B., governor, VI. 450.
Grant, Jesse, IV. 1, **Grant, U. S.**
Grant, John T., R. R. builder, I. 502.
Grant, Julia Dent, wife of U. S. Grant, IV. 12.
Grant, Lemuel P., promoter, IV. 195.
Grant, Robert, jurist and author, VII. 301.
Grant, Ulysses S., soldier and president, IV. 1; tomb of, N. Y., illus., IV. 10.

Grason, William, governor, **IX. 304.**
Grasse, F. J. P., naval officer, **II. 441.**
Graves, Abbott Fuller, artist, **VII. 458.**
Graves, Anson R., P. E. bishop, **IV. 286.**
Graves, Hiram T., pioneer, **VIII. 66.**
Graves, John Card, lawyer, **II. 143.**
Graves, Nathan Fitch, financier, **II. 496.**
Gray, Asa, botanist, **III. 407.**
Gray, David, poet and journalist, **IX. 500.**
Gray, Elisha, electrician, **IV. 453.**
Gray, Francis Calley, lawyer, **I. 443.**
Gray, George, senator, **VI. 70.**
Gray, Henry Peters, artist, **V. 32.**
Gray, Horace, jurist, **I. 35.**
Gray, John F., physician, **VI. 379.**
Gray, John Perdue, physician, **VII. 273.**
Gray, Landon Carter, physician, **V. 380.**
Gray, Oliver C., educator, **VIII. 303.**
Gray, Robert, discoverer, **V. 121.**
Gray, William, merchant, **V. 337.**
Gray, William, **I. 35, Gray, H.**
Gray, William H., insurance, **III. 133.**
Graydon, Alexander, author, **VII. 453.**
Gray's Chapel, Ohio Wes. University, illus. **IV. 160.**
Grayson, Wm. John, statesman, **VII. 339.**
Greaton, John, rev. soldier, **I. 82.**
Greatorex, Henry W., organist, **VI. 191.**
Greble, John Trout, soldier, **V. 287.**
Greek Slave, Statue by Powers, **III. 421.**
Greeley, Horace, journalist, **III. 448.**
Greeley, Jonathan C., banker, **V. 377.**
Greely, Adolphus W., explorer, **III. 285.**
Green, Anna Katharine, author, **IX. 257.**
Green, Ashbel, educator, **V. 467.**
Green, Beriah, reformer, **II. 326.**
Green, Charles Henry, inventor, **III. 156.**
Green, Duff, diplomat, **I. 233.**
Green, John W., R. R. manager, **I. 203.**
Green, Joseph, poet, humorist, **VIII. 451.**
Green, Lewis W., educator, **II. 25.**
Green Mountain Boys, **I. 45, Allen, E.**
Green, Robert S., governor, **V. 212.**
Green, Rufus Smith, educator, **IX. 499.**
Green, Samuel A., physician, **II. 28.**
Green, Samuel S., librarian, **VI. 480.**
Green, Seth, pisciculturist, **VI. 199.**
Green, Thomas, proprietary gov., **VII. 333.**
Green, Thomas, soldier, **IV. 362.**
Green, William C., physician, **VI. 385.**
Green, William H., clergyman, **VI. 128.**
Green, William H., manager, **II. 491.**
Green, William M., P. E. bishop, **IX. 326.**
Greenback issue, **I. 29, Chase, S. P.**
Greene, Albert C., statesman, **VIII. 14.**
Greene, Albert G., author and jurist, **IX. 501.**
Greene, Charles G., journalist, **IV. 445.**
Greene, Christopher, soldier, **VIII. 297.**
Greene, Dascom, educator, **II. 392.**
Greene, Francis Vinton, soldier, **I. 420.**
Greene, Geo. S., civil engineer, **I. 320.**
Greene, Geo. S., Jr., civil engineer, **I. 278.**
Greene, George W., author, **VII. 309.**
Greene, Hugh W., editor, **IV. 29.**
Greene, John, **I. 39, Greene, N.**
Greene, Joseph Chase, physician, **III. 499.**
Greene, Nathanael, rev. soldier, **I. 39.**
Greene, Ray, senator, **IV. 256.**
Greene, Samuel D., naval officer, **II. 107.**
Greene, Samuel H., clergyman, **II. 424.**
Greene, Samuel S., educator, **VIII. 348.**
Greene, Theo. P., naval officer, **V. 330.**
Greene, William, lawyer, **VIII. 193.**
Greene, William, governor, **IX. 392.**
Greenhalge, Frederic T., governor, **I. 126.**
Greenland, exploration of, **II. 63, Peary.**
Greenleaf, Benjamin, educator, **VIII. 141.**
Greenleaf, Edmund, colonist, **VIII. 140.**
Greenleaf, Franklin L., man'f'r., **VI. 80.**
Greenleaf, Halbert S., merchant, **VIII. 146.**
Greenleaf, Jonathan, clergyman, **VIII. 140.**
Greenleaf, Joseph, patriot, **VIII. 139.**
Greenleaf, Moses, soldier, **VIII. 140.**
Greenleaf, Orick H., man'f'r., **VIII. 141.**
Greenleaf, Pat'k. H., clergyman, **VIII. 141.**
Greenleaf, Simon, jurist, **VII. 360.**
Greenleaf, Stephen, loyalist, **VIII. 139.**
Greenly, William L., governor, **V. 272.**
Greenough, Horatio, sculptor, **VI. 232.**
Greenough, William I., lawyer, **VII. 402.**
Greenwood, John, jurist, **VI. 128.**
Greer, David H., clergyman, **VIII. 272.**
Greer, James A., naval officer, **IV. 389.**
Greey, Edward, author, **VIII. 119.**
Gregg, David, clergyman, **VI. 257.**
Gregg, David McM., soldier, **IV. 330.**
Gregg, Wm. H., manufacturer, **VII. 138.**
Gregory, Francis H., naval officer, **IV. 447.**
Gregory, John M., governor, **V. 450.**
Gresham, Walter Q., statesman, **IV. 249.**
Gress, George V., manufacturer, **VII. 88.**
Gridley, Charles V., naval officer, **IX. 6.**
Gridley, Jeremiah, att'y-general, **VI. 65 ; I. 17, Otis, J.**
Gridley, Richard, rev. soldier, **VI. 65.**
Grier, Robert C., jurist, **II. 472.**
Griffin, Charles, soldier, **IV. 337.**
Griffin, Charles P., legislator, **V. 493.**
Griffin, Edward D., educator, **VI. 237.**
Griffin, Eugene, soldier, **II. 117.**
Griffin Hall, Williams College, illus., **VI. 237.**
Griffin, Heneage M., capitalist, **VIII. 481.**
Griffin, John P., educator, **II. 216.**
Griffin, Solomon B., author, **IX. 239.**
Griffing, J. S. W., philanthropist, **VI. 88.**
Griffis, William E., educator and author, **IX. 281.**
Griffith, G. S., philanthropist, **II. 418.**
Griffith, Harrison P., educator, **VI. 399.**
Griffiths, J. W., naval architect, **VIII. 70.**
Griggs, Clark R., R. R. president, **I. 444.**
Griggs, George K., R. R. man'r, **VI. 491.**
Grimes, Byran, soldier, **VI. 250.**
Grimes, John, clergyman, **II. 447.**
Grimes, Thomas W., lawyer, **II. 494.**
Grimke, Angelina E., reformer, **II. 325.**
Grimke, John F., lawyer, **II. 325.**
Grimke, Sarah M., reformer, **II. 325.**
Grimke, Thomas S., reformer, **II. 326.**
Grinnell, George B., merchant, **III. 204.**
Grinnell, Henry, merchant, **III. 281.**
Grinnell, J. B., congressman, **VIII. 399.**
Grinnell, Moses Hicks, merchant, **I. 499.**
Griscom, Clement A., merchant, **IV. 186.**
Griswold, A. Miner, humorist, **VI. 29.**
Griswold, Alex. V., P. E. bishop, **IV. 78.**
Griswold, George, merchant, **III. 355.**
Griswold, John A., manufacturer, **IV. 43.**
Griswold, Rufus W., author, **IV. 74.**
Groin, William M., senator, **VI. 72.**
Groome, James Black, governor, **IX. 310.**
Gross, Magnus, chemist, **VIII. 259.**
Gross, Onan Bowman, physician, **IV. 374.**
Gross, Samuel D., surgeon, **VIII. 216.**
Gross, Samuel E., lawyer, **I. 323.** -
Grosvenor, Lemuel C., physician, **VII. 270.**
Grout, Edward M., lawyer, **VIII. 39.**
Grout, Josiah, governor, **VIII. 331.**
Grout, Wm. W., congressman, **VIII. 461.**
Grover, Cuvier, soldier, **V. 49.**
Grover, La Fayette, governor, **VIII. 5.**
Grover, Lewis C., underwriter, **III. 429.**
Grow, Galusha A., congressman, **II. 91.**
Grubb, Edward B., diplomat, **III. 192.**
Grube, Bernhard A., missionary, **VI. 120.**
Gruber, Jacob, **I. 27, Taney, R. B.**
Grumbine, Lee Light, lawyer, **V. 264.**
Grundy, Felix, attorney general, **VI. 436.**
Guernsey, Egbert, physician, **II. 484.**
Guernsey, Henry N., physician, **III. 479.**
Guernsey, Joseph C., physician, **III. 490.**
Guernsey, Lucy E., author, **VI. 168.**
Guild, Curtis, editor, **IX. 502.**
Guild, Josephus C., jurist, **VIII. 18.**
Guild, Reuben A., author, **III. 460.**
Guiney, Louise I., poet, **IX. 483.**
Gulick, John Story, naval officer, **V. 365.**
Gumbleton, Hy. A., politician, **III. 391.**
Gunckel, Lewis B., lawyer, **II. 176.**
Gunn, James, senator, **II. 11.**
Gunning, Josiah H., clergyman, **VI. 105.**
Gunsaulus, Frank W., clergyman, **VII. 42.**
Gunther, Chas. Godfrey, mayor, **III. 69.**
Gunther, Ernest R., capitalist, **VI. 362.**
Gurley, Ralph R., clergyman, **II. 387.**
Gurney, Francis, soldier, **VI. 261.**
Guthrie, James, statesman, **IV. 147.**
Guyles, William B., ship owner, **II. 108.**
Guyot, Arnold, geographer, **IV. 448.**
Gwin, Wm. McKendry, senator, **V. 145.**
Gwinnett, Button, governor, **I. 493; I. 72, McIntosh, L.**
Gwynn, Joseph K., commissioner, **VI. 126.**
Gye, Marie Emma, singer, **IX. 119.**
Gymnasium, Williams Col., illus., **VI. 239.**

H

H. H., pen signature, **I. 433, Jackson, H. H.**
Haas, Jacob, banker, **II. 20.**
Habberton, John, author, **IV. 217.**
Habersham, James, governor, **I. 492.**
Habersham, John, statesman, **I. 18.**
Hackett, Corcellus H., merchant, **III. 244.**
Hackett, James H., comedian, **III. 74.**
Hackley, Charles H., capitalist, **IX. 82.**
Hadden, Alexander, physician, **II. 228.**
Haddock, Charles B., educator, **IX. 196.**
Hadley, Arthur T., educator, **IX. 267.**
Hadley, James, educator, **I. 175.**
Hadlock, Harvey D., lawyer, **I. 237.**
Hadlock, William E., soldier, **IV. 503.**
Hagen, Theodore, author, **VI. 274.**
Hagerman, James, lawyer, **IV. 350.**
Hagner, Peter V., soldier, **IV. 411.**
Hague, Arnold, geologist, **III. 225.**
Hague, James Duncan, geologist, **II. 154.**
Hague, William, clergyman, **III. 225.**
Hahnemann Hospital, Phila., illus., **III. 479.**
Hahnemann Medical College, Philadelphia, illus., **III. 481.**
Haight, Henry H., governor, **IV. 109.**
" Hail Columbia," author of, **Hopkinson, J., VII. 198.**
Haines, Charles D., congressman, **IX. 510.**
Haines, Daniel, governor, **V. 207.**
Haines, Oliver S., physician, **III. 488.**
Haish, Jacob, inventor, **V. 476.**
Haldeman, Samuel S., scientist, **IX. 246.**
Hale, Edward Everett, author, **I. 199.**
Hale, Eugene, senator, **I. 217.**
Hale, Horace M., educator, **VI. 488.**
Hale, Irving, electrician, **VI. 174.**
Hale, John Parker, senator, **III. 120.**
Hale, Lucretia P., author, **V. 353.**
Hale, Nathan, rev. soldier, **I. 51.**
Hale, Robert S., jurist, **IV. 506.**
Hale, Sarah Josepha, author, **III. 357.**
Haley, Elijah, clergyman, **VI. 136.**
Haley, Thomas P., clergyman, **VI. 128.**

Haliburton, Thomas C., author, **V. 353.**
Hall, Abraham Oakey, mayor, **III. 389.**
Hall, Alex. Wilford, philosopher, **III. 87.**
Hall, Anzonetta C., physician, **IV. 501.**
Hall, Augustus R., merchant, **IV. 497.**
Hall, Benjamin H., lawyer, **III. 24.**
Hall, Charles C., clergyman, **VI. 186.**
Hall, Charles F., explorer, **III. 281.**
Hall, Christopher W., geologist, **IX. 502.**
Hall, Darwin S., legislator, **IX. 526.**
Hall, Edward B., clergyman, **VIII. 467.**
Hall, Frank L., lawyer, **IX. 512.**
Hall, George, mayor, **VIII. 247.**
Hall, Granville S., educator, **IX. 203.**
Hall, Hiland, governor, **VIII. 322.**
Hall, James, jurist and author, **VII. 198.**
Hall, James, paleontologist, **III. 280.**
Hall, James A., soldier, **IV. 314.**
Hall, James F., soldier, **III. 32.**
Hall, Jeremiah, educator, **I. 302.**
Hall, John, clergyman, **VI. 280.**
Hall, John, jurist, **VII. 155.**
Hall, John Hudson, manufacturer, **II. 191.**
Hall, Lyman, governor, **II. 12.**
Hall, Nathan K., statesman, **VI. 183.**
Hall, Robert B., clergyman, **II. 315.**
Hall, Thomas, inventor, **III. 323.**
Hall, Wilburn B., naval officer, **VIII. 269.**
Hall, William, governor, **VII. 208.**
Hall, William Edward, soldier, **III. 32.**
Halleck, Fitz-Greene, poet, **III. 226.**
Halleck, Henry W., soldier, **IV. 257.**
Halley, George, surgeon, **IV. 239.**
Hallidie, Andrew S., civil engineer and inventor, **VII. 191.**
Hallock, C., editor and author, **IX. 507.**
Hallock, Lewis, physician, **IX. 356.**
Hallstead, Wm. F., R. R. man'r., **IV. 499.**
Hallwig, Edward O., artist, **VI. 466.**
Hallwig, Gustav, artist, **VI. 465.**
Hallwig, Oscar, artist, **VI. 465.**
Hallwig, Paul, artist, **VI. 466.**
Hallwig, William C., artist, **VI. 466.**
Halpin, Charles G., humorist, **VI. 26.**
Halsey, Charles Storrs, educator, **I. 442.**
Halsey, Francis W., journalist and author, **IX. 155.**
Halsey, Harlan Page, author, **IX. 145.**
Halstead, Murat, journalist, **I. 270.**
Hambleton, Frank S., banker, **IX. 109.**
Hambleton, John A., banker, **IX. 108.**
Hambleton, Thomas Ed., banker, **IX. 109.**
Hamblin, Thomas S., actor, **III. 120.**
Hamer, James Henry, physician, **III. 485.**
Hamer, Thomas L., congressman, **VI. 18.**
Hamersley, Andrew, merchant, **VII. 298.**
Hamersley, Andrew G., diplomat, **VII. 298.**
Hamersley, Jas. Hooker, lawyer, **VII. 299.**
Hamersley, John W., lawyer, **VII. 298.**
Hamersley, Lewis C., merchant, **VII. 298.**
Hamersley, Wm., merchant, **VII. 297.**
Hamilton, Alexander, statesman, **I. 9.**
Hamilton, Alexander, **III. 6, Burr, A.**
Hamilton, Allan McL., physician, **IX. 349.**
Hamilton, Andrew J., governor, **IX. 70.**
Hamilton, Charles S., soldier, **VIII. 369.**
Hamilton College, **VII. 404.**
Hamilton, Frank H., surgeon, **IX. 358.**
Hamilton, Gail, author, **IX. 227.**
Hamilton, Morris R., librarian, **I. 322.**
Hamilton, Paul, statesman, **V. 373.**
Hamilton, Robert, lawyer, **III. 117.**
Hamilton, Schuyler, soldier, **IV. 337.**
Hamilton, William R., soldier, **VIII. 370.**
Hamilton, William T., governor, **IX. 311.**
Hamlin, Charles, soldier, **VIII. 119.**
Hamlin, Cyrus, soldier, **V. 422.**
Hamlin, Hannibal, statesman, **II. 76.**
Hamlin, Teunis S., clergyman, **VI. 165.**
Hamm, Margherita A., journalist, **IX. 155.**
Hammond, Ed. P., evangelist, **VI. 320.**
Hammond, Henry B., lawyer, **III. 124.**
Hammond, James B., inventor, **III. 321.**
Hammond, William A., surgeon, **IX. 338.**
Hammond, William Gardiner, lawyer and educator, **IX. 322.**
Hampden-Sidney College, **II. 21.**
Hampton Institute, **I. 436, Armstrong, S. C.**
Hampton, Wade, soldier, **IV. 355.**
Hancock, John, governor, **I. 103.**
Hancock, Winfield S., soldier, **IV. 134.**
Hand, Alfred, lawyer, **IV. 349.**
Hand, Daniel, philanthropist, **III. 494.**
Hand, Edward, rev. soldier, **I. 75.**
Handley, George, governor, **II. 13.**
Handy, James A., M. E. bishop, **VI. 167.**
Handy, Truman P., banker, **II. 260.**
Hanks, Horace Tracy, physician, **II. 121.**
Hanlon, Thomas, educator, **V. 39.**
Hannan, William W., **V. 305.**
Hanneman, Louis, lawyer, **V. 286.**
Hanover College, **II. 123.**
Hanrahan, John D., physician, **VI. 380.**
Hans Breitmann, pen-name, **V. 356, Leland.**
Hansbrough, Henry C., senator, **IV. 496.**
Hanson, Frank Herbert, educator, **V. 335.**
Hanson, James H., educator, **V. 376.**
Hardee, William J., soldier, **IV. 101.**
Hardeman, Robert U., financier, **III. 255.**
Hardeman, Thomas, statesman, **V. 63.**
Hardenbergh, J. R., clergyman, **III. 399.**
Hardie, John T., merchant, **VII. 26.**
Harding, Abner Clark, soldier, **IV. 486.**
Harding, Amos J., underwriter, **IX. 479.**
Harding, William W., journalist, **I. 431.**
Hardy, Arthur S., author, **II. 303.**
Hare, George E., theologian, **VI. 45.**
Hare, Robert, scientist, **V. 399.**
Hare, William H., P. E. bishop, **III. 468.**
Harford, Sir Henry, last proprietor of Maryland, **VII. 338.**
Hargitt, Charles Wesley, educator, **V. 301.**
Hargrove, R. K., M. E. bishop, **VIII. 226.**
Hariot, Thomas, author, **VII. 162.**
Harker, Charles G., soldier, **V. 287.**
Harkisheimer, William J., soldier, **V. 361.**
Harkness, Albert, educator, author, **VI. 23.**
Harkness, Wm., astronomer, **VIII. 394.**
Harlan, Henry David, jurist, **IX. 116.**
Harlan, James, statesman, **II. 457.**
Harlan, James, **I. 34, Harlan, J. M.**
Harlan, John Marshall, jurist, **I. 34.**
Harlan, Rev. R. D., **I. 35, Harlan, J. M.**
Harlem Heights Battle, **II. 299, Knowlton.**
Harley, John B., educator, **II. 265.**
Harlow, William Burt, author, **II. 354.**
Harmar, Josiah, soldier, **V. 430.**
Harmony Society, **VII. 357, Duss, John S.**
Harned, Thomas Biggs, lawyer, **V. 141.**
Harnett, Cornelius, patriot, **VII. 403.**
Harney, George Edward, architect, **I. 371.**
Harney, William Selby, soldier, **V. 288.**
Harper, Albert M., soldier, **III. 501.**
Harper, Edward B., insurance, **VII. 16.**
Harper, Fletcher, publisher, **I. 152.**
Harper, James, publisher, **I. 151.**
Harper, John, financier, **III. 500.**
Harper, John, publisher, **I. 151.**
Harper, John Geddes, dentist, **V. 229.**
Harper, Joseph Wesley, publisher, **I. 152.**
Harper, Olive, author, **V. 215.**
Harper, Orlando M., merchant, **III. 501.**
Harper, Robert G., patriot, **V. 374.**
Harrington, George, actor, **VII. 297.**
Harrington, Jonathan, patriot, **I. 367.**
Harriot, Samuel C., capitalist, **IX. 525.**
Harriot, Thomas, author, **VII. 162.**
Harris, Broughton D., capitalist, **IV. 238.**
Harris, Chapman, abolitionist, **V. 455.**
Harris, Charles, physician, **VII. 303.**
Harris, Elisha, governor, **IX. 398.**
Harris, Elisha, physician, **IX. 352.**
Harris, Hamilton, lawyer, **I. 414.**
Harris, Ira, senator, **II. 96.**
Harris, Isham Green, governor **II. 209.**
Harris, James A., financier, **VIII. 401.**
Harris, Joel Chandler, author, **I. 410.**
Harris, Jonathan N., merchant, **III. 210.**
Harris, Samuel, educator, **I. 418.**
Harris, Samuel Arthur, banker, **VI. 150.**
Harris, Thaddeus M., author, **VIII. 194.**
Harris, Thomas L., spiritualist, **III. 289.**
Harris, Townsend, diplomat, **V. 493.**
Harris, W. John, physician, **VII. 273.**
Harris, William, educator, **VI. 344.**
Harris, William Torrey, educator, **IV. 267.**
Harrison, Anna Symmes, **III. 36.**
Harrison, Benjamin, U. S. president, **I. 133.**
Harrison, Caroline Scott, **I. 135.**
Harrison, Constance C., author, **IV. 320.**
Harrison, Gabriel, actor, **V. 218.**
Harrison, George P., lawyer, **VIII. 350.**
Harrison, John C. S., banker, **VIII. 174.**
Harrison, Joseph L., librarian, **510.**
Harrison, Lynde, lawyer, **VIII. 258.**
Harrison, Robert Hanson, jurist, **I. 316.**
Harrison, Thomas A., banker, **VI. 296.**
Harrison, William, engraver, **V. 218, Harrison, G.**
Harrison, William H., U. S. pres't., **III. 33;** Residence of, illus., **III. 33.**
Harrity, William F., lawyer, **III. 83.**
Hart, Burdett, clergyman, **VIII. 460.**
Hart, Emanuel B., merchant, **III. 391.**
Hart, James C., merchant, **IV. 95.**
Hart, James McDougal, artist, **VII. 469.**
Hart, James Morgan, educator, **IX. 263.**
Hart, Joel T., sculptor, **VI. 95.**
Hart, John, proprietary gov., **VII. 336.**
Hart, John Seely, educator, **IX. 263.**
Hart, William H. H., lawyer, **IX. 382.**
Harte, Francis Bret, author, **I. 404.**
Harteau, Henry, promoter, **III. 97.**
Hartford School for the Deaf, **Gallaudet IX. 139.**
Hartford Wits, **I. 497, Alsop, J.**
Hartley, Jonathan S., sculptor, **VII. 459.**
Hartley, Thomas, congressman, **II. 36.**
Hartranft, C. D., clergyman, **VI. 42.**
Hartranft, John F., governor, **II. 291.**
Hartridge, Augustus G., lawyer, **VI. 401.**
Hartshorne, Henry, physician, **VIII. 202.**
Hartsuff, Geo. Lucas, soldier, **V. 331.**
Harvard College, **VI. 408.**
Harvard Hall, Cambridge, illus., **VI. 415.**
Harvard, John, clergyman, **VI. 408.**
Harvey, Dwight B., clergyman, **I. 233.**
Harvey, James M., governor, **VIII. 344.**
Harvey, William J., **IV. 302.**
Harward, Thomas, ship builder, **V. 494.**
Harwood, And. A., naval officer, **IV. 418.**
Harwood, George W., capitalist, **IV. 198.**
Hasbrouck, Abraham B., lawyer, **III. 401.**
Haskel, Daniel, educator, **II. 40.**
Haskell, Clement C., physician, **V. 26.**
Haskell, Harriet N., educator, **VI. 40.**
Haskell movement, **I. 435, Tillman, B. R.**
Haskins, Charles W., banker, **IX. 514.**
Hassard, John R. G., journalist, **III. 459.**
Hassell, Cushing B., clergyman, **VII. 189.**
Hassler, Ferd. R., scientist, **III. 413.**

Hastings, Daniel H., lawyer, **V. 27.**
Hastings, Holman K., clergyman, **VII. 189.**
Hastings, Thomas, composer, **VII. 431.**
Hastings, Thos. S., theologian, **VII. 317.**
Hasty Pudding Club, Harvard, illus., **VI. 426.**
Haswell, Anthony, editor, **VIII. 261.**
Haswell, Charles Haynes, engineer and author, **IX. 486.**
Hatch, Abram, Mormon bishop, **VIII. 376.**
Hatch, Henry R., merchant and philanthropist, **VIII. 248.**
Hatch, William H., legislator, **VIII. 354.**
Hathorn Hall, Bates Coll., illus., **VIII. 394.**
Hatton, Frank, statesman, **IV. 250.**
Hauck, Minnie, singer, **VIII. 154.**
Hauser, Samuel T., governor, **III. 265.**
Havemeyer, John C., merchant, **III. 291.**
Haven, Alice B., authoress, **V. 386.**
Haven, Erastus Otis, educator, **I. 250.**
Haven, Joseph, clergyman, **II. 130.**
Hawes, Granville P., jurist, **III. 175.**
Hawes, Peter, lawyer, **VIII. 123.**
Hawkins, Alvin, governor, **VII. 213.**
Hawkins, Benjamin, soldier, **IV. 59.**
Hawkins, Dexter A., lawyer, **VII. 73.**
Hawkins, Richard F., manuf'r, **III. 125.**
Hawkins, Rush Chris., soldier, **V. 238.**
Hawkins, Wm., governor, **IV. 422.**
Hawks, Cicero S., P. E. bishop, **VI. 58.**
Hawks, Francis Lister, author, **VII. 90.**
Hawks, John, soldier, **IX. 435.**
Hawley, Chester W., clergyman, **VII. 92.**
Hawley, Joseph Roswell, senator, **I. 457.**
Hawley, Lewis T., manufacturer, **III. 368.**
Hawthorne, Frank W., journalist, **VI. 487.**
Hawthorne, James B., clergyman, **II. 140.**
Hawthorne, James C., physician, **VII. 42.**
Hawthorne, Julian, author, **II. 491.**
Hawthorne, Nathaniel, author, **III. 64.**
Hawthorne, William, colonist, **VIII. 422.**
Hay, John, author, **III. 458.**
Hayden, Everett, scientist, **VIII. 112.**
Hayden, Hezekiah S., capitalist, **VI. 320.**
Haydn, Hiram C., educator, **VII. 225.**
Hayes, Catherine, singer, **IV. 506.**
Hayes, Isaac Israel, explorer, **III. 280.**
Hayes, Joseph M., merchant, **VI. 495.**
Hayes, Lucy Ware Webb, **III. 196.**
Hayes, Rutherford B., U. S. pres't., **III. 193**; residence of, illus., **III. 194.**
Hayes, Walter I., lawyer, **II. 240.**
Hayes, Warren H., architect, **VII. 314.**
Haygood, Atticus G., educator, **I. 520.**
Hayne, Isaac, soldier, **I. 440.**
Hayne, Julia Dean, **III. 299, Dean, J.**
Hayne, Paul H., poet, **IV. 307.**
Hayne, Robert Y., statesman, **III. 103.**
Haynes, Hy. W., archæologist, **VIII. 153.**
Haynes, John, colonial governor, **VII. 371.**
Haynes, John C., music publisher, **V. 156.**
Haynes, Tilly, merchant, **II. 221.**
Hays, Alexander, soldier, **IV. 313.**
Hays, Chas. M., railroad manager, **IV. 498.**
Hays, George Price, educator, **II. 302.**
Hays, John C., soldier, **II. 241.**
Hays, William S., song writer, **III. 178.**
Haywood, Edmund B., physician, **IX. 324.**
Haywood, John, jurist, **IV. 39.**
Haywood, John, colonist, **IV. 324.**
Haywood, William, patriot, **IV. 325.**
Haywood, William H., senator, **IV. 325.**
Hazard, Benjamin, statesman, **VIII. 17.**
Hazard, Roland Gibson, author, **IX. 442.**
Hazen, Hy. A., meteorologist, **VIII. 114.**
Hazen, Moses, rev. soldier, **I. 78.**
Hazen, William B., signal officer, **III. 408.**
Head James Marshall, lawyer, **IX. 381.**
Headley, Joel Tyler, author, **III. 458.**
Heald, Charles M., R. R. manager, **VI. 401.**
Heald, Daniel, I. 276, **Heald, D. A.**
Heald, Daniel A., underwriter, **I. 276.**
Heald, Edward P., educator, **VI. 143.**
Health Society, National, **Blackwell, Elizabeth, IX. 124.**
Healy, Jeremiah J., clergyman, **IX. 207.**
Heard, Stephen, governor, **II. 12.**
Hearn, John Tevis, journalist, **I. 451.**
Hearn, Lafcadio, author, **I. 409.**
Hearsey, Henry James, soldier and editor, **IX. 499.**
Hearst, George F., senator, **I. 315.**
Heath, William, rev. soldier, **I. 68.**
Heaton, Augustus George, artist, **V. 315.**
Hebard, Henry S., manufacturer, **V. 285.**
Hecker, Isaac T., R. C. priest, **IX. 166.**
Heckewelder, John G. E., missionary and author, **IX. 258.**
Heckman, George C., educator, **II. 125.**
Hedge, Frederic H., clergyman, **VIII. 271.**
Hedrick, Benj. S., abolitionist, **IX. 127.**
Heermans, Charles A., lawyer, **III. 118.**
Heilbron, George H., journalist, **VIII. 49.**
Heilprin, Michael, author, **VIII. 168.**
Heinrich, Anth'y P., composer, **VIII. 447.**
Heintz, Louis Jacob, man'f'r., **IV. 214.**
Heinz, Henry J., manufacturer, **V. 270.**
Heissenbuttel, J. D., merchant, **III. 223.**
Heitman, John F., educator, **III. 447.**
Helen Luqueer, pen-name, I. 431, **Bushnell.**
Helfenstein, Chas. P., promoter, **VIII. 459.**
Helm, Ben Hardin, soldier, **V. 248.**
Helper, Hinton Rowan, author, **II. 395.**
Hemphill, James C., journalist, **II. 29.**
Hemphill, Joseph, jurist, **I. 394.**
Hemphill, William A., journalist, **I. 277.**
Hendee, George W., governor, **VIII. 325.**
Henderson, Archibald, jurist, **VII. 215.**
Henderson, Archibald, soldier, **IV. 193.**
Henderson, Isaac, author, **V. 426.**
Henderson, James P., governor, **I. 442.**
Henderson, John S., lawyer, **IX. 438.**
Henderson, J. W., governor, **IX. 68.**
Henderson, Leonard, jurist, **IV. 161.**
Henderson, Peter, horticulturist, **VI. 143.**
Henderson, Richard, pioneer, **VIII. 304.**
Hendricken, T. F., R. C. bishop, **VIII. 165.**
Hendricks, Francis, merchant, **III. 245.**
Hendricks, John, II. 403, **Hendricks, T. A.**
Hendricks, Thomas A., statesman, **II. 403.**
Henningsen, Charles F., soldier and author, **IX. 236.**
Henry, Ed. Lamson, artist, **V. 315.**
Henry, Guy Vernor, soldier, **IX. 27.**
Henry, James H., banker, **VII. 158.**
Henry, John, governor, **IX. 294.**
Henry, John, senator, **II. 8.**
Henry, Joseph, naturalist, **III. 405.**
Henry, Joseph, **IV. 450., Vail, A.**
Henry, Morris H., surgeon, **II. 485.**
Henry, Patrick, statesman, **I. 337.**
Henry, Screpta M. (Irish), evangelist and reformer, **IX. 434.**
Henry, Stuart, author, **IX. 145.**
Henry, William W., lawyer and historian, **IX. 272.**
Henshaw, David, statesman, **VI. 7.**
Hentz, Caroline Lee, author, **VI. 261.**
Hentz, Nicholas M., educator and scientist **IX. 428.**
Hepburn, Neil J., oculist, **IV. 416.**
Hepworth, George H., journalist, **IV. 320.**
Herbert, Henry William, author, **III. 190,**
Herbert, James R., soldier, **IX. 529.**
Herbst, John, Moravian bishop, **I. 238.**
Hering, Constantine, physician, **III. 477.**
Herkimer, Nicholas, rev. soldier, **I. 70.**
Herman, John G., Moravian bishop, **I. 238.**
Herndon, Wm. L., naval officer, **IV. 201.**
Herne, James A., actor, **V. 33.**
Hero boy of '76, **IV. 88, Peyton, J. R.**
Herold, Herman C. H., physician, **V. 393.**
Heron, Matilda A., actress, **VIII. 363.**
Herr, Martin L., physician, **V. 279.**
Herrell, John E., manufacturer, **II. 303.**
Herrick, Christine T., author, **VIII. 453.**
Herring, Silas C., inventor, **IX. 238.**
Herrmann, Alex., prestidigitator, **IX. 327.**
Herron, George D., educator and author, **IX. 277.**
Hersey, George D., physician, **I. 236.**
Hersey, Jacob D. T., financier, **III. 205.**
Herter, Christian, artist, **V. 320.**
Herter, Gustave, designer, **VI. 297.**
Heth, Henry, soldier, **IV. 464.**
Hetzel, George C., manufacturer. **IV. 233.**
Heverin, James Henry, lawyer, **III. 29.**
Hewett, Waterman T., author, **VIII. 419.**
Hewins, Caroline Maria, librarian, **I. 308.**
Hewitt, Abram S., statesman, **III. 294.**
Hext, Sarah, I. 21, **Rutledge, J.**
Heyward, Thomas, statesman, **I. 441.**
Heywood, Frank, manufacturer, **VIII. 75.**
Hickley, Arthur S., inventor, **VII. 118.**
Hickman, H. H., manufacturer, **II. 141.**
Hickman, William H., educator, **III. 85.**
Hickok, Laurens P., educator, **VII. 171.**
Hicks, Elias, merchant, **II. 487.**
Hicks, Francis M., financier, **IX. 329.**
Hicks, Thomas H., governor, **IX. 306.**
Hidden, Harry B., soldier, **IV. 225.**
Hiester, Joseph, governor, **II. 285.**
Higby, William, lawyer, **V. 17.**
Higby, William R., banker, **VI. 95.**
Higgins, Anthony, senator, **I. 290.**
Higginson, Francis, clergyman, **I. 380.**
Higginson, John, clergyman, **VIII. 115.**
Higginson, Thomas W., author, **I. 394.**
High Bridge, N. Y., illus., **III. 94.**
Higher Education of Women, first efforts for, **I. 390, Gannett, G.**
Higher Law, II. 78, **Seward, W. H.**
Higley, Warren, jurist, **III. 504.**
Hildreth, Richard, author, **I. 365.**
Hildrup, W. T., manufacturer, **III. 425.**
Hill, Ambrose P., soldier, **IV. 101.**
Hill, Daniel H., soldier, **IV. 102.**
Hill, David Bennett, senator, **I. 453.**
Hill, Frank Pierce, librarian, **II. 149.**
Hill, George Handel, actor, **I. 401.**
Hill, Harry R. W., merchant, **II. 115.**
Hill, Henry Alexander, educator, **VII. 19.**
Hill, Henry W., lawyer, **VIII. 164.**
Hill, John Lindsay, lawyer, **III. 123.**
Hill, John Wesley, clergyman, **VII. 313**
Hill, Joshua, statesman, **IV. 442.**
Hill, Nathaniel P., senator, **VI. 38.**
Hill, Nicholas, soldier, **III. 396.**
Hill, Noadiah M., linguist, **I. 397.**
Hill, Robert Andrews, jurist, **II. 227.**
Hill, Robert H., educator, **III. 173.**
Hill, Thomas, artist, **III. 349.**
Hill, Thomas, educator, **VI. 420.**
Hill, Thomas J., manufacturer, **IX. 262.**
Hillard, George S., lawyer, **III. 244.**
Hillhouse, James, senator, **II. 9.**
Hillhouse, James A., poet, **VII. 131.**
Hillhouse, Thomas, financier, **VIII. 247.**
Hilliard, Henry W., diplomatist, **II. 114.**
Hillis, Newell D., clergyman, **IX. 245.**
Hills, William Henry, editor, **IV. 73.**
Hillyer, William S., soldier, **VIII. 145.**

Hilyard, George D., builder, **VI. 66.**
Hinckley, Isabella, singer, **I. 392.**
Hinckley, Livingston S., physician, **V. 303.**
Hinckley, Thomas, colonial gov., **VII. 370.**
Hindman, William, senator, **II. 133.**
Hinds, Herbert C., clergyman, **II. 19.**
Hinman, Clark T., educator, **V. 471.**
Hinrichs, Charles F. A., merchant, **I. 467.**
Hinsdale, Grace W. H., author, **IX. 96.**
Hinton, John Henry, physician, **II. 177.**
Hirsch, Emil G., rabbi and author, **II. 112.**
Hiscox, David, chemist, **I. 472.**
Hitchcock, Alfred, surgeon, **IV. 27.**
Hitchcock, Edw., 1854, educator, **IV. 483.**
Hitchcock, Edw., 1703, educator, **V. 303.**
Hitchcock, Enos, clergyman, **IX. 234.**
Hitchcock, Gen. E. A., **I. 46, Allen, E.**
Hitchcock, Henry E., educator, **VIII. 361.**
Hitchcock, Henry L., educator, **VII. 224.**
Hitchcock, Peter, jurist, **I. 370.**
Hitchcock, Roswell D., educator, **II. 256.**
Hitchcock, Samuel A., manufr., **V. 313.**
Hitt, Robert Roberts, statesman, **V. 70.**
Hoadley, George, governor, **III. 143.**
Hoagland, C. N., physician, **II. 116.**
Hoar, Ebenezer R., jurist, **IV. 20.**
Hoar, George Frisbie, senator, **I. 453.**
Hoar, Leonard, educator, **VI. 411.**
Hobart, John Henry, P. E. bishop, **I. 514.**
Hobart, John Sloss, jurist, **II. 35.**
Hobson, Edward H., soldier, **V. 13.**
Hobson, Richmond P., naval officer, **IX. 10**
Hodge, George W., treasurer, **VII. 49.**
Hodge, Samuel, educator, **VII. 342.**
Hodgen, John T., physician, **VIII. 204.**
Hodgkinson, John, actor, **III. 343.**
Hodgman, Abbott, physician, **I. 512.**
Hodgson, Telfair, clergyman, **II. 433.**
Hoe, Richard March, inventor, **VII. 320.**
Hoe, Robert, manufacturer, **VII. 320.**
Hoe, Robert, 3d, manufacturer, **III. 16.**
Hoff, Henry Kuhn, naval officer, **IV. 486.**
Hoffman, Chas. Fenno, author, **VIII. 379.**
Hoffman, Chas. Fred'k., clergyman, **VII. 201.**
Hoffman, David, jurist and hist'n, **VII. 129.**
Hoffman, Eugene A., clergyman, **VI. 356.**
Hoffman, John T., governor, **III. 52.**
Hoffman, Josiah Ogden, sachem, **III. 376.**
Hofstatter, Theodore, designer, **V. 406.**
Hoge, Moses, educator, **II. 23.**
Hogg, James Stephen, governor, **IX. 75.**
Hogg, William J., manufacturer, **VI. 167.**
Hogun, James, patriot, **IX. 415.**
Hoke, Martha H., artist, **V. 323.**
Holbrook, Frederick, governor, **VIII. 323.**
Holbrook, Silas P., author, **VII. 239.**
Holcombe, Amasa, scientist, **III. 311.**
Holcombe, Chester, diplomat, **III. 311.**
Holcombe, Curtis Wilson, III. 311.
Holcombe, Frederick, III. 311.
Holcombe, George Obed, III. 311.
Holcombe, Henry, III. 311.
Holcombe, Hosea, clergyman, **III. 311.**
Holcombe, Hugh H., clergyman, **III. 312.**
Holcombe, James F., III. 312.
Holcombe, James P., educator, **III. 312.**
Holcombe, John H. L., III. 312.
Holcombe, John M., III. 312.
Holcombe, John W., III. 312.
Holcombe, Jonathan, III. 312.
Holcombe, Joseph G., III. 312.
Holcombe, Judson, III. 312.
Holcombe, Origen Pinney, III. 313.
Holcombe, Reuben, III. 313.
Holcombe, Silas W., III. 313.
Holcombe, Solomon, III. 313.
Holcombe, Theodore Isaac, III. 313.
Holcombe, Thomas, III. 314.
Holcombe, W. H., physician, **III. 313.**
Holcombe, William Frederic, III. 314.
Holden, Edward S., astronomer, **VII. 229.**
Holden, William W., governor, **IV. 427.**
Holder, Charles F., author, **VII. 402.**
Holder, Joseph B., naturalist, **VII. 403.**
Holladay, Albert L., educator, **II. 26.**
Holladay, Lewis L., educator, **II. 27.**
Holland, George, comedian, **III. 143.**
Holland, J. G., author and editor, **I. 311.**
Holley, Marietta, author, **IX. 273.**
Holley, Myron, reformer, **II. 332.**
Holliday, Fred. Wm. M., governor, **V. 454.**
Holls, George Charles, educator, **III. 302.**
Holly, John I., business man, **II. 189.**
Holman, James Duval, pioneer, **VII. 266.**
Holman, Wm. S., representative, **V. 457.**
Holmes, Abiel, clergyman, **VII. 148.**
Holmes, Gabriel, governor, **IV. 423.**
Holmes, Mary J., novelist, **VIII. 421.**
Holmes, Nathaniel, jurist, **III. 409.**
Holmes, Oliver Wendell, author, **II. 336.**
Holt, Dan, man'f'r and merchant, **IX. 486.**
Holt, Henry, publisher and author, **IX. 486.**
Holt, John Saunders, author, **VI. 277.**
Holt, Joseph, jurist, **I. 354.**
Holt, Thomas M., governor, **IV. 430**
Holton, Edward D., merchant, **II. 238**
Holworthy Hall, Harvard, illus., **VI. 424.**
Holyoke, Edward, educator, **VI. 415.**
Holy Spirit, Church of, Kenyon College, **VII. 8.**
Homans, Sheppard, actuary, **VI. 492.**
"Home Journal," **Phillips, M., IX. 197.**
Homœopathy, Specific, Discoverer of, **VII. 282, Humphreys, Fred'k.**
Honeywood, St. John, poet, **IX. 156.**
Hood, Helen, composer, **VIII. 443.**
Hood, John Bell, soldier, **IV. 264.**
Hook, Frances, soldier, **VI. 43.**
Hook, James Schley, jurist, **II. 415.**
Hooker, Charles E., lawyer, **IV. 406.**
Hooker, Ellen K. educator, **IV. 483.**
Hooker, Herman, author, **VII. 99.**
Hooker, Joseph, soldier, **IV. 176.**
Hooker, Thomas, clergyman, **VI. 497.**
Hooper, Lucy H., author, **VIII. 171.**
Hooper, Philo O., physician, **VII. 452.**
Hooper, Samuel, merchant, **IV. 499.**
Hooper, William, patriot, **V. 457.**
Hoopes, Benjamin, educator, **VI. 257.**
Hope, James Barron, poet, **VII. 241.**
Hopkins, Albert, astronomer, **VI. 240.**
Hopkins, Charles J., composer, **IV. 434.**
Hopkins College, **I. 161, Davenport, J.**
Hopkins, Esek, naval officer, **II. 18.**
Hopkins, Ferdinand T., merchant, **II. 215.**
Hopkins, George Hiram, lawyer, **V. 119.**
Hopkins, George W., statesman, **IV. 445.**
Hopkins, Isaac S., educator, **I. 520.**
Hopkins, Johns, philanthropist, **V. 169.**
Hopkins, Lemuel, poet, **VII. 282.**
Hopkins, Mark, educator, **VI. 237.**
Hopkins, Samuel, theologian, **VII. 154.**
Hopkins, W. H., educator, **I. 507.**
Hopkinson, Francis, patriot, **V. 460.**
Hopkinson, Joseph, jurist, **VII. 158.**
Hopkinson, Thomas, lawyer, **VII. 249.**
Hopper, George H., merchant, **IV. 124.**
Hopper, Isaac T., philanthropist, **II. 330.**
Hoppin, Augustus, caricaturist and illustrator, **IX. 483.**
Hoppin, J. M., educator and author, **I. 245.**
Hoppin, William W., governor, **IX. 400.**
Horn, Charles E., composer, **VI. 146.**
Hornaday, Wm. T., taxidermist, **IV. 192.**
Hornblower, Josiah, engineer, **VI. 96.**
Hornblower, William B., jurist, **VII. 398.**
Horner, John Scott, governor, **V. 271.**
Horner, William E., physician, **VI. 381.**
Horrocks, James, educator, **III. 233.**
Horry, Peter, soldier, **VI. 101.**
Horsford, Eben N., chemist, **VI. 155.**
Horsman, Edward I., merchant, **III. 274.**
Horstman, I. F., R. C. bishop, **V. 341.**
Horton, Albert H., jurist, **VI. 131.**
Horton, George M., slave-poet, **VII. 93.**
Horton, Harry Lawrence, financier, **I. 468.**
Horton, James M., manuf'r, **VII. 100.**
Hosack, Alexander E., surgeon, **IX. 355.**
Hosack, David, physician and scientist, **IX. 354.**
Hosmer, George W., clergyman, **VII. 292.**
Hosmer, Harriet, sculptor, **VIII. 284.**
Hosmer, James K., librarian, **VI. 482.**
Hosmer, Jean, actress, **IV. 43. 5**
Hosmer, Wm. H. C., author, **VIII. 200.**
Hotchkiss, Andrew, inventor, **VIII. 35.**
Hotchkiss, Benj. B., inventor, **VI. 245.**
Houdon, Jean A., sculptor, **VIII. 292.**
Hough, George W., astronomer, **VIII. 337.**
Hough, Warwick, jurist, **VII. 149.**
Houghton, George H., clergyman, **VI. 9.**
Houghton, Henry Oscar, publisher, **I. 281.**
Houghton, James F., pioneer, **VII. 146.**
Houghton, Sherman O., lawyer, **VII. 122.**
Houston, Henry H., merchant, **III. 146.**
Houston, John, governor, **I. 493.**
Houston, Sam., soldier, statesman, **IX. 63.**
Houston, Tex., Founders of, **Allen, IX. 428.**
Houston, Wm. Churchill, lawyer, **III. 261.**
Hovenden, Thomas, artist, **VI. 470.**
Hovey, Alvah, educator, **VIII. 155.**
Hovey, Harriette S., educator, **VI. 352.**
Hovey, Richard, author, **VI. 352.**
How, James F., soldier, **V. 470.**
How, Samuel B., educator, **VI. 429.**
Howard, Ada Lydia, educator, **VII. 328.**
Howard, Benj. C., congressman, **VI. 136.**
Howard, Blanche Willis, author, **I. 304.**
Howard, Bronson, dramatic writer, **III. 75.**
Howard, Chas. T., philanthropist, **IX. 173**
Howard, Erving M., physician, **III. 486.**
Howard, Frank T., capitalist and philanthropist, **IX. 173.**
Howard, George, governor, **IX. 302.**
Howard, Henry, governor, **IX. 404.**
Howard, Jacob M., senator, **IV. 472.**
Howard, James L., manufacturer, **VI. 132.**
Howard, John E., soldier and gov., **IX. 292.**
Howard, Joseph, Jr., journalist, **IV. 213.**
Howard, Oliver O., soldier, **IV. 103; IV. 261, Kearney, P.**
Howard, Solomon, educator, **IV. 444.**
Howe, Albion Paris, soldier, **VI. 214.**
Howe, Andrew Jackson, surgeon, **IX. 339.**
Howe, Elias, inventor, **IV. 432.**
Howe, Henry, historian, **III. 344.**
Howe, Herbert A., astronomer, **VIII. 157.**
Howe, James L., chemist, **IX. 520.**
Howe, Julia Ward, author, **I. 402.**
Howe, Mary A., philanthropist, **VIII. 159.**
Howe, Robert, soldier, **VI. 79.**
Howe, Saml. G., philanthropist, **VIII. 372.**
Howe, Timothy O., statesman, **IV. 250.**
Howe, William, soldier, **VII. 151.**
Howell, Clark, journalist, **I. 473.**
Howell, David, jurist, **VIII. 29.**
Howell, Evan P., journalist, **I. 236.**
Howell, Henry C., manufacturer, **II. 295.**
Howell, James B., senator, **IX. 450.**
Howell, Jeremiah B., senator, **IX. 510.**
Howell, John A., inventor, **VI. 44.**

Howell, John C., rear-admiral, **II. 208.**
Howell, Richard, governor, **V. 202.**
Howell, Theo. P., manufacturer, **II. 295.**
Howells, W. D., editor and author, **I. 281.**
Howland, Alfred C., artist, **VII. 470.**
Howland, Henry Elias, jurist, **IX. 472.**
Howland, John, soldier, **VIII. 58.**
Howley, Richard, governor, **II. 12.**
Howry, Charles B., lawyer, **II. 197.**
Hoyt, Charles A., manufacturer, **III. 156.**
Hoyt, Henry Martyn, governor, **II. 292.**
Hoyt, Ralph, poet, **VII. 453.**
Hubbard, Chester D., senator, **V. 387.**
Hubbard, Fordyce M., educator, **VII. 136.**
Hubbard, Gardiner G., lawyer, **V. 162.**
Hubbard Hall Library, Kenyon, illus., **VII. 7.**
Hubbard, John, governor, **VI. 311.**
Hubbard, John Barrett, soldier, **VI. 489.**
Hubbard, Joseph S., astronomer, **IX. 238.**
Hubbard, Richard B., governor, **IX. 72.**
Hubbard, Samuel B., merchant, **V. 191.**
Hubbard, Samuel D., statesman, **VI. 183.**
Hubbard, Thomas H., soldier, **II. 179.**
Hubbell, Jay A., congressman, **IV. 343.**
Hubner, Charles W., author, **II. 142.**
Hudon, Henry, priest, **IV. 116.**
Hudson, Erasmus D., surgeon, **II. 393.**
Hudson, Henry, explorer, **IX. 453.**
Hudson, Henry Norman, Shakespearean scholar and author, **IX. 490.**
Hudson, John E., pres. Bell telephone, **V. 83.**
Hudson, Joseph K., journalist, **I. 208.**
Hudson, Mary C. A., author, **VII. 233.**
Hudson, William W., educator, **VIII. 183.**
Huey, Samuel Baird, lawyer, **III. 67.**
Huff, George Franklin, banker, **VI. 323.**
Huger, Benjamin, 1746, soldier, **III. 440.**
Huger, Benjamin, 1806, soldier, **V. 362.**
Huger, Thomas Bee, soldier, **V. 13.**
Hughes, Ball, sculptor, **VIII. 290.**
Hughes, Charles H., physician, **V. 64.**
Hughes, Christopher, diplomat, **VII. 165.**
Hughes, John, archbishop, **I. 193**
Huidekoper, Frederic, clergyman and author, **IX. 531.**
Hulbert, Henry C., merchant, **III. 366.**
Hulburd, Calvin T., legislator, **IV. 505.**
Hulburd, Merritt, clergyman, **V. 339.**
Hull, A. C., journalist, **IX. 504.**
Hull, Holmer, priest, **IV. 95.**
Hull, Isaac, naval officer, **III. 290.**
Hull, James Clark, clergyman, **VI. 494.**
Hull, William, rev. soldier, **I. 66.**
Hulme, George B., merchant, **VIII. 192.**
Hume, Frank, merchant, **I. 264.**
Humorists, group of, **VI. 25.**
Humphrey, Heman, educator, **V. 308.**
Humphrey, Lyman U., governor, **I. 456.**
Humphreys, Andrew A., soldier, **VII. 34.**
Humphreys, David, rev. soldier, **I. 71.**
Humphreys, Frederick, phys'n, **VII. 282.**
Humphreys, Hector, educator, **I. 504.**
Humphreys, Joshua, ship builder, **V. 110.**
Hunicke, William G., physician, **V. 156.**
Hunnewell, James F., merchant, **VI. 159.**
Hunt, Albert S., clergyman, **IV. 416.**
Hunt, Alexander C., governor, **VI. 447.**
Hunt, George Smith, banker, **V. 436.**
Hunt, Harriot K., physician, **IX. 259.**
Hunt, Henry J., soldier, **IX. 228.**
Hunt, James Gillespie, surgeon, **VII. 274.**
Hunt, Lewis Cass, soldier, **IV. 354.**
Hunt, Mary H. H., reformer, **IX. 156.**
Hunt, Nathan, Quaker preacher, **IX. 278.**.
Hunt, Richard M., architect, **VI. 460.**
Hunt, Robert W., metallurgist, **I. 244.**
Hunt Theodore W. educator, **VIII. 137.**
Hunt, Thomas Sterry, scientist, **III. 254.**
Hunt, Ward, jurist, **II. 475.**
Hunt, Washington, governor, **III. 48.**
Hunt, William Henry, statesman, **IV. 244.**
Hunt, William Morris, artist, **III. 288.**
Hunter, Charles, naval officer, **IX. 186.**
Hunter, David, soldier, **IV. 264.**
Hunter, Morton Craig, soldier, **V. 238.**
Hunter, Robert, colonial gov., **VII. 155.**
Hunter, Robert, physician, **VII. 281.**
Hunter, Robert M. T., statesman, **IX. 158.**
Hunter, William, statesman, **IX. 269.**
Huntington, Agnes, singer, **II. 392.**
Huntington, Collis P., R. R. prest., **VI. 406.**
Huntington, Daniel, artist, **V. 323.**
Huntington, Frederic D., bishop, **III. 363.**
Huntington, Jedediah, rev. soldier, **I. 77.**
Huntington, John, inventor and capitalist, **IX. 102.**
Huntington, Samuel, governor, **III. 137.**
Huntington, Wm. R., clergyman, **VIII. 250.**
Huntley, Ezekiel, **I. 154, Sigourney, L. H.**
Hunton, Jonathan G., governor, **VI. 307.**
Hurlburt, Henry A., merchant, **IV. 386.**
Hurlbut, Hinman B., lawyer, **II. 185.**
Hurlbut, Stephen A., soldier, **IV. 218.**
Hurst, John Edward, merchant, **II. 391.**
Hurst, John F., M. E. bishop, **IX. 122.**
Huse, William L., merchant, **IX. 191.**
Huss, Henry H., musician, **VIII. 448.**
Hutcheson, Jos. C., congressman, **VIII. 161.**
Hutchings, John H., banker, **IX. 526.**
Hutchins, Charles L., clergyman, **III. 331.**
Hutchins, John C., lawyer, **II. 390.**
Hutchins, Stilson, journalist, **I. 234.**
Hutchins, Thomas, geographer, **IX. 267.**
Hutchinson, Anne M., religionist, **IX. 148**; trial of, **II. 420, Eliot, J.**
Hutchinson, Charles L., banker, **IV. 387.**
Hutchinson, Edmund G., merchant, **IV. 92.**
Hutchinson letters, **I. 334, Franklin, B.**
Hutchinson, Thomas, col. gov., **VII. 376.**
Hutton, Frederick R., educator, **II. 243.**
Hutton, Laurence, author, **VII. 64.**
Hyatt, Alpheus, scientist, **III. 101.**
Hyde, George W., merchant, **IX. 534.**
Hyde, Joel Wilbur, physician, **III. 150.**
Hyde, Thomas W., shipbuilder, **VIII. 80.**
Hyde, W. De W., educator, **I. 419.**
Hylton, John D., physician, **II. 34.**

I

Iams, Franklin P., lawyer, **VIII. 80.**
Ik Marvel, pen-name, **Mitchell, D. G., VI. 97.**
Independence Hall, Philadelphia, illus., **II. 279.**
Independent, The, **I. 205, Bowen, H. C.**; founded, **I. 176, Bacon, L.**
Indian Bible, **II. 422, Eliot, J.**; Indian languages, **II. 420, Eliot, J.**; Title page of, illus., **II. 421.**
Indian University, illus., **III. 310.**
Indiana, battleship, illus., **IX. 15.**
Indiana Capitol, **I. 149, Hovey, A. P.**
Indians, missions to, **II. 253, Brainerd, D.**; **II. 422, Eliot, J.**
Indurite, Inventor of, **Munroe, IX. 235.**
Ingalls, Chas. Frye, **I. 357, Ingalls, C. R.**
Ingalls, Charles Russell, jurist, **I. 357.**
Ingalls, John J., senator, **VIII. 415.**
Ingalls, Thomas, lawyer, **I. 358.**
Ingalls, Thomas R., educator, **I. 358.**
Ingersoll, Charles J., historian, **VII. 141.**
Ingersoll, Charles L., educator, **I. 411.**
Ingersoll, Ernest, naturalist and author, **IX. 240.**
Ingersoll, Jared, statesman, **II. 439.**
Ingersoll, Robert G., lawyer, **IX. 255.**
Ingham, Charles C., artist, **V. 317.**
Ingham, Samuel D., statesman, **V. 294.**
Inglis, William, jurist, **IX. 223.**
Ingraham, Daniel Phœnix, jurist, **I. 155.**
Ingraham, Darius H., statesman, **VIII. 473.**
Ingraham, Duncan N., naval officer, **VIII. 336.**
Ingraham, Joseph Holt, author, **VII. 413.**
Inman, Henry, 1st, artist, **IX. 247.**
Inman, Hy., 2d, soldier and author, **IX. 248.**
Inman, John, journalist, **IX. 248.**
Inman, John O'B., artist, **IX. 248.**
Inman, Samuel M., merchant **II., 443.**
Inman, William, naval officer, **IX. 247.**
Innes, James, soldier, **VII. 52.**
Inness, George, artist, **II. 490.**
Intemann, E. A. G., merchant, **IV. 436.**
International Copyright, **I. 314, Johnson, R. U.**
"Inter-Ocean" of Chicago, **Nixon, IX. 176.**
Iowa, battleship, illus., **IX. 14.**
Iowa Historical Library, **Aldrich, IX. 317.**
Irby, John L. M., senator, **II. 250.**
Iredell, James, jurist, **I. 23.**
Iredell, James, Jr., governor, **IV. 423.**
Ireland, John, archbishop, **IX. 226.**
Ireland, John, governor, **IX. 74.**
Iron Smelting, First in U. S., **Scranton, IX. 138.**
Irrepressible Conflict, **II. 79, Seward, W. H.**
Irvine, James, educator, **IV. 443.**
Irvine, William, rev. soldier, **I. 90.**
Irving, John T., jurist, **IX. 220.**
Irving, William, merchant and author, **IX. 383.**
Irving, Washington, author, **III. 17.**
Irwin, Jared, governor, **I. 220.**
Irwin, John Arthur, physician, **II. 151.**
Irwin, Theodore, merchant, **V. 60.**
Irwin, William, governor, **IV. 110.**
Isaacs, Myer S., lawyer, **VI. 87.**
Isham, Edward Swift, lawyer, **VII. 107.**
Isham, Pierrepont, jurist, **VII. 107.**
Isham, Pierrepont, lawyer, **VII. 108.**
Iverson, Alfred, senator, **IV. 438.**
Ives, Levi Silliman, bishop, **V. 409.**
Ivins, Horace F., physician, **III. 486.**
Ivison, Henry, publisher, **III. 24.**
Ivy Club, Princeton, illus., **V. 468.**
Izard, George, soldier, **III. 176.**
Izard, Ralph, senator, **III. 175.**
Izlar, James F., jurist, **IV. 505.**

J

Jack Downing, pen-name, **Smith, Soba, VIII. 119.**
Jackson, Abner, educator, **III. 497.**
Jackson, Andrew, duel with Benton, **IV. 400, Benton, T. H.**
Jackson, Andrew, U. S. president, **V. 289**; Residence of, illus., **V. 289.**
Jackson, Charles, lawyer, **V. 401.**
Jackson, Charles, governor, **IX. 397.**
Jackson, Charles T., scientist, **III. 98**; **IV. 449, Morse, S. B. F.**
Jackson, Claiborne Fox, IV. 367.
Jackson, Elihu Emory, governor, **IX. 313.**
Jackson, Francis, reformer, **II. 318.**
Jackson Hall, Williams College, illus., **VI. 236.**
Jackson, Helen Hunt, author, **I. 433.**
Jackson, Henry, lawyer, **VII. 366.**
Jackson Henry G. clergyman, **IX. 83.**

Jackson, Henry M., P. E. bishop, **III. 465.**
Jackson, Henry R., lawyer, **III. 369.**
Jackson, Howell E., jurist, **VIII. 243.**
Jackson, James, governor, **I. 220.**
Jackson, James, jurist, **II. 515.**
Jackson, James, physician, **V. 401.**
Jackson, James Caleb, physician, **III. 31.**
Jackson, James Streshley, soldier, **V. 11.**
Jackson, John A., sculptor, **VIII. 291.**
Jackson, John P., statesman, **VII. 411.**
Jackson, J. P., **I. 34, Streng, J. P.**
Jackson, Mortimer M., lawyer, **III. 148.**
Jackson, Patrick T., manufacturer, **V. 401.**
Jackson, Rachel D., **V. 298.**
Jackson, Samuel M., educator, **IX. 434.**
Jackson, Samuel M., merchant, **VI. 496.**
Jackson, Sheldon, missionary, **IX. 251.**
Jackson, Thomas E., merchant, **IV. 193.**
Jackson, Thomas J., soldier, **IV. 125.**
Jackson, William, soldier, **III. 274.**
Jackson, William H., soldier, **IX. 212.**
Jackson, Wm. Hicks, soldier, **V. 367.**
Jacob, Charles D., statesman, **VII. 357.**
Jacobi, Abraham, physician, **IX. 345.**
Jacobi, Mary P., physician, **VIII. 219.**
Jacobs, Joseph, merchant, **VII. 415.**
Jacobs, W. C., surgeon, **I. 524.**
Jacobus, M. W., clergyman, **III. 344.**
James, Bushrod W., physician, **III. 492.**
James, Charles T., inventor, **III. 324.**
James, Darwin R., merchant, **I. 234.**
James, Edward C., lawyer, **IX. 370.**
James, Henry, author, **I. 410.**
James, John, rev. soldier, **VIII. 152.**
James, John Edwin, physician, **III. 483.**
James, Thomas L., statesman, **IV. 245.**
James, William, educator, **VI. 424.**
Jameson, Patrick H., physician, **IX. 340.**
Jamison, Alcinous B., physician, **VI. 381.**
Janes, Edward H., physician, **VIII. 215.**
Janney, S. M., Quaker minister, **VII. 485.**
Janssens, Francis, R. C. archb'p, **VII. 300.**
Janvrin, Joseph E., physician, **IV. 269.**
Jarvis, Abraham, P E. bishop, **III. 475.**
Jarvis, George A., philanthropist, **IV. 468.**
Jarvis, George C., physician, **V. 221.**
Jarvis, Hezekiah, **III. 216.**
Jarvis, Noah, **III. 216.**
Jarvis, Samuel F., clergyman, **III. 216.**
Jarvis, Thomas J., governor, **IV. 429.**
Jarvis, William, clergyman, **III. 217.**
Jasper, Harding, **I. 431, Harding, W. W.**
Jasper, William, rev. soldier, **I. 52.**
Jay, John, statesman, **VII. 347.**
Jay, John, statesman and chief-justice, **I. 20.**
Jay, John C., physician, **VI. 378.**
Jay, John C., (2d), physician, **VI. 378.**
Jay, Peter Augustus, **III. 462.**
Jay, William, author and jurist, **VIII. 74.**
Jay, William, lawyer, **IX. 461.**
Jeannette, steamer, illus., **III. 283.**
Jeans, Jacob, physician, **III. 480.**
Jeffers, William N., naval officer, **IV. 281.**
Jefferson, Joseph, actor, **I. 522.**
Jefferson, Joseph (1st), **I. 522.**
Jefferson, Martha Wayles, **III. 5.**
Jefferson, Thomas, U. S. president, **III. 1.**
Jefferson, Thos., **Residence** of, illus., **III. 1.**
Jenckes, Thos. A., congressman, **VIII. 34.**
Jenifer, Daniel of St. T., statesman, **II. 362.**
Jenison, Silas H., governor, **VIII. 318.**
Jenkins, Albert Gallatin, soldier, **V. 248.**
Jenkins, Arthur, journalist, **IV. 187.**
Jonkins, Charles Jones, governor, **I. 228.**
Jenkins, T. A., naval officer, **IV. 311.**
Jenks, Edward W., physician, **IV. 217.**
Jenness, Lyndon Y., soldier, **IV. 356.**
Jennings, A. G., manufacturer, **II. 235.**
Jennings, Robert W., educator, **II. 130.**
Jenny June, pen-name, **Croly, J. C.**, **VI. 397.**
Jerome, Chauncey, manufact'r, **VII. 246.**
Jerome, David Howell, governor, **V. 275.**
Jervis, John B., civil engineer, **IX. 46.**
Jesse, Richard H., educator, **VIII. 188.**
Jessing, Joseph, clergyman, **VI. 329.**
Jewell, Marshall, statesman, **IV. 20.**
Jewett, Charles C., bibliographer, **V. 356.**
Jewett, Milo P., educator, **V. 234.**
Jewett, Sarah Orne, author, **I. 374.**
Joaquin Miller, pen-name, **Miller, C. H.**, **VII. 69.**
Jocelyn, George B., educator, **V. 472.**
Jocelyn, Simeon S., clergyman, **II. 326.**
John, John P. D., educator, **VII. 384.**
John Phœnix, pen-name, **V. 241, Derby.**
Johnes, Edward Rodolph, **III. 269.**
Johns, Henry Van D., clergyman, **V. 253.**
Johns Hopkins University, **V. 169.**
Johns, John, educator, **III. 236.**
Johns, Kensey, lawyer, **V. 196.**
Johnson, Andrew, U. S. president, **II. 455**, attempted impeachment of, **II. 85, Stanton, E. M.; IV. 31, Stevens, T.**
Johnsen, Bradley T., lawyer. **IV. 182.**
Johnson, Cave, postmaster-gen., **VI. 270.**
Johnson Chapel, Amherst, illus., **V. 307.**
Johnson, Charles P., lawyer, **VI. 41.**
Johnson, David B., educator, **III. 123.**
Johnson, Eastman, artist, **IX. 52.**
Johnson, Ebenezer A., educator, **VIII. 337.**
Johnson, Edward, historian, **VIII. 91.**
Johnson, Edward H., inventor, **VI. 258.**
Johnson, Eliza McC., **II. 456.**
Johnson, Frank W., soldier, **V. 198.**
Johnson, Henry C., educator, **II. 164.**
Johnson, Henry T., educator, **III. 216.**
Johnson, Herman M., educator, **VI. 430.**
Johnson, Herschel V., governor, **I. 226.**
Johnson, James, governor, **I. 227.**
Johnson, James N., governor, **IV. 107.**
Johnson, Sir John, soldier, **VIII. 156.**
Johnson, John, historian, **VIII. 259.**
Johnson, John Davis, lawyer, **VI. 126.**
Johnson, John L., legislator, **VIII. 128.**
Johnson, Joseph, governor, **V. 451.**
Johnson, Joseph, author, **VIII. 259.**
Johnson, Lorenzo M., R. R. man'r, **VI. 402.**
Johnson, Oliver, reformer, **II. 319.**
Johnson, Reverdy, att'y-general, **IV. 371.**
Johnson, Richard M., statesman, **VI. 434.**
Johnson, Robert Underwood, editor, **I. 313.**
Johnson, Robert Ward, senator, **V. 252.**
Johnson, Rossiter, author, **II. 64.**
Johnson, Samuel, clergyman, **II. 312.**
Johnson, Samuel, educator, **VI. 341.**
Johnson, Samuel Frost, artist, **VII. 471.**
Johnson, Samuel W., chemist, **VI. 32.**
Johnson, Sir William, **V. 101.**
Johnson, Thomas, governor, **IX. 289.**
Johnson, Thomas, jurist, **I. 24.**
Johnson, Warren S., engineer, **III. 292.**
Johnson, William, jurist, **II. 467.**
Johnson, William, patriot, **VIII. 259.**
Johnson, William M., poet, **VIII. 90.**
Johnson, William S., educator, **VI. 342.**
Johnston, Albert Sidney, soldier, **I. 388.**
Johnston, Clarence H., architect, **IX. 334.**
Johnston, John, banker, **III. 411.**
Johnston, Joseph E., soldier, **V. 328.**
Johnston, Josiah Stoddard, senator, **V. 45.**
Johnston, Richard Malcolm, auther, **I. 440.**
Johnston, Samuel, governor, **IV. 420.**
Johnston, William F., governor, **II. 288.**
Johnston, Wm. P., educator, **IX. 130.**
Johnstone, Harriet Lane, **V. 9.**
Jolliet, Louis, explorer, **V. 121.**
Jonathan Oldstyle, pen-name, **III. 17, Irving, W.**
Jones, Amos Blanch, educator, **I. 258.**
Jones, Anson, statesman, **IX. 67.**
Jones, Augustine, educator, **VI. 203.**
Jones, Benjamin F., merchant, **V. 171.**
Jones, Catesby ap R., naval officer, **V. 1**
Jones, Charles Colcock, lawyer, **V. 159.**
Jones, Charles H., journalist, **I. 386.**
Jones, David, clergyman, **VIII. 273.**
Jones, Eli, preacher, **II. 480.**
Jones, Francis W., electrician, **IV. 84.**
Jones, Gardner M., librarian, **VI. 434.**
Jones, George, journalist, **I. 387.**
Jones, George Wallace, **III. 433.**
Jones, Jacob, naval officer, **II. 233.**
Jones, James C., governor, **VII. 209.**
Jones, James Kimbrough, senator, **I. 2**
Jones, Joel, educator, **VII. 13.**
Jones, John, soldier, **V. 29.**
Jones, John, surgeon, **V. 149.**
Jones, John, surveyor, **V. 29.**
Jones, John Paul, naval officer, **II. 15.**
Jones, John Percival, senator, **I. 300.**
Jones, Joseph Russel, diplomat, **I. 534.**
Jones, Joseph Seawell, historian, **VII. 72.**
Jones, Richard Mott, educator, **II. 481.**
Jones, Samuel, soldier, **IV. 466.**
Jones, Silas Armistead, **IV. 373.**
Jones, Sybil, Quaker, **II. 480.**
Jones, Thomas, jurist, **IX. 250.**
Jones, Thomas Goode, governor, **I. 457.**
Jones, Walter, lawyer, **I. 365.**
Jones, Walter, congressman, **II. 11.**
Jones, William, secretary, **V. 373.**
Jones, William, governor, **IX. 394.**
Jones, William L., scientist, **IX. 184.**
Jones, Wm. Martin, lawyer, **V. 46.**
Jordan, David S., educator, **II. 127.**
Jordan, Eben D., merchant, **II. 393.**
Jordan, Francis, legislator, **VII. 120.**
Jordan, James J., journalist, **IV. 201.**
Jordan, Rich'd, Quaker minister, **VII. 155.**
Jordan, Thomas, soldier, **IV. 486.**
Joseph, Antonio, legislator, **VI. 361.**
Joseph, William, col. governor, **VII. 334.**
Josh Billings, pen-name, **Shaw, VI. 28.**
Josiah Allen's Wife, **Holley, M.**, **IX. 278.**
Joslin, John Jay, manufacturer, **I. 350.**
Josselyn, John, author, **VII. 214.**
Jouett, James E., naval officer, **IV. 501.**
Jouett, Matthew H., artist, **VI. 467.**
Journal of Commerce, **I. 265, Stone, D. M.**
Journal of Mycology, Founder of, **Kellerman, Wm. A.**, **IX. 154.**
Joy, Charles F., lawyer, **VI. 122.**
Joy, Edmund L., lawyer, **VI. 151.**
Joy, Thomas, colonist, **VII. 479.**
Juanemo (Ninigret), Indian, **IX. 218.**
Juch, Emma, singer, **VI. 300.**
Judd, Bethel, educator, **I. 503.**
Judd, Orange, journalist, **VIII. 350.**
Judd, Sylvester, author, **IX. 273.**
Judson, Adoniram, missionary, **III. 92.**
Judson, Ann H., missionary, **III. 93.**
Judson, Edw'd B., banker, **VII. 196.**
Judson, Emily C., author, **III. 93.**
Judson, Frederick J., physician, **VII. 283.**
Judson, Frederick N., lawyer, **VII. 284.**
Judson, Sarah H. B., missionary, **III. 93.**
Julian, George W., lawyer, **V. 502.**
Juncker, Henry D., R. C. bishop, **VI. 330.**
Juneau, L. S., founder of Milwaukee, **VI. 18.**
Jungmann, John G., missionary, **VI. 150.**
Junkin, George, educator, **III. 165.**

Jupiter, Fifth moon of, discovered, VII. 44. **Barnard, E. E.**
Justin, Joel Gilbert, physician, IV. 233.

K

Kalb, Johann de, rev. soldier, I. 73.
Kalisch, Abner, lawyer, V. 69.
Kalisch, Isidor, rabbi, III. 63.
Kalisch, Samuel, lawyer, IV. 469.
Kalish, R., ophthalmologist, VII. 173.
Kampman, Lewis E., educator, II. 274.
Kane, Elisha Kent, explorer, III. 288.
Kane, George Proctor, marshal, V. 398.
Kansas, Governors of, VIII. 340.
Kansas-Nebraska bill, II. 430, **Douglas, S. A.**
Kansas State Capitol, illus., VIII. 340.
Kantz, August V., soldier, IV. 141.
Kara-zhousept-hah (Black-Hawk), IX. 477.
Karge, Joseph, educator, VII. 243.
Karnes, Henry W., soldier, VI. 166.
Karsner, Daniel, physician, III. 491.
Kasson, John A., diplomat, IV. 368.
Kaufman, Sigismund, lawyer, II. 413.
Kavanagh, Edward, governor, VI. 309.
Kavanaugh, H. H., M. E. bishop, IX. 246.,
Keane, John Joseph, bishop, VI. 285.
Kearney, Dennis, IV. 110, **Irwin, Wm.**
Kearny, Philip, soldier, IV. 260.
Kearsarge, battle with Alabama, II. 103, **Winslow, J. A.**
Keasbey, Anthony Q., lawyer, III. 361.
Keating, Geo. J., merchant, VIII. 397.
Keefe, John C., manufacturer, III. 149.
Keeler, Richard W., educator, VII. 79.
Keely, J. E. W., mechanician, IX. 137.
Keely Motor Co., IX. 137.
Keenan, Henry F., author, VI. 144.
Keenan, Thomas J., Jr., journalist, V. 38.
Keene, Laura, actress, VIII. 65.
Keene, Thomas W., actor, VIII. 384.
Keener, William A., educator, IX. 148.
Keeney, Abner, civil engineer, I. 266.
Keep, John, clergyman, II. 465.
Kees, Frederick, architect, VII. 162.
Keifer, Joseph W., soldier, IV. 389.
Keilty, Francis M., priest, VI. 328.
Keim, William H., physician, III. 490.
Keith, Edson, merchant, II. 216.
Keith, Elbridge G., financier, II. 522.
Keith, Eliza D., author, II. 425.
Keith, Richard H., capitalist, IX. 105.
Keith, Samuel J., banker, VIII. 277.
Keith, Sir Wm., lieut.-governor, II. 277.
Keitt, Lawrence M., soldier, IV. 339.
Kell, John McI., naval officer, II. 367.
Kellerman, Wm. A., educator, IX. 158.
Kelley, Abby, reformer, II. 323.
Kelley, Benjamin F., soldier, VI. 152.
Kelley, David Campbell, clergyman, I. 208.
Kelley, William D., lawyer, VI. 140.
Kelley, William V., clergyman, IX. 256.
Kellogg, Charles W., merchant, II. 150.
Kellogg, Clara Louise, singer, II. 446.
Kellogg, Edward H., merchant, II. 140.
Kellogg, Elijah, clergyman, II. 497.
Kellogg, Luther L., lawyer, VIII. 440.
Kellogg, Martin, educator, VII. 230.
Kellogg, Peter C., merchant, III. 359.
Kellogg, Stephen W., lawyer, VIII. 245.
Kellogg, William P., statesman, IV. 344.
Kelly, James, bibliographer, V. 460.
Kelly, John, politician, III. 390.
Kelly, Patrick, R. C. archbishop, VI. 331.
Kelsey, Charles B., physician, IV. 144.
Kelton, John C., soldier, V. 53.
Kemble, Frances Anne, actress, III. 414.
Kemeys, Edward, sculptor, VIII. 279.
Kemp, James, P. E. bishop, VI. 222.
Kemp, John, educator, VI. 348.
Kemper, James L., governor, V. 454.
Kempster, Walter, physician, V. 21.
Kendall, Amos, statesman, V. 296.
Kendall, Ezra Otis, educator, II. 415.
Kendrick, Fayette D., physician, VII. 255.
Kendrick, James R., educator, V. 235.
Kendrick, Nathaniel, educator, V. 427.
Kenly, John Reese, soldier, VI. 144.
Kenna, Edward D., lawyer, VI. 144.
Kenna, John Edward, senator, I. 299.
Kenna, Thomas James, lawyer, V. 199.
Kennan, George, journalist, I. 393.
Kennedy, Anthony, statesman, VII. 481.
Kennedy, John P., author and statesman, VI. 181.
Kenrick, Francis P., archbishop, I. 485.
Kent, Edward, governor, VI. 308.
Kent, James, chancellor, III. 55.
Kent, Joseph, physician, statesman and governor, IX. 301.
Kent, Marvin, manufacturer, V. 256.
Kentish guards, I. 39, **Greene, N.**
Kenyon College, VII. 1.
Kenyon, James B., clergyman, IV. 77.
Kenyon, Wm. Colgrove, founder, V. 231.
Keogh, Edward, printer, I. 465.
Keokuk, Indian chief, IX. 221.
Kephart, Horace, librarian, VI. 322.
Kephart, Isaiah L., clergyman, VII. 185.
Keppler, Joseph, artist, II. 225.
Kerfoot, John Barrett, educator, III. 497.
Kerlin, Isaac C., physician, IV. 229.
Kern, Charles, treasurer, VI. 165.
Kernan, Francis, statesman, VIII. 368.
Kerr, John Leeds, statesman, VII. 419.
Kerr, Michael C., congressman, VIII. 462.
Kerr, Washington C., educator, VII. 450.
Kessinger, A. C., journalist, IV. 192.
Ketcham, H. A. McD., sculptor, IX. 55.
Ketcham, Isaac A., inventor, VI. 142.
Ketcham, Jno. H., congressman, VIII. 442.
Ketcham, William A., lawyer, IX. 104.
Ketchum, Alexander P., lawyer, II. 351.
Ketchum, Edgar, lawyer, IV. 168.
Ketchum, Geo. A., physician, VIII. 211.
Key, David McK., statesman, III. 203.
Key, Francis Scott, author, V. 498.
Keyes, Edward L., physician, IX. 343.
Keyes, Erasmus D., soldier, IV. 398.
Keyser, Peter Dirck, surgeon, IV. 292.
Kibbee, Charles Carroll, jurist, VII. 51.
Kidder, Camillus G., lawyer, VIII. 251.
Kidder, Wellington P., inventor, III. 485.
Kiddle, Henry, educator, II. 512.
Kieft, Wilhelm, colonial governor, VI. 91.
Kilbourne, James, manufacturer, V. 171.
Kilbourne, James, pioneer, V. 123.
Kilbourne, Lincoln, merchant, V. 171.
Killebrew, Jos. B., scientist, VIII. 308.
Kilpatrick, Hugh J., soldier, IV. 273.
Kimball, Eben Wallace, lawyer, VII. 254.
Kimball, Edgar Allen, soldier, IV. 353.
Kimball, Gilman, surgeon, V. 200.
Kimball, H. C., Mormon apostle, VII. 394.
Kimball, Henry, clergyman, II. 414.
Kimball, James M., banker, IX. 105.
Kimball, Nathan, soldier, VI. 298.
Kimball, Sumner I., life-saver, II. 348.
Kimball, William S., mfr., IV. 194.
Kimball, Wm. W., manufacturer, IX. 461.
Kincaid, Harrison R., editor, VII. 132.
Kincaid, Wm. J., manufacturer, VI. 126.
King, Charles, author, V. 419.
King, Charles, educator, VI. 345.
King, David L., lawyer, VIII. 129.
King, George G., congressman, VIII. 199.
King, Grace, author, II. 344.
King, Henry L. P., soldier, II. 518.
King, Horatio, statesman, V. 8.
King, James Gore, merchant, I. 498.
King, James L., librarian, VI. 482.
King, John Alsop, governor, III. 50.
King, John C., sculptor, VIII. 291.
King, John Pendleton, senator, II. 178.
King, Joseph E., educator, I. 252.
King, Preston, senator, II. 93.
King, Richard, ranchman, VIII. 246.
King, Rufus, soldier, V. 217.
King, Rufus, statesman, VI. 301.
King, Samuel A., clergyman, IX. 111.
King, Samuel G., mayor, VI. 195.
King, Samuel W., governor, IX. 396.
King, Thomas B., statesman, II. 518.
King, Thomas S., clergyman, IV. 472.
King, William, governor, VI. 305.
King, William F., educator, VII. 79.
King, William M., clergyman, IX. 110.
King, Wm. Rufus, statesman, IV. 147.
Kingsbury, James, pioneer, V. 181.
Kingsbury, John, educator, IX. 417.
Kings College, VI. 341.
Kingsford, Thomas, manufacturer, V. 221.
Kingsford, Thomson, manufacturer, V. 222.
King's Mountain, battle of, I. 508, **Cleveland, B.**
Kinne, Aaron, clergyman, VI. 439.
Kinnersley, Ebenezer, educator, I. 532.
Kinney, Coates, poet, VII. 302.
Kinney, Thomas T., journalist, VI. 135.
Kinnison, David, patriot, I. 361.
Kip, William I., P. E. bishop, III. 474.
Kirk, Edward Norris, clergyman, VI. 194.
Kirk, Ellen Warner Olney, author, I. 373.
Kirk, James Smith, manufacturer, I. 420.
Kirk, John F., author, I. 585.
Kirkbride, Thomas S., physician, VI. 389.
Kirkland, Caroline M. S., author, V. 356.
Kirkland Cottage, Hamilton College, illus., VII. 404.
Kirkland, James H., educator, VIII. 237.
Kirkland, John T., educator, VI. 417.
Kirkland, Joseph, author, V. 431.
Kirkland, Joseph, lawyer, V. 425.
Kirkland, Samuel, missionary, VII. 404.
Kirkpatrick Chapel, Rutgers, illus., III. 402.
Kirkpatrick, John M., jurist, VIII. 469.
Kirkpatrick, Wm. S., congressman, VIII. 369.
Kirkwood, Daniel, educator, IV. 349.
Kirkwood, J. P., civil engineer, IX. 36.
Kirkwood, Samuel J., secretary, IV. 245.
Kirtland Temple (Mormon), illus., VII. 387.
Kissam, Benjamin, I. 20, **Jay, J.**
Kit Carson, nickname, III. 273, **Carson, C.**
Kitchen, James, physician, III. 479.
Kitching, John Howard, soldier, V. 395.
Kittredge, Josiah E., clergyman, VII. 355.
Klauser, Karl, musician, VII. 427.
Klotz, Robert, soldier, III. 218.
Knapp, Isaac, editor, II. 321.
Knapp, Martin A., lawyer, IV. 287.
Knapp, Samuel Lorenzo, author, VII. 472.
Kneeland, Stillman F., lawyer, VII. 312.
Knickerbacker, D. B., bishop, III. 466.
Knickerbocker Press, Building of, II. 388.
Knight, Edward C., R. R. pres., VI. 405.
Knight, Nehemiah R., governor, IX. 394.
Knight, Raymond D., merchant, V. 242.
Knight, Richard, clergyman, VIII. 192.
Knighten, William A., clergyman, IX. 528.
Knighton, Fred., clergyman, VI. 358.

Knights of Labor, founders of, I. 262, **Stephens, U. S.**
Knights of Pythias, founder of, II. 170, **Rathbone, J. H.**
Knowles, James D., educator, VIII. 199.
Knowles, Lucius James, inventor, V. 256.
Knowlton, Julius W., soldier, VII. 108.
Knowlton, Luke, jurist, VIII. 477.
Knowlton, Thomas, soldier, II. 299.
Knox, Frank, banker, VII. 35.
Knox, George W., expressman, III. 323.
Knox, Henry, statesman, I. 14.
Knox, Henry M., banker, VI. 116.
Knox, John, clergyman, VI. 219.
Knox, John Jay, financier, III. 15.
Knox, Thomas W., author, VII. 89.
Koch, Henry C., architect, II. 376.
Koch, Joseph, commissioner, V. 177.
Koerner, Gus., jurist and author, VIII. 180.
Kontz, Anton Louis, financier, VII. 481.
Korn, Clara A., composer, VII. 428.
Korndoerfer, Augustus, physician, III. 491.
Kornitzer, Joseph, surgeon, VII. 51.
Kosciuszko, Thaddeus, rev. soldier, I. 54.
Kountz, John S., soldier, IV. 332.
Kraby, Peter D., public officer, V. 19.
Kramer, George W., architect, IX. 331.
Kraus, William, merchant, III. 275.
Krauskopf, Joseph, rabbi, III. 20.
Krauth, Charles P., educator, I. 349.
Kress, John, manufacturer, IV. 200.
Kroeger, Ernest R., musician, VI. 114.
Krum, Chester H., lawyer, VIII. 470.
Kuhn, Adam, botanist, VII. 112.
Kuhne, Percival, banker, IX. 514.
Kulp, William, antiquary, VII. 186.
Kunz, George F., mineralogist, IV. 433.
Kunze, John C., educator, VI. 348.
Kyle, James Henderson, senator, I. 323.
Kynett, Alpha J., clergyman, IV. 346.

L

Labadists, I. 71, **Bayard, J.**
Laboratory Nebraska Univ., illus., VIII. 363.
Lacey, John, rev. soldier, I. 123.
Lacy, Drury, educator, II. 22.
Ladd, George D., physician, IX. 525.
Ladd, Herbert W., governor, IX. 408.
Ladd, William S., banker, VII. 32.
La Farge, John, artist, IX. 59.
Lafayette Ave. Pres. Church, Brooklyn, N. Y., illus., V. 246.
Lafayette, Marquis de, rev. soldier, I. 63; Lafayette, I. 74, **Barton, W.**
Laidlaw, Alexander H., physician, VII. 278.
Laidley, Theodore T. S., soldier, VII. 24.
Laird, Frank Foster, physician, VII. 50.
Lake Erie, battle of, IV. 288, **Perry, O. H.**
Lake-front case, I. 31, **Fuller, M. W.**
Lake, Richard P., financier, VIII. 377.
Lamar, Lucius Quintius C., justice, I. 37.
Lamar, Mirabeau B., soldier and statesman, IX. 66.
Lamb, John, rev. soldier, I. 44.
Lamb, Martha J. R. N., author, I. 443.
Lamb, William, editor and soldier, I. 274.
Lambert, Alexander, musician, VII. 435.
Lambert, Asher, engineer, VI. 490.
Lamberton, Robert A., educator, VII. 111.
Lambing, Andrew A., priest, VI. 338.
Lamont, Daniel S., journalist, III. 58.
Landau, G. W. I., manufacturer, III. 223.
Lander, Benjamin, artist, IX. 54.
Lander, Fred'k W., soldier, VIII. 127.
Lander, Jean M.D., actress, VIII. 127.
Landis, John Herr, senator, V. 230.
Landon, Melville D., humorist, VI. 27.
Landreth, Olin H., civil engineer, IX. 37.
Lane, Ebenezer, pioneer, II. 31.
Lane, Elizabeth, II. 31.
Lane, George William, merchant, I. 500.
Lane, James C., soldier, IV. 294.
Lane, James H., soldier, IV. 278.
Lane, Jonathan H., scientist, III. 275.
Lane, Joseph, governor, VIII. 2.
Lane, Louisa (Mrs. J. Drew), VIII. 148.
Lano, Moses, civil engineer, IX. 34.
Lane, Smith Edward, lawyer, IV. 27.
Lane, Walter P., soldier, VIII. 77.
Lane, William Carr, governor, V. 98.
Lang, Benjamin J., composer, VII. 430.
Lang, Gerhard, manufacturer, IV. 345.
Lang, Margaret R., composer, VII. 430.
Langdell, Chris. C., educator, VI. 427.
Langdon, Samuel, educator, VI. 416.
Langdon, Wm. C., clergyman, VIII. 76.
Langdon, W. G., philanthropist, II. 153.
Langley, Samuel P., scientist, III. 338.
Langston, John M., educator, III. 328.
Lanier, Sidney, poet, II. 438.
Lanigan, George T., journalist, VIII. 90.
Lankershim, Isaac, merchant, VII. 189.
Lanman, Charles, author, III. 444.
Lanman, Joseph, naval officer, IV. 312.
Lansing, John, jurist, IV. 254.
Lapham, Increase A., naturalist, VIII. 34.
Larcom, Lucy, author, I. 406.
Lardner, James L., naval officer, IV. 470.
Lardner, William J., lawyer, VII. 293.
Larimer, William, Jr., soldier, IV. 390.
Larkin, John, educator, II. 265.
Larkin, John, clergyman, II. 269.
Larned, Ebenezer, rev. soldier, I. 78.
Larner, John Bell, lawyer, V. 133.
Larner, Noble D., capitalist, V. 133.
Larson, Lars Moore, educator, III. 67.
La Salle, Robert C., explorer, V. 125.
Latham, John C., banker, IX. 505.
Latham, Mary W., reformer, VIII. 40.
Latham, Milton S., governor, IV. 108.
Lathrop, George P., author, IX. 193.
Lathrop, John, poet, VII. 135.
Lathrop, John Hiram, educator, V. 178.
Lathrop, Rose H., author, IX. 194.
Latimer, Mary E. W., author, IX. 271.
Latrobe, Benjamin Henry, 1764, architect and civil engineer, IX. 425.
Latrobe, B. H., 1807, civil engineer, IX., 426.
Latrobe, C. H., civil engineer, IX. 427.
Latrobe, Ferdinand C., lawyer, IX. 427.
Latrobe, John H. B., lawyer, IX. 426.
Lattimer, Henry, senator, II. 10.
"Laughing gas," use of, II. 198, **Colton.**
Laughlin, Homer, manufacturer, IX. 174.
Laughlin, John, lawyer, VI. 196.
Laurance, John, senator, II. 8.
Laurence, Wm. B., statesman, IX. 399.
Laurens, Henry, statesman, III. 426.
Laurens, John, rev. soldier, I. 67.
Laurie, James, civil engineer, IX. 38.
Lauterbach, Edward, lawyer, I. 254.
Lautz, Fred'k. C. M., man'f'r., VIII. 83.
Laux, August, artist, VII. 472.
Lavretta, C. L., mayor, VII. 296.
Law, George, financier, III. 94.
Lawrence, Abbott, merchant, III. 62.
Lawrence, Amos, merchant, III. 62.
Lawrence, Charles Brush, jurist, V. 437.
Lawrence, Cor. V. W., mayor, VIII. 85.
Lawrence, Geo. N., ornithologist, II. 203.
Lawrence, James, naval officer, VIII. 92.
Lawrence, Joseph J., physician, VI. 389.
Lawrence, Samuel, soldier, VIII. 252.
Lawrence, William, merchant, V. 462.
Lawrence, William, P. E. bishop, VI. 16.
Laws, Samuel S., educator, VIII. 186.
Lawson, Albert G., clergyman, IV. 175.
Lawson, John, historian, VII. 115.
Lawson, Leonidas M., financier, II. 120.
Lawson, Robert, rev. soldier, I. 70.
Lawson, Thomas G., jurist, II. 144.
Lawton, Alexander R., lawyer, II. 148.
Lazarus, Emma, author, III. 25.
Lazarus, Henry L., jurist, IX. 535.
Lea, Henry Charles, author, V. 388.
Lea, Isaac, naturalist, VI. 23.
Leach, Daniel, educator, VIII. 467.
Leale, Charles A., physician, II. 52.
Lear, George, banker, IV. 172.
Learned Blacksmith, **Burritt, E.**, VI. 133.
Learned, Ebenezer, soldier, I. 78.
Learned, Walter, author, VIII. 159.
Learned, William Law, jurist, II. 346.
Leavenworth, F. P., astronomer, VIII. 124.
Leavitt, John McD., educator, I. 507.
Leavitt, Joshua, reformer, II. 528.
Leavitt, Mary C., missionary, V. 152.
LeBrun, Napoleon Eugene Henry Charles, architect, IX. 330.
Le Clear, Thomas, artist, VIII. 429.
Le Conte, John, educator, VII. 228.
Le Conte, Joseph, scientist, VII. 231.
Ledyard, John, traveler, V. 122.
Ledyard, William, rev. soldier, V. 175.
Lee, Alfred E., journalist, VIII. 68.
Lee, Ann, founder of Shakers, V. 132.
Lee, Arthur, diplomat, VIII. 298.
Lee, Benjamin F., M. E. bishop, V. 24.
Lee, Bradner W., lawyer, VIII. 396.
Lee, Charles, attorney-general, I. 14.
Loe, Charles, rev. soldier, VIII. 238.
Lee, Charles A., journalist, VI. 88.
Lee, Fitzhugh, statesman, IX. 1.
Lee, Francis Lightfoot, patriot, V. 252.
Lee, Geo. W. Custis, educator, III. 166.
Lee, Gideon, merchant, V. 423.
Lee, Henry, soldier and governor, III. 25.
Lee, Henry W., P. E. bishop, III. 469.
Lee, Homer, bank-note engraver, V. 439.
Lee, James W., clergyman, IX. 506.
Lee, Mary Elizabeth, author, VI. 245.
Lee, Richard H., rev. patriot, III. 159.
Lee, Robert Ed., soldier, III. 165; IV. 97.
Lee, Samuel Edward, man'f'r., V. 29.
Lee, Stephen D., soldier, V. 414.
Lee, Thomas Sim, governor, IX. 290.
Lee, William H. F., soldier, IV. 280.
Leedy, John W., governor, VIII. 347.
Lefevre, Peter Paul, R. C. bishop, V. 327.
Lefferts, Marshall, soldier, IV. 155.
Leffingwell, Chas. W., clergyman, V. 266.
Legare, Hugh S., jurist, VI. 5.
Leggett, Francis H., merchant, II. 114.
Loggett, Mortimer D., soldier, II. 350.
Leggett, William, author, VI. 275.
Leggett, William H., educator, VI. 276.
Lehigh University, VII. 110.
Lehman, William, pharmacist, V. 343.
Leidy, Joseph, naturalist, V. 220.
Leighton, George E., soldier, IV. 361.
Leighton, William, author, I. 273.
Leland, Charles G., author, V. 356.
Leland Stanford Jr. University, II. 127.
Lembke, Francis C., educator, V. 144.
Lemen, Lewis E., physician, VI. 33.
Le Moyne, Peter, Sieur d' Iberville, explorer, V. 121.
Le Moyne, William J., actor, V. 389.
Lenaghan, John F., merchant, VI. 142.
Lennox, Charlotte R., author, VI. 51.

Lenoir, William. soldier, VII. 65.
Lenox, James, philanthropist, III. 413.
Lenox Library, New York, illus., III. 414.
Lenox, Robert, merchant, I. 498.
Leonard, John Edwards, lawyer, V. 387.
Leonard, Moses G., lawyer, VIII. 378.
Leonard, Wm. A., P. E. bishop, VII. 456.
Leovy, Henry J., lawyer, IX. 506.
Le Roy, Herman, merchant, III. 306.
Le Roy, William E., naval officer, IV. 413.
Lesley, J. Peter, geologist, VIII. 79.
Lesley, John Thomas, legislator, V. 67.
Leslie, Charles Robert, artist, V. 321.
Leslie, Eliza, author, VII. 138.
Leslie, Frank, publisher, III. 370.
Lesquereux, Leo, botanist, IX. 438.
Lester, Rufus E., lawyer, II. 381.
Lesueur, Charles A., zoologist, VIII. 475.
Letcher, John, governor, V. 452.
Leventhorpe, Collett, soldier, VII. 161.
Leverett, John, educator, VI. 413.
Leverett, Sir John, col. governor, III. 177.
Le Vert, Octavia W., author, VI. 440.
Levett, David Morris, composer, VII. 424.
Levick, James Jones, physician, IX. 344.
Lewelling, L. D., governor, VIII. 346.
Lewis, Andrew, rev. soldier, I. 75.
Lewis, Charles B., humorist, VI. 30.
Lewis, Charles H., jurist, VI. 184.
Lewis, Daniel, physician, VII. 277.
Lewis, Daniel F., R. R. prest., III. 189.
Lewis, Edmonia, sculptor, V. 173.
Lewis, Elias, Jr., curator, II. 120.
Lewis, Eugene C., engineer, VIII. 417.
Lewis, Francis, patriot, V. 314.
Lewis, G., naturalist and author, IX. 447.
Lewis, Henry Carvill, geologist, V. 181.
Lewis, Ida, life saver, V. 247.
Lewis, James, actor, I. 286.
Lewis, John Benjamin, physician, V. 131.
Lewis, Meriwether, explorer, V. 122.
Lewis, Morgan, statesman, III. 43.
Lewis, Richard J., lawyer, I. 479.
Lewis, Wm. J., merchant, V. 130.
Lexington, battle of, I. 96, **Parker, J.**; III. 70, **Cutler, M.**
Lexow, Clarence, lawyer, V. 496.
Leyburn, John, clergyman, II. 171.
Libby prison, illus., IV. 465
Librarian of Congress, **Putnam, H.**, IX. 249.
Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., illus., I. 146. VI. 478.
Library, University of Penn., illus., I. 348.
Lick, James, philanthropist, III. 350.
Lick Observatory, illus., III. 351.
Lieber, F., publicist and educator, V. 116.
Ligon, Thomas W., statesman, IX. 306.
Lilly's Battery, **Lilly, E.**, IX. 83.
Lilly, Eli, manufacturer, IX. 83.
Lillie, John H., electrician, IX. 512.
Lincoln, Abraham, U. S. president, II. 65.
  Birthplace of, illus., II. 66.
  Part in emancipation proclamation, II. 77, **Hamlin. H.** Reply to Grant's proposed peace negotiation, II. 84, **Stanton, E. M.**
Lincoln, Benjamin, rev. soldier, I. 62.
Lincoln, Charles P., U. S. consul, VIII. 194.
Lincoln, Enoch, governor, VI. 306.
Lincoln, John L., educator, VIII. 30.
Lincoln, Levi, 1749, gov. and att'y-gen., I. 111.
Lincoln, Levi, 1782, governor, I. 114.
Lincoln, Mary Todd, wife of Abraham Lincoln, II. 75.
Lincoln, Nathan S., physician, III. 154.
Lincoln, Robert T., statesman, IV. 243.
Lincoln, Sarah Bush, II. 75.
Lincoln, Wm. S., civil engineer, V. 67.
Lind, Jenny, singer, III. 255.
Linderman, Garrett B., physician, V. 164.
Linderman, Garrett B., Jr., miner, V. 337.
Linderman, Henry R., mint-m'g'r., IV. 120.
Linderman, Robt. Packer, banker, V. 165.
Lindley, Jacob, educator, IX. 454.
Lindsay, E. J., manufacturer, II. 374.
Lindsay, John S., clergyman, VI. 365.
Lindsley, Chas. A., physician, VIII. 309.
Lindsley, John B., physician and historian, VIII. 131.
Lindsley, Philip, educator, VIII. 131.
Linen, James Alexander, banker, V. 479.
Linn, William, clergyman, III. 399.
Lintner, Joseph Albert, scientist, V. 260.
Linton, William J., engraver, VIII. 13.
Lippincott, Joshua Allen, clergyman and educator, IX. 494.
Lippincott, Joshua B., publisher, IV. 322.
Lippincott, Sara J., author, IV. 240.
Lippincott, William H., artist, VI. 474.
Lippitt, Charles W., governor, IX. 409.
Lippitt, Henry, governor, IX. 405.
Lipscomb, Abner S., jurist, V. 165.
Lipscomb, Andrew A., author, VI. 217.
Liquest, Pierre Laclede, pioneer, V. 135.
Lister, Edwin, manufacturer, V. 135.
Littell, John Stockton, author, V. 355.
Littig, John M., banker, VI. 104.
Little Church Around the Corner, **Houghton, G. H.**, VI. 9.
Little Giant, II. 428, **Douglas, S. A.**
Little, Joseph J., printer, IV. 174.
Little Mac, IV. 140, **McClellan, G. B.**
Little, William, jurist, VIII. 165.
Little, Wm. Augustus, legislator, V. 262.
Little, William M., diplomat, IX. 455.
Littlefield, Alfred H., governor, IX. 406.
Littlejohn, A. N., P. E. bishop, III. 472.
Livermore, George, author, VI. 139.
Livermore, Mary A. R., reformer, III. 82.
Livermore, Samuel, senator, II. 8.
Livingston, Charles O., man'f'r, VI. 357.
Livingston, David, IV. 253, **Stanley, H. M.**
Livingston, Edward, statesman, V. 293.
Livingston, Henry B., jurist, II. 467.
Livingston, John H., clergyman, III. 400.
Livingston, L. F., congressman, II. 143.
Livingston, Peter R., sachem, III. 380.
Livingston, Philip, patriot, III. 306.
Livingston, Robt., I. 20, **Jay, J.**
Livingston, Robert R., jurist, II. 396.
Livingston, Robert R., chancellor, II. 396.
Livingston, William, governor, V. 201.
Lloyd, Edward, (1779–1834) governor, IX. 297.
Lloyd, Edward, (1668–1755) governor, IX. 474.
Lloyd, Henry, governor, IX. 312.
Lochrane, Osborne A., jurist, I. 508.
Locke, David R., humorist, VI. 26.
Locke, Matthew, congressman, II. 126.
Locke, Samuel, educator, VI. 416.
Lockey, Richard, financier, VII. 485.
Lockhart, Arthur J., author, VIII. 420.
Locks, Door, Inventor of, **Yale**, IX. 188.
Lockwood, Belva A. B., lawyer, II. 301.
Lockwood, David Benj., lawyer, V. 230.
Lockwood, F. St. John, financier. VI. 249.
Lockwood, Howard, publisher, III. 306.
Lockwood, James B., explorer, III. 286.
Lockwood, Mary Smith, author, III. 266.
Loco-focos, origin of, III. 385, **Browne, W.**
Lodge, Henry Cabot, statesman, VIII. 412.
Lodge, James L., clergyman, VI. 108.
Lodge, Lee Davis, educator, II. 526.
Loew, Charles E., politician, VII. 308.
Loew, Edward V., comptroller, VII. 309.
Loew, Frederick W., jurist, VII. 309.
Logan, Frank G., merchant, IX. 528.
Logan, George, senator, VIII. 255.
Logan, James, governor, II. 278.
Logan, John A., soldier, IV. 298.
Logan, Mary S., editor, IV. 299.
Logan, Milburn H., physician, VIII. 201.
Logan, Olive, author, VI. 276.
Logan, Thos. M., soldier and lawyer, I. 472.
Logan, Walter Seth, lawyer, II. 454.
Loganian Library, II. 278, **Logan, J.**
Lomax, Tennent, lawyer, VII. 97.
Lomax, William, physician, VI. 382.
Long, Alexander, legislator, V. 69.
Long dist. telephone, **Hudson, J. E.**, V. 83.
Long, Edward H., educator, V. 484.
Long, John Davis, governor, I. 121.
Longfellow, Henry W., poet, II. 160; Residence of, illus., II. 161.
Longfellow, Samuel, clergyman, VIII. 275.
Longfellow, S., II. 160, **Longfellow, H. W.**
Longshore, Hannah E., physician, V. 244.
Longshore, Joseph S., physician, V. 243.
Longstreet, Augustus B., educator, I. 517.
Longstreet, Cornelius T., merchant, V. 69.
Longstreet, James, soldier, IV. 263.
Longstreet, Wm., inventor, IX. 434.
Loomis, Alfred L. physician, VIII. 223.
Loomis, Elias, scientist, VII. 233.
Loomis, John M., merchant, VI. 78.
Lorain, Lorenzo, soldier, IV. 273.
Lord, Nathan, educator, IX. 88.
Lord, William P., governor, VIII. 7.
Loring, Ellis Gray, lawyer, II. 318.
Loring, Fred'k. W., journalist, VIII. 359.
Loring, George B., agriculturist, IV. 484.
Loring, William W., soldier, IV. 364.
Lossing, Benson J., author, IV. 324.
Lothrop, Daniel, publisher, VIII. 383.
Lothrop, George Van Ness, lawyer, V. 169.
Lothrop, Harriett M., author, VIII. 383.
Lothrop, William K., capitalist, IV. 431.
Loud, Annie F., musician, VIII. 444.
Loudon, James A., merchant, VIII. 367.
Loudon, John, contractor, VIII. 367.
Loughlin, John, bishop, III. 431.
Louis XVII. (supposed), I. 68, **Williams, E.**
Louisiana surrendered to the U. S., II. 396, **Livingston, R. R.**
Lounsbury, Thos. R., philologist, VIII. 101.
Love, Emanuel K., clergyman, VII. 76.
Love, Isaac N., physician, VI. 385.
Lovejoy, Elijah P., abolitionist, II. 328.
Lovejoy, Owen, congressman, II. 328.
Loveland, Abner, pioneer, V. 148.
Loveland, Frank C., soldier, V. 54.
Loveland, Wm. A. H., pioneer, VIII. 387.
Lovell, Leander N., merchant, VI. 263.
Lovell, Mansfield, soldier, IV. 352.
Lovering, Joseph, scientist, VI. 424.
Low, Abiel Abbott, merchant, I. 500.
Low, Frederick F., governor, IV. 109.
Low, Isaac, merchant, I. 496.
Low, James E., dental surgeon, II. 383.
Low, Samuel, poet, VIII. 377.
Low, Seth, educator, VI. 346.
Low, Will H., artist, VI. 473.
Lowber, James W., educator, VI. 107.
Lowe, Enoch Louis, governor, IX. 305.
Lowe, William Bell, capitalist, VII. 365.
Lowell, Charles, II. 32, **Lowell, J. R.**
Lowell, Chas. R., VIII. 142, **Lowell, J. S.**
Lowell, Francis C., manufacturer, VII. 151.
Lowell Institute, VII. 195, **Lowell, J.**
Lowell, James Russell, poet, II. 32. Residence of, illus., II. 32.

Lowell, Josephine S., reformer, **VIII. 142.**
Lowell, John, jurist, **VII. 62.**
Lowell, John, philanthropist, **VII. 195.**
Lowell, Maria White, poet, **VIII. 18.**
Lowell, Percival, author, **VIII. 61.**
Lowell, Robt. T. S., clergyman, **VIII. 416.**
Lowery, John F., clergyman, **II. 156.**
Lowndes, Lloyd, governor, **IX. 313.**
Lowrey, Clement J. G., priest, **VI. 327.**
Lowry, Thomas, lawyer, **II. 522.**
Loyzance, J. M. R., educator, **IV. 116.**
Lubbock, Francis R., governor, **IX. 69.**
Lubke, George William, lawyer, **V. 23.**
Lucas, Robert, governor, **III. 139.**
Luce, Cyrus Gray, governor, **V. 277.**
Luce, Stephen B., naval officer, **IV. 410.**
Ludlow, George C., governor, **V. 211.**
Ludlow, James M., author, **VIII. 59.**
Ludlow, John, educator, **I. 343.**
Ludlow, John L., physician, **III. 499.**
Ludlow, William, soldier, **IX. 23.**
Lumpkin, John Henry, congressman, **I. 225.**
Lumpkin, Samuel, jurist, **III. 121.**
Lumpkin, Wilson, governor, **I. 224.**
Lundy, Benjamin, abolitionist, **II. 308.**
Lundy's Lane, Battle of, **III. 502, Scott, W.**
Lunt, George, author, **VI. 438.**
Lunt, Orrington, merchant, **II. 213.**
Lurton, Horace H., jurist, **VIII. 235.**
Lusk, William T., physician, **IX. 337.**
Lutz, Frederick, educator, **V. 473.**
Lyman, Benjamin S., geologist, **IX. 217.**
Lyman, Frederic A., musician, **IV. 496.**
Lyman, Theodore B., P. E. bishop, **VI. 53.**
Lynch, Anne C., author, **VII. 236.**
Lynch, John Roy, financier, **III. 107.**
Lynch, Junius F., physician, **IV. 324.**
Lyne, Wickliffe C., educator, **VI. 339.**
Lynes, Frank, musician, **VIII. 447.**
Lyon, Franklin Smith, educator, **I. 181.**
Lyon, Mary, educator, **IV. 462.**
Lyon, Matthew, congressman, **II. 426.**
Lyon, Merrick, educator, **VIII. 192.**
Lyon, Nathaniel, soldier, **IV. 202.**
Lyte, Eliphalet O., educator, **V. 227.**
Lytle, William H., soldier, **IV. 338.**
Lytton, Henry C., merchant, **IX. 480.**

M

Mabie, Charles E., insurance, **IX. 509.**
Mabry, Milton Harvey, jurist, **V. 397.**
MacArthur, Charles L., soldier, **IV. 301.**
MacArthur, Robert S., clergyman, **V. 226.**
MacChesney, Chas. E., educator, **III. 72.**
MacCracken, Hy. M., educator, **VI. 281.**
MacDonald, John L., lawyer, **VI. 116.**
Macdonough, Thos., naval officer, **VII. 28.**
Macdougall, Alexander, rev. soldier, **I. 91.**
Mace, William H., educator, **IV. 407**
Macferron, David, treasurer, **VII. 148.**
MacGahan, J. A., journalist, **VI. 187.**
Macgowan, John E., journalist, **I. 428.**
Mack, Norman Edward, editor, **IV., 42.**
Mack, pen-name, **I. 466, McCullagh, J. B.**
MacKellar, Thomas, typefounder, **III. 88.**
Mackey, Ansel Elliott, educator, **II. 181.**
Mackey, Charles William, lawyer, **VII. 41.**
Mackey, John W., capitalist, **IV. 487.**
Maclay, Robert, merchant, **IV. 467.**
Maclay, William, senator, **V. 143.**
MacLean, George E., educator, **VIII. 362.**
Maclean, John, educator, **V. 467.**
MacLeod, Donald, author, **V. 421.**
MacMonnies, Fred'k, sculptor, **VIII. 289.**
Macneven, William J., physician, **IX. 364.**
Macomb, Alexander, soldier, **II. 241.**
Macomb, W. H., naval officer, **II. 241.**
Macon, John A., journalist, **VIII. 157.**
Macon, Nathaniel, statesman, **V. 176.**
MacQueary, Howard, clergyman, **VI. 299.**
Macrae, George W., banker, **IX. 497.**
Macrae, William, soldier, **VII. 145.**
Macvickar, Malcolm, educator, **IV. 57.**
Macy, William Starbuck, artist, **III. 423.**
Madden, George A., journalist, **V. 380.**
Maddin, Thomas L., physician, **VIII. 136.**
Maddock, Thomas, manufacturer, **IV. 417.**
Maddox, Robert F., banker, **II. 521.**
Madeline S. Bridges, pen-name, **VIII. 440, De Vere, Mary A.,**
Madison, Dorothy P. T., **V. 370.**
Madison, James, P. E. bishop, **VII. 216.**
Madison, James, U. S. president, **V. 369**; residence of, illus., **V. 369.**
Madison, James, educator, **III. 234.**
Madison Sq. Presbyterian Church, N. Y., illus., **IV. 402.**
Madockawando, Indian chief, **IX. 484.**
Maeder, Frederick G., actor, **VI. 169.**
Magaw, Samuel, educator, **I. 347.**
Magee, Christopher L., promoter, **V. 179.**
Magellan, Ferdinand, explorer, **VI. 249.**
"Magic Lock," Inventor of, **Yale, IX. 188.**
Magill, Edward H., educator, **VI. 364.**
Maginnis, Arthur A., man'f'r, **IX. 511.**
Magneto-Electric Machine, Inventor of, **Saxton, IX. 220.**
Magruder, John B., soldier, **IV. 294.**
Magruder, Julia, author, **VIII. 10.**
Mahan, Asa, educator, **II. 461.**
Mahan-Morgan House, Oberlin, Col., illus., **II. 460.**
Mahany, Rowland B., senator, **IX. 419.**
Mahone, William, senator, **V. 12.**
Mahoney, Joseph P., lawyer, **IX. 513.**
"Mail and Express," **I. 202, Bundy, S. M.; I. 159, Shepard, E. F.**
Mailler, William H., merchant, **III. 353.**
Maine, battleship, illus., **IX. 2.**
Maine, Governors of, **VI. 305.**
Maisch, John M., pharmacist, **V. 348.**
Malbone, Edward G., artist, **IX. 255.**
Malbone, Francis, senator, **VIII. 192.**
Mallalieu, W. F., M. E. bishop, **VII. 261.**
Mallett, Frank. J., clergyman, **IV. 446.**
Mallory, Stephen R., statesman, **IV. 364.**
Malone, Sylvester, R. C. priest, **IX. 519.**
Manatt, James I., educator, **VIII. 361.**
Manchester, Albertine, actress, **IX. 209.**
Manderson, Charles F., senator, **I. 454.**
Mangum, Willie Person, senator, **IV. 47.**
Manila Bay, Battle of, **IX. 4.**
Manley, Joseph H., lawyer, **VI. 101.**
Manly, Charles, governor, **IV. 426.**
Manly, John, naval officer, **V. 163.**
Manly, Matthias E., jurist, **VII. 197.**
Mann, Francis N., Jr., lawyer, **IV. 96.**
Mann, Horace, educator, **III. 78.**
Mann, William B., lawyer, **I. 416.**
Manning, Daniel, statesman, **II. 405.**
Manning Hall, Brown Univ., illus., **VII. 20.**
Manning, James, educator, **VIII. 20.**
Manning, James H., journalist, **I. 365.**
Manning, John A., manufacturer, **III. 309.**
Manrara, Edward, manufacturer, **IV. 185.**
Mansfield, J. K. F., soldier, **IV. 179.**
Mansfield, Richard, actor, **IX. 117.**
Manton, Benj. D., U. S. consul, **VIII. 481.**
Manual Training School, Pioneer of, **Woodward, IX. 327.**
Manville, Marion, author, **II. 437.**
Mapes, Charles Halsted, III. 178.
Mapes, Charles Victor, chemist, **III. 178.**
Mapes, James Jay, inventor, **III. 178.**
March, Alden, surgeon, **II. 444.**
"March King," **Sousa, J. P., IX. 386.**
Marchant, Henry, jurist, **IX. 366.**
Marcy, Henry O., surgeon, **VI. 389.**
Marcy, Randolph B., soldier, **IV. 330.**
Marcy, Wm. Learned, governor, **VI. 269.**
Marden, George A., journalist, **VI. 284.**
Marechal, Ambrose, R.C. archbishop, **I. 482.**
Maretzék, Max, musician, **VIII. 448.**
Margaret Sidney, pen-name, **VIII. 383, Lothrop, Harriet N.**
Marion, Francis, rev. soldier, **I. 59.**
Marion Harland, pen-name, **II. 122, Terhune, M. V.**
Maris, George L., educator, **II. 112.**
Mark, Edward L., zoölogist and educator, **IX. 271.**
Mark Twain, pen-uame, **Clemens, S. L., VI. 25.**
Mark West, pen-name, **I. 394, Morris, R. T.**
Markham, Charles C., artist, **VIII. 429.**
Markham, Edwin, poet and educator, **IX. 157.**
Markham, Henry H., governor, **II. 415.**
Markham, William, capitalist, **II. 521.**
Markle, George B., financier, **VII. 175.**
Markle, John, coal operator, **VI. 41.**
Marks, Albert Smith, governor, **VII. 212.**
Marks, Solon, surgeon, **II. 444.**
Marquand, H. G., philanthropist, **VIII. 390.**
Marquett, Turner M., statesman, **VIII. 382.**
Marschall, F. W. von, founder, **II. 447.**
Marsh, Bonner G., clergyman, **II. 384.**
Marsh, Eli J., jurist, **I. 182.**
Marsh, George Perkins, diplomat, **II. 380.**
Marsh, James, educator, **II. 40.**
Marsh, Luther Rawson, lawyer, **III. 135.**
Marsh, Othniel C., paleontologist, **IX. 317.**
Marshall, Charles, pharmacist, **V. 343.**
Marshall, Humphrey, senator, **II. 412.**
Marshall, Humphrey, soldier, **VI. 65.**
Marshall, James, educator, **V. 41.**
Marshall, James W., statesman, **IV. 19.**
Marshall, Jas. Wilson, discoverer, **V. 146.**
Marshall, John, jurist, **I. 25.**
Marshall, Louis, educator, **III. 164.**
Marshall, Thomas, **I. 25, Marshall, J.**
Marshall, Thomas F., orator, **VIII. 252.**
Marshall, William, manufacturer, **V. 270.**
Marshall, William E., artist, **VII. 460.**
Marston, George W., composer, **VII. 432.**
Marston, Gilman, soldier, **V. 329.**
Martin, Alexander, educator, **VII. 383.**
Martin, Alexander, governor, **IV. 420.**
Martin, Artemas, mathematician, **II. 180.**
Martin, Daniel, governor, **IX. 301.**
Martin, Francois X., historian, **V. 436.**
Martin, George H., physician, **VII. 286.**
Martin, Homer Dodge, artist, **IX. 53.**
Martin, John, lawyer, **VII. 20.**
Martin, John, governor, **II. 12.**
Martin, John A., governor, **VIII. 346.**
Martin, John T., capitalist, **VIII. 419.**
Martin, Joseph, pioneer, **VII. 239.**
Martin, Luther, patriot, **III. 431.**
Martin, William, clergyman, **VI. 151.**
Martin, William, pioneer, **VII. 240.**
Martin, William L., lawyer, **VII. 399.**
Martindale, John H., soldier, **II. 444.**
Martindale, Thomas, merchant, **III. 91.**
Marvel, Robert, faster, **II. 442.**
Marvin, James, educator, **IX. 493.**
Marvin, James Madison, **V. 31.**
Maryland, Governors of, **IX. 289**, et seq.
Maryland, P. E. bishops of, **VII. 222.**
Maryland, Proprietary governors of: **VII. 331, et seq.**

Mason, Amos L., physician, II. 448.
Mason, Charles, lawyer, III. 504.
Mason, Frederick H., merchant, VII. 78.
Mason, George, statesman, III. 337.
Mason, Isaac M., steamboat mgr, VIII. 414.
Mason, Israel B., merchant, III. 348.
Mason, James Murray, senator, II. 98.
Mason, Jeremiah, senator, II. 490.
Mason, John, soldier, IV. 136.
Mason, John M., educator, VI. 428.
Mason, John Y., statesman, VI. 7.
Mason, Jonathan, senator, II. 7.
Mason, Lowell, composer, VII. 422.
Mason, Richard B., soldier, VII. 248.
Mason, Stevens T., 1760, senator, II. 9.
Mason, Stevens T., 1812, governor, V. 271.
Mason, William, musician, VII. 423.
Mason, William S., merchant, VII. 18.
Massachusettensis, pen-name, II. 59, **Sewall, J.**
Massachusetts, battleship, illus., IX. 16.
Massachusetts, Colonial gov's of, VII. 367.
Massachusetts, First State House of, illus., VII. 479, **Joy, T.**
Massachusetts, Governors of, I. 103.
Massachusetts Hall, Harvard, illus., VI. 414.
Massachusetts Historical Society, Founder of, VII. 204, **Belknap, J.**
Massachusetts, P. E. bishops of, VI. 15.
Massie, Nathaniel, pioneer, II. 439.
Masury, John W., manufacturer, V. 155.
Mather, Cotton, preacher, IV. 232.
Mather, Increase, educator, VI. 412.
Mather, Margaret, actress, IX. 446.
Mather, Richard, clergyman, V. 143.
Mather, Richard H., educator, V. 310.
Mather, Samuel, clergyman, VI. 193.
Mather, William W., geologist, VIII. 146.
Mathews, Albert, author, VIII. 50.
Mathews, George, governor, I. 219.
Mathews, James M., chancellor, VI. 279.
Matthews, George H., educator, VIII. 184.
Matthews, Jas. Brander, author, VI. 326.
Matthews, Stanley, jurist, II. 476.
Mattocks, John, governor, VIII. 318.
Mattoon, Ebenezer, soldier, V. 140.
Maurer, Henry, manufacturer, V. 70.
Maury, Dabney H., soldier, IV. 35.
Maury, Matt. F., hydrographer, VI. 35.
Maverick, Samuel, colonist, VIII. 414.
Maverick, Samuel A., patriot, VI. 432.
Maxcy, Jonathan, educator, VIII. 21.
Maxey, Samuel Bell, soldier, IV. 50.
Maxim, Hiram S., inventor, VI. 34.
Maxwell, Hugh, 1733, soldier, II. 446.
Maxwell, Hugh, 1787, advocate, II. 449.
Maxwell, Sidney D., statistician, VII. 179.
Maxwell, Thompson, soldier, II. 446.
Maxwell, William, educator, II. 24.
Maxwell, William, rev. soldier, I. 73.
May, Charles A., soldier, IV. 321.
May, Lewis, banker, IV. 92.
May, Samuel Joseph, reformer, II. 313.
Mayer, Oscar J., physician, VIII. 208.
Mayhew, Ira, educator, V. 471.
Mayhew, Jonathan, clergyman, VII. 71.
Mayhew, Thomas, governor, VII. 146.
Mayhew, Thomas, clergyman, VII. 147.
Maynard, Horace, statesman, IX. 286.
Mayo, Sarah C. E., author, II. 437.
Mayo, William H., soldier, VII. 168.
Mayo, William S., author, VIII. 482.
McAden, Hugh, missionary, IX. 275.
McAllister Robert, soldier, II. 53.
McAllister, Ward, lawyer, VI. 169.
McAlpin, David H., man'f'r., VI. 298.
McAndrews, Richard A., clergyman, V. 69.
McArthur, Duncan, governor, III. 139.
McAuley, Thomas, theologian, VII. 316.
McAuslan, John, merchant, III. 60.
McBride, A. J., capitalist, I. 130.
McBryde, John McL., educator, III. 172.
McCabe, Rudolph T., IV. 143.
McCabe, William G., author, VIII. 253.
McCall, Geo. Archibald, soldier, IV. 473.
McCall, Henry, manufacturer, IX. 84.
McCalmont, Alfred B., soldier, V. 365.
McCarthy, John H., contractor, VII. 311.
McCauley, James A., educator, VI. 430.
McCauley, Molly, **Pitcher, Molly**, IX. 262.
McCaw, James B., physician, IX. 529.
McClammy, C. W., congressman, IX. 213.
McClatchey, Robert J., physician, III. 479.
McClellan, Charles L., educator, V. 474.
McClellan, George B., soldier, IV. 138.
McClellan operations, II. 71, **Lincoln, A.**
McClelland, Mary G., author, II. 451.
McClelland, Robert, statesman, IV. 150.
McClernand, John A., soldier, IV. 137.
McClintock, John, theologian, VI. 432.
McCloskey, John, cardinal, I. 195.
McClure, Alexander K., journalist, I. 466.
McClurg, Alexander C., publisher, IV. 457.
McClurg, James, physician, III. 413.
McClurg, Joseph Wash., soldier, V. 15.
McConnell, Richard B., banker, III. 69.
McCook, Alex. McD., soldier, IV. 130.
McCook, Anson G., lawyer, IV. 131.
McCook, Charles M., soldier, IV. 131.
McCook, Daniel, soldier, IV. 130.
McCook, Daniel, Jr., lawyer, IV. 131.
McCook, Edward M., governor, VI. 448.
McCook, Edwin S., naval officer, IV. 131.
McCook, George W., lawyer, IV. 130.
McCook, Henry C., clergyman, IV. 131.
McCook, John, physician, IV. 131.
McCook, John James, cadet, IV. 130.
McCook, John James, soldier, IV. 131.
McCook, John James, soldier, IV. 132.
McCook, Latimer A., physician, IV. 130.
McCook, Roderick S., naval officer, IV. 132.
McCook, Robert Latimer, lawyer, IV. 130.
McCord, Henry D., merchant, VII. 201.
McCord, Louisa S. C., author, IX. 169.
McCord, William H., contractor, IV. 436.
McCorkle, Samuel E., clergyman, VII. 223.
McCormick, Cyrus Hall, inventor, V. 249.
McCormick, Leander J., man'f'r., I. 361.
McCormick, Robert, inventor, I. 360.
McCormick reaper, I. 360, **McCormick, R.**; I. 361, **McCormick, L. J.**; V. 249, **McCormick, C. H.**
McCornick, William S., banker, VII. 98.
McCosh, James, theologian, V. 468.
McCoskry, Samuel A., R. C. bishop, V. 389.
McCoy, W. E., manufacturer, II. 341.
McCrary, George W., secretary, III. 201.
McCready, Ben. W., physician, IX. 364.
McCreary, James B., governor, III. 112.
McCullagh, Joseph B., journalist, I. 465.
McCulloch, Ben., soldier, IV. 104.
McCulloch, Hugh, statesman, IV. 249.
McCullough, John, actor, IX. 141.
McCullough, John G., financier, IV. 124.
McCutchen, Cicero D., lawyer, I. 129.
McDaniel, Henry D., governor, I. 231.
McDonald, Charles J., governor, I. 225.
McDonald, E. F., congressman, VI. 150.
McDonald, John B., builder, V. 481.
McDonald, Marshall F., lawyer, V. 192.
McDonald, Witten, journalist, IV. 376.
McDonogh Institute, illus. of, IX. 465.
McDonogh, John, philanthropist, IX. 465.
McDougall, John, governor, IV. 106.
McDowell, Ephraim, physician, V. 143.
McDowell, Irvin, soldier, IV. 50.
McDowell, James, governor, V. 450.
McDowell, John, 1751, educator, I. 342.
McDowell, John, 1771, educator, I. 503.
McDowell, Joseph, congressman, II. 173.
McDowell, Wm. O., journalist, III. 147.
McElligott, James N., educator, III. 73.
McElrath, Thomas, publisher, III. 456.
McElroy, Mary A., IV. 251.
McEthenrey, Jane, actress, VI. 247.
McFerrin, John B., clergyman, VIII. 267.
McGannon, Matthew C., physician and surgeon, IX. 175.
McGlynn, Edward, clergyman, IX. 242.
McGowan, Hugh J., commissioner, V. 129.
McGrew, George S., merchant, IX. 149.
McGuffey, Wm. H., educator, IV. 443.
McGuire, Frank A., physician, VI. 382.
McGuire, Hunter Holmes, M.D., V. 163.
McGuire, James K., mayor, VII. 19.
McHenry, James, statesman, I. 13.
McIlvaine, Charles P., P. E. bishop, VII. 2.
McIlvaine, Joshua H., philologist, V. 456.
McIlwaine, Richard, educator, II. 26.
McIlwrath, William, merchant, VI. 139.
McIntire, Albert W., governor, VI. 453.
McIntosh, Lachlan, rev. soldier, I. 72.
McIntosh, Maria J., author, VI. 246.
McIntosh, Wm., Indian chief, IX. 273.
McIntyre, Thomas A., merchant, IV. 157.
McKay, Donald, ship-builder, II. 249.
McKean, Thomas, governor, II. 284.
McKean, William V., editor, VIII. 52.
McKeen, Joseph, educator, I. 417.
McKeever, Edward M., priest, VI. 329.
McKeighan, John Elmore, jurist, V. 92.
McKelway, St. Clair, regent, IV. 491.
McKeon, John, lawyer, VI. 220.
McKesson, John, merchant, III. 109.
McKim, James M., reformer, II. 529.
McKinley, John, jurist, II. 470.
McKinley, William, clergyman, VI. 117.
McKinley, William, Jr., governor, II. 261.
McKinney, Philip W., governor, II. 393.
McKinstry, Justus, soldier, IV. 397.
McKnight, Charles, surgeon, IX. 352.
McKoon, Dennis D., lawyer, VII. 351.
McLane, Louis, statesman, V. 293.
McLane, Robert M., governor, IX. 311.
McLaren, William P., merchant, I. 180.
McLaughlin, Frank, publisher, VIII. 143.
McLaws, Lafayette, soldier, IV. 317.
McLean, James Henry, physician, VII. 20.
McLean, John, jurist, II. 469.
McLean, John Ray, journalist, I. 444.
McLeer, James, soldier, V. 365.
McLellan, Isaac, poet, VI. 19.
McLin, James, educator, VII. 341.
McLoghlin, John J., clergyman, VII. 261.
McLoughlin, John, physician, VI. 390.
McMahon, Martin T., soldier, IV. 129.
McMaster, E. D., educator, II. 123.
McMichael, Clayton, journalist, II. 212.
McMichael, Morton, journalist, II. 211.
McMillan, Daniel H., senator, VIII. 173.
McMillan, James, senator, II. 227.
McMillan Laboratory, Albion College, V. 475.
McMinn, Joseph, governor, VII. 207.
McMurray, Patrick E., man'f'r, VI. 113.
McMurray, Wm. J., physician, VIII. 266.
McNab, Anson Stuart, lawyer, V. 285.
McNamee, Theodore, merchant, VIII. 90.
McNear, George W., merchant, VII. 301.
McNeil, John, soldier, V. 216.
McNeill, Wm. G., civil engineer, IX. 47.
McNierney, Francis, bishop, III. 372.

McNutt, William F., physician, **VII. 276.**
McPherson, James B., soldier, **IV. 204.**
McPherson, John R., senator, **III. 71.**
McQuade, James, soldier, **VII. 240.**
McRae, John J., senator, **IV. 237.**
McRee, Griffith John, lawyer, **VII. 69.**
McReynolds, Andrew T., soldier, **VI. 203.**
McShane, Henry, manufacturer, **III. 333.**
McTyeire, H. N., M. E. bishop, **VIII. 226.**
McVeagh, Wayne, atty-general, **IV. 246.**
McVickar, John, educator, **VI. 347.**
McVicker, Jas. H., theatrical mgr., **VI. 225.**
Mead, Edwin H., coal operator, **III. 188.**
Mead, Elizabeth S., educator, **IV. 462.**
Mead, Larkin Goldsmith, sculptor, **I. 278.**
Mead, Morris Wm., electrician, **VI. 190.**
Mead, Theodore Hoe, author, **II. 411.**
Mead, Warren Hewitt, lawyer, **VI. 490.**
Meade, George, merchant, **IV. 408.**
Meade, George G., soldier, **IV. 66.**
Meade, Richard W., naval officer, **IV. 180.**
Meade, William, P. E. bishop, **VII. 216.**
Meade, William K., legislator, **IX. 440.**
Meador, Chastain C., clergyman, **III. 155.**
Meads, Chauncey P., educator, **IX. 533.**
Meagher, Thomas F., soldier, **V. 364.**
Means, Alexander, educator, **I. 518.**
Medary, Samuel, governor, **VIII. 342.**
Medical Building, Western Reserve College illus., **VII. 224.**
Medical Hall, Penn. Univ., illus., **I. 348.**
Medill, Joseph, journalist, **I. 131.**
Medill, William, governor, **III. 141.**
Meeker, Nathan C., journalist, **VIII. 387.**
Meeker, Stephen J., iron founder, **III. 169.**
Meigs, Charles D., physician, **VI. 390.**
Meigs, James A., physician, **VIII. 218.**
Meigs, Josiah, educator, **IX. 178.**
Meigs, Montgomery C., soldier, **IV. 69.**
Meigs, Return J., soldier, **I. 83.**
Meigs, Return J., 2d., governor, **III. 137.**
Meldrim, Peter W., lawyer, **II. 517.**
Meline, James F., author, **VI. 367.**
Mell, Patrick Hues, educator, **IX. 181.**
Mellen, Grenville, poet, **VII. 245.**
Mellersh, Thomas, secretary, **VI. 407.**
Mellette, Arthur C., governor, **II. 295.**
Melville, Geo. W., naval engineer, **III. 283.**
Melville, Henry, lawyer, **IV. 348.**
Melville, Herman, author, **IV. 59.**
Meminger, J. W., clergyman, **VII. 108.**
Memminger, C. G., statesman, **IV. 200.**
Memorial Hall, Colby, illus., **VIII. 404.**
Memorial Hall, Harvard, illus., **VI. 421.**
Mendenhall, Richard J., banker, **VI. 284.**
Menefee, R. H., congressman, **IX. 420.**
Menetry, Joseph, missionary, **VI. 459.**
Menken, Adah Isaacs, actress, **V. 435.**
Menken, Jacob S., merchant, **VIII. 294.**
Mercer, Edward W., physician, **III. 489.**
Mercer, George A., soldier, **II. 435.**
Mercer, J. F., soldier and governor, **IX. 295.**
Mercer, Jesse, clergyman, **VI. 395.**
Mercer University, **VI. 395.**
Meredith, Solomon, soldier, **V. 56.**
Meredith, William M., statesman, **IV. 370.**
Mergenthaler, O., inventor, **IX. 490.**
Merriam, Aug. C., educator, **VIII. 396.**
Merriam, Cyrus K., physician, **VIII. 201.**
Merriam, William R., governor, **II. 257.**
Merrick, David A., priest, **IV. 119.**
Merrick, Frederick, educator, **IV. 159.**
Merrick, William D., statesman, **VII. 323.**
Merrill, Frank T., artist, **VI. 476.**
Merrill, George P., geologist, **VIII. 35.**
Merrill, George R., clergyman, **VI. 44.**
Merrill, Moody, lawyer, **IV. 268.**
Merrill, Sherburn S., R. R. supt., **III. 493.**
Merrill, William B., journalist, **I. 211.**
Merrimac, collier, destruction of, **Hobson, R. P., IX. 11.**
Merrimac, U. S. frigate, illus., **V. 12.**
Merrimac, monitor, illus., **V. 14.**
Merrimon, Augustus S., jurist, **IX. 270.**
Merritt, Israel John, wrecker, **V. 131.**
Merritt, Wesley, soldier, **IX. 28.**
Merwin, Milton H., jurist, **VII. 42.**
Messer, Asa, educator, **VIII. 21.**
Messerve, Frederic W., physician, **III. 488,**
Messinger, Robert H., poet, **VIII. 89.**
Metallic Cartridge, Inventor of, **Saxton, IX. 220.**
Metcalf, Caleb B., educator, **II. 185.**
Metcalf, Lorettus Sutton, editor, **I. 353.**
Metcalf, Wm. H., manufacturer, **III. 249.**
Methodism, Founder of, **V. 57, Wesley, John.**
Mexico, Treaty of Peace arranged, **I. 127, Beach, M. Y.**
Meyer, Henry, lawyer, **VII. 150.**
Meyer, Joseph F., financier, **IX. 126.**
Meyers, Benjamin F., **V. 480.**
Michigan, Governors of, **V. 271.**
Michigan State Capitol, illus., **V. 271.**
Michigan, University of, **I. 249.**
Middleton, Arthur, patriot, **V. 197.**
Middleton, Ed., naval officer, **VII. 259.**
Middleton, Henry, author, **IX. 459.**
Middleton, M. F., physician, **III. 480.**
Mielziner, M., rabbi and author, **VII. 215.**
Mifflin, Thomas, governor, **II. 283.**
Milburn, W. H., blind preacher, **VII. 137.**
Miles, George H., poet, **VI. 439.**
Miles, Nelson Appleton, soldier, **IX. 26.**
Miles O'Reilly, pen-name, **Halpin, C. G., VI. 26.**
Miles, Wm. R., soldier and lawyer, **IX. 497.**
Milhau, J. T. G. F. de, pharmacist, **II. 225.**
Milhau, John J. de, soldier, **II. 226.**
Millard, Harrison, composer, **VII. 425.**
Millard, Steph. C., congressman, **VIII. 114.**
Milledge, John, governor, **I. 221.**
Milledoler, Philip, clergyman, **III. 401.**
Miller, Albion K., merchant, **IX. 480.**
Miller, Andrew J., lawyer, **II. 445.**
Miller, Charles H., artist, **VIII. 423.**
Miller, Charles R., journalist, **I. 210.**
Miller, Cincinnatus Heine, poet, **VII. 69.**
Miller, Eleazer H., artist, **V. 319.**
Miller, Ezra, inventor, **VII. 116.**
Miller, George M., lawyer, **IV. 238.**
Miller, Harriet M., author, **IX. 208.**
Miller, Isaac N., lawyer, **IX. 534.**
Miller, Jacob F., lawyer, **IV. 373.**
Miller, Jacob Welch, senator, **IV. 269.**
Miller, Jason G., clergyman, **VIII. 53.**
Miller, John F., senator, **VIII. 91.**
Miller, Lewis, inventor, **VI. 216.**
Miller, Nathan, congressman, **VIII. 47.**
Miller, Olive Thorne, **IX. 208.**
Miller, Richard T., jurist, **V. 305.**
Miller, S. F., lawyer and author, **IX. 263.**
Miller, Samuel, clergyman, **VII. 152.**
Miller, Samuel F., jurist, **II. 473.**
Miller, Thomas, physician, **II. 146.**
Miller, Warner, senator, **IV. 114.**
Miller, Watson J., banker, **IX. 101.**
Miller, William, governor, **IV. 423.**
Miller, William, relig. teacher, **VI. 373.**
Miller, William H. H., statesman, **I. 143.**
Millet, Francis Davis, artist, **VI. 472.**
Milliken, Seth L., congressman, **VIII. 262.**
"Millions for defense, but not one cent for tribute," **I. 27, Marshall, J.**
Mills, Andrew, banker, **V. 17.**
Mills, Clark, sculptor, **V. 160.**
Mills, Darius Ogden, financier, **I. 246.**
Mills, Henry Edmund, lawyer, **VI. 149.**
Mills, Roger Q., congressman, **VIII. 403.**
Milmore, Joseph, sculptor, **VIII. 291.**
Milmore, Martin, sculptor, **VIII. 291.**
Milnor, James, clergyman, **VIII. 471.**
Milnor, M. Cleiland, lawyer, **IV. 500.**
Milroy, Robert Huston, soldier, **IV. 213.**
Mims, Livingston, soldier, **II. 58.**
Miner, Alonzo Ames, clergyman, **I. 315.**
Mining Laws, first, **I. 325, Stewart, W. M.**
Minor, Benjamin B., educator, **VIII. 184.**
Minor, William T., governor, **III. 215.**
Minot, Charles S., biologist, **VI. 426.**
Minot, Geo. R., jurist, historian, **VII. 133.**
Mint, U. S., San Francisco, illus., **VI. 107.**
Minturn, R. B., philanthropist, **IX. 114.**
Mirandeau, J. P., **Juneau, L. S., VI. 18.**
Mission Park Monument, Williams College, illus., **VI. 239.**
Mississippi, P. E. bishops of, **IX. 326.**
Mississippi river, naval battles in, **II. 49, Farragut, D. G.; II. 100, Porter, W. D.**
Missouri compromise, **I. 29, Chase, S. P.**
Missouri, P. E. bishops of, **VI. 58.**
Missouri, Uni. of the State of, **VIII. 182.**
Mitchel, Ormsby M., astronomer, **III. 440.**
Mitchell, Alexander, R. R. prest., **I. 362.**
Mitchell, Charles Eliot, lawyer, **I. 366.**
Mitchell, David Bradie, governor, **I. 222.**
Mitchell, Donald Grant, author, **VI. 97.**
Mitchell, Elisha, educator, **VII. 30.**
Mitchell, Henry, scientist, **VIII. 349.**
Mitchell, James, educator, **IV. 474.**
Mitchell, John Ames, editor, **I. 405.**
Mitchell, John H., senator, **II. 302.**
Mitchell, John K., surgeon, **IX. 346.**
Mitchell, John L., congressman, **II. 342.**
Mitchell, John N., physician, **III. 485**
Mitchell, Jonathan, clergyman, **VIII. 87.**
Mitchell, L. M. W., archæologist, **VI. 147.**
Mitchell, Maria, astronomer, **V. 236.**
Mitchell, Robert G., lawyer, **II. 58.**
Mitchell, Silas Weir, physician and author, **IX. 346.**
Mitchell, William, actor, **VIII. 69.**
Mitchill, Samuel L., scientist, **IV. 409.**
Mix, Edward T., architect, **II. 233.**
Moen, Philip L., manufacturer, **VI. 205.**
Moffat, David H., capitalist, **VI. 441.**
Mohr, Charles, physician, **III. 484.**
Moise, Edwin W., jurist, **IX. 319.**
Molineux, Edward L., soldier, **II. 252.**
Monitor, **IV. 47, Ericsson, J.**
Monmouth, battle of, **I. 40, Greene, N.**
Monroe, Elizabeth, **VI. 83.**
Monroe, James, U. S. president, **VI. 81.**
Monroe, James, Residence of, illus., **VI. 81.**
Montgomery, James, pioneer, **VIII. 301.**
Montgomery, James B., builder, **IV. 189.**
Montgomery, Richard, rev. soldier, **I. 100.**
Montgomery, Richard M., m'ch't, **III. 398.**
Montgomery, William W., jurist, **II. 132.**
Monticello, residence of Jefferson, **III. 1.**
Monticello Seminary, **VI. 39.**
Moody, Dexter, clergyman, **II. 220.**
Moody, Dwight L., evangelist, **VII. 244.**
Moody, Gideon C., senator, **II. 395.**
Moody, James, soldier, **VII. 156.**
Moody, Zenas Ferry, governor, **VIII. 6.**
Moon, George T., merchant, **VI. 487.**
Mooney, Fletcher D., physician, **VIII. 212.**
Mooney, James, real estate, **VII. 73.**
Mooney, John Henry, contractor, **IV. 74.**
Mooney, William, sachem, **III. 375.**
Moore, Alfred, jurist, **II. 467.**

Moore, Bart. F., lawyer, **IX. 457.**
Moore, Benjamin, bishop, **I. 514.**
Moore, Charlotte H. B., VIII. 48.
Moore, Clara (Jessup), poet, novelist and philanthropist, **IX. 473.**
Moore, Clement C., author, **VII. 362.**
Moore, Harrison B., contractor, **III. 252.**
Moore, Henry J., merchant, **IX. 491.**
Moore, Jacob Bailey, author, **IV. 266.**
Moore, James E., surgeon, **VI. 388.**
Moore, John Godfrey, banker, **V. 247.**
Moore, John W., manufacturer, **VIII. 468.**
Moore, John W., author, **VIII. 58.**
Moore, Joseph B., jurist, **VII. 102.**
Moore, Nathaniel F., educator, **VI. 345.**
Moore, Richard C., P. E. bishop, **VII. 216.**
Moore, William A., lawyer, **IX. 107.**
Moore, William A., merchant, **II. 254.**
Moore, William R.,congressman, **VIII. 42.**
Moore, Wm., pres. of Pennsylvania, **II. 281.**
Moore, Wm. H. H., underwriter, **V. 263.**
Moore, Zephaniah Swift, educator, **V. 307.**
Moor's Indian School, **IX. 85.**
Moran, Thomas, artist, **III. 296.**
Morehead, Charles R., banker, **VIII. 385.**
Morehead, James K., legislator, **IV. 484.**
Morehead, John M., governor, **IV. 425.**
Morell, George, jurist, **V. 398.**
Morell, George Webb, soldier, **IV. 37.**
Morgan, Abner, rev. soldier, **VI. 49.**
Morgan, Appleton, author, **IX. 452.**
Morgan, Charles Hale, soldier, **V. 14.**
Morgan, Daniel, rev. soldier, **I. 84.**
Morgan, Daniel N., merchant, **II. 251.**
Morgan, David P., clergyman, **II. 503.**
Morgan, Edwin D., governor, **III. 51.**
Morgan, George W., soldier, **IV. 71.**
Morgan, Henry W., educator, **VIII. 229.**
Morgan, John, clergyman, **II. 465.**
Morgan, John Hunt, soldier, **IV. 317.**
Morgan, John Tyler, senator, **I. 295.**
Morgan, Lewis H., anthropologist, **VI. 192.**
Morgan, Matthew S., artist, **V. 325.**
Morgan, Miles, soldier, **VI. 184.**
Morgan, Octavius, architect, **VIII. 421.**
Morgan, Thomas J., soldier, **II. 54.**
Morgan, William, **III. 12, Weed, T.**
Morgan, Wm. Henry, educator, **VIII. 228.**
Morgan, Wm. J., lithographer, **VIII. 435.**
Morlan, Albert E., diplomat, **VIII. 371.**
Mormon church, **VII. 386.**
Morrell, William, clergyman, **VII. 422.**
Morrill, Anson P., governor, **VI. 312.**
Morrill, Edmund N., governor, **VIII. 347.**
Morrill, Justin S., senator, **I. 377.**
Morrill, Lot M., governor, **VI. 313.**
Morris, Charles, naval officer, **IX. 118.**
Morris, Francis, naval officer, **IV. 418.**
Morris, George P., author and poet, **V. 434.**
Morris, George U., naval officer, **IV. 278.**
Morris, Gouverneur, statesman, **II. 526.**
Morris, John Henry, merchant, **I. 205.**
Morris, Lewis, 1671, statesman, **III. 113.**
Morris, Lewis, 1726, patriot, **III. 351.**
Morris, Mary Philipse, IV. 43.
Morris, Moses, senator, **VII. 329.**
Morris, Robert, financier, **II. 410.**
Morris, Robert, pen-name, **Gibbons, IX. 84.**
Morris, Robert M., soldier, **IV. 278.**
Morris, Robert Tuttle, surgeon, **I. 393.**
Morris, Thomas A., soldier, **IV. 470.**
Morris, William H., soldier, **IV. 336.**
Morrison, Henry Clay, clergyman, **1. 160.**
Morrison, J. L. D., lawyer, **VII. 338.**
Morrow, Jeremiah, governor, **III. 138.**
Morse, Edward S., scientist, **III. 101.**
Morse, Frank Rogers, clergyman, **V. 227.**
Morse, Samuel F. B., inventor, **IV. 449.**
Morss, Samuel E., journalist, **I. 261.**
Morton, J. Sterling, statesman, **VI. 485.**
Morton, Jackson, senator, **V. 259.**
Morton, Levi P., statesman, **I. 136.**
Morton, Marcus, governor, **I. 115.**
Morton, Marcus, jurist, **II. 111.**
Morton, Nathaniel, historian, **VII. 38.**
Morton, Sarah W. A., author, **VIII. 370.**
Morton, Thomas, adventurer, **VII. 350.**
Morton, William J., physician, **VIII. 333.**
Morton, Wm. T. G., physician, **VIII. 332.**
Morwitz, Edward, journalist, **VIII. 16.**
Mosby, John Singleton, soldier, **IV. 326.**
Moseley, Edward, statesman, **VII. 90.**
Moses, Charles L., congressman, **II. 395.**
Mosier, Joseph, sculptor, **VIII. 481.**
Mosler, Henry, artist, **IX. 50.**
Moss, Frank, lawyer, **IX. 328.**
Motley, John Lothrop, historian, **V. 213.**
Mott, Alexander B., surgeon, **IX. 360.**
Mott, Gershom, soldier, **V. 365.**
Mott, Henry A., Jr., chemist, **III. 171.**
Mott, James, philanthropist, **VI. 158.**
Mott, Jordan L., manufacturer, **VII. 117.**
Mott, Lucretia, philanthropist, **II. 310.**
Mott, Valentine, surgeon, **VI. 281.**
Mottey, Joseph, clergyman, **VII. 101.**
Mould, Jacob W., architect, **III. 415.**
Moulton, Louise C., author, **III. 365.**
Moultrie, William, rev. soldier, **I. 96.**
Mowry, Daniel, jurist, **VIII. 195.**
Mowry, William C., statesman, **VII. 39.**
Moylan, Stephen, rev. soldier, **I. 56.**
Moylan, William, educator, **II. 267.**
M. Quad, pen-name, **Lewis, C. B., VI. 30.**
Mrs. Partington, pen-name, **Shillaber, B. P., VI. 26.**
Mt. Holyoke College, **IV. 462.**
Mt. Vernon purchased, **I. 113, Everett, E.**
"Mt. Vernon," Virginia, illus., **I. 8.**
Muhlenberg College, **V. 499.**
Muhlenberg, F. A. C., congressman, **I. 149.**
Muhlenberg, Fred'k A., educator, **V. 499.**
Muhlenburg, G. H. E., botanist, **IX. 439.**
Muhlenberg, Henry M., patriarch, **V. 499.**
Muhlenberg, J. P. G., rev. soldier, **I. 149.**
Muhlenberg, Wm. A., clergyman, **IX. 199.**
Muir, John, naturalist and author, **IX. 449.**
Muir, Joseph J., clergyman, **II. 370.**
Mulford, Prentice, journalist, **I. 433.**
Mullany, James R. M., naval officer, **IV. 37.**
Mullany, John F., priest, **IV. 351.**
Muller, Carl C., composer, **VII. 435.**
Muller-Ury, Adolph, artist, **VI. 470.**
Mulligan, James A., soldier, **V. 329.**
Mumford, Paul, governor, **IX. 393.**
Mundy, Johnson M., sculptor, **VIII. 282.**
Mundy, Joseph S., engineer, **II. 497.**
Munford, George E., banker; **IV. 77.**
Munford, Morrison, journalist, **VI. 272.**
Munford, Wm., lawyer and poet, **IX. 108.**
Munger, Theo. T., clergyman, **I. 533.**
Munkittrick, Richard K., author, **IX. 412.**
Munn, Hiram H., lawyer, **III. 372.**
Munn, Orson Desaix, publisher, **VII. 83.**
Munro, George, publisher, **VII. 114.**
Munroe, Charles E., educator, **IX. 234.**
Munsell, Harvey M., underwriter, **III. 262.**
Murdoch, James E., actor, **VI. 72.**
Murdock, James, author, **VII. 80.**
Murfree, Mary N., author, **II. 363.**
Murfree, William Law, lawyer, **VII. 329.**
Murphey, Archibald D., lawyer, **VII. 168.**
Murphy, John J., priest, **IV., 118.**
Murphy, Nathan Oakes, governor, **IV. 31.**
Murphy, Richard J., journalist, **III. 367.**
Murphy, Timothy, manufacturer, **V. 23.**
Murrah, Pendleton, governor, **IX. 70.**
Murray, Alexander, naval officer, **II. 18.**
Murray, James, soldier, **VIII. 74.**
Murray, John, merchant, **I. 497.**
Murray, Lindley, grammarian, **VII. 178.**
Murray, Nicholas, clergyman, **VII. 98.**
Murray, Orlando Dana, editor, **III. 132.**
Murray, Robt., **I. 497, Murray, J.**
Murray, William, merchant, **VII. 114.**
Murray, William V., **I. 22, Ellsworth, O.**
Murray, William W., merchant, **VII. 114.**
Mussey, Reuben D., educator and physician, **IX. 91.**
Mutchmore, Sam. A., clergyman, **III. 131.**
Myer, Albert J., meteorologist, **IV. 216.**
Myers, Edward H., educator, **V. 396.**
Mynatt, Pryor L., lawyer, **II. 142.**

N

Naglee, Henry M., soldier, **V. 368.**
Napier Press, Invented, **Campbell, IX. 154.**
Nash, Abner, governor, **IV. 419.**
Nash, Francis, rev. soldier, **I. 54.**
Nash, Frederick, jurist, **VII. 200.**
Nash, George Kilbon, lawyer, **V. 337.**
Nash, Herbert M., physician, **VIII. 213.**
Nashville, Tenn., founder of, **II. 221, Robertson, James.**
Nashville, University of, **VIII. 130.**
Nason, Henry Bradford, chemist, **II. 157.**
Nast, Thomas, artist, **VII. 461.**
National Banking Act, **I. 30, Chase, S. P.; I. 186, Potter, O. B.**
National Currency suggested, **I. 186, Potter.**
National Flag, The, **II. 15, Jones, J. P.; VIII. 98, Reid, S. C.**
National Health Society, **Blackwell, Elizabeth, IX. 124.**
Nationalist Party, The, **I. 263, Bellamy, E.**
Nau, Maria D. B. J., singer, **V. 441.**
Navarro, Jose Antonio, soldier, **V. 351.**
Navarro, Mrs. Antonio F. de, **Mary Anderson, I. 243.**
Navy, U. S., beginning of, **II. 18, Hopkins.**
Neagle, John, artist, **V. 326.**
Neal, David Dalhoff, artist, **IX. 53.**
Neal, John Randolph, legislator, **V. 253.**
Neal, Joseph C., humorist, **VI. 29.**
Neal, Stephen, lawyer, **VIII. 71.**
Neale, James Brown, lawyer, **VI. 190.**
Neale, Leonard, archbishop, **I. 482.**
Neale, Rollin Heber, clergyman. **V. 184.**
Nebraska, University of, **VIII. 360.**
Neckere, Leo Raymond de, bishop, **V. 418.**
Neeb, John N., journalist, **VI. 340.**
Needham, Charles A., artist, **VI. 368.**
Needham, Elias P., inventor, **V. 183.**
Neely, Hugh McD., merchant, **VIII. 299.**
Negley, James S., soldier, **IV. 206.**
Neidhard, Charles, physician, **III. 480.**
Neill, Edward D., clergyman, **IX. 411.**
Neill, Joseph C., soldier, **V. 182.**
Neill, Richard R., diplomatist, **III. 212.**
Neill, William, educator, **VI. 429.**
Neilson, John, merchant, **III. 476.**
Neisser, George, pioneer, **V. 441.**
Nelly Bly, pen-name, **I. 241, Cochrane, E.**
Nelson, Benjamin F., manuf'r, **VII. 354.**
Nelson, Cleland K., educator, **I. 505.**
Nelson, John, attorney-general, **VI. 8.**
Nelson, Samuel, associate justice. **II. 470.**
Nelson, Thomas, Jr., statesman, **VII. 253.**
Nelson, William R., journalist, **IV. 170.**
Nesbitt, Abram, banker, **IV. 304.**
Nesmith, John, manufacturer, **IX. 194**

Nestor of American Science, II. 386, **Silliman, B.**
Nestor of the New York bar, VI. 54, **Silliman, B. D.**
Nettleton, Alured B., soldier, VI. 111.
Nettleton, G. H., railway manager, V. 174.
Neumann, John N., R. C. bishop, V. 232.
Nevada Commoner, I. 300, **Jones, J. P.**
Nevada, Emma, singer, I. 183, **Wixom, E.**
Nevin, Ethelbert, composer, VII. 437.
Nevin, George B., composer, VII. 431.
Nevin, John W., clergyman, V. 256.
New, Anthony, congressman, II. 362.
New England Conservatory of Music, VII. 324.
New Harmony Colony, **Owen, R. D.**, IX. 222.
New Haven, founded, I. 161, **Davenport, L.**
New Jersey, College of, V. 462.
New Jersey, Governors of, V. 201.
New York and Brooklyn Bridge, illus., IV. 406.
New York Bar Association, illus., IX. 161.
New York, Chamber of Commerce, I. 495.
New York, Chamber of Commerce, founded, II. 270, **Colden, C.**
New York Clearing House, illus., IX. 185.
New York, evacuation of, I. 40, **Greene, N.**
New York, Governors of, III. 41.
New York Historical Society, III. 461.
New York "Observer," **Stoddard**, IX. 127.
New York, P. E. bishops of, I. 513.
New York, privateer, illus., I. 400, **Cooper.**
New York, R. C. archbishops of, I. 193.
New York, R. C. bishops of, I. 191.
New York State Capitol, illus., III. 41.
New York, U. S. cruiser, illus., II. 145; IX. 10.
New York, University of the City of, VI. 279.
Newark, U. S. cruiser, illus., IX. 7.
Newberry Hall, Univ. of Mich., illus., I. 251.
Newberry, John S., geologist, IX. 235.
Newburg Addresses, I. 16, **Knox, H.**
Newcomb, Simon, astronomer, VII. 17.
Newcomer, B. F., R. R. president, IX. 314.
Newell, William A., governor, V. 208.
Newhouse, Finley D., missionary, VI. 105.
Newhouse, Samuel, R. R. pres., VI. 402.
Newman, John Philip, bishop, VI. 292.
Newman, Samuel, clergyman, VIII. 10.
Newman, W. H. H., merchant, VIII. 335.
Newman, William T., judge, III. 349.
Newton, Gilbert Stuart, artist, V. 424.
Newton, H. A., mathematician, IX. 219.
Newton, Henry, geologist, IV. 188.
Newton, Henry J., manuf'r, VII. 23.
Newton, Isaac, engineer, IV. 190.
Newton, Isaac, naval architect, V. 195.
Newton, John, soldier, IV. 312.
Newton, R. Heber, clergyman, III. 304.
Niccolls, Samuel Jack, clergyman, V. 105.
Nichol, William L., physician, VIII. 136.
Nicholas, George, statesman, V. 195.
Nicholas, John, congressman, II. 270.
Nicholas, John, jurist, IV. 461.
Nicholas, Wilson Cary, governor, V. 446.
Nicholls, Rhoda Holmes, artist, VII. 463.
Nichols, Clarinda H., reformer, V. 437.
Nichols, Edward L., physicist, IV. 482.
Nichols, Edward T., naval officer, IV. 141.
Nichols, Edward W., artist, V. 323.
Nichols, George Little, merchant, III. 211.
Nichols, George L., Jr., lawyer, III. 211.
Nichols, George W., author, V. 353.
Nichols, Isaac, soldier, III. 210.
Nichols, James, underwriter, VI. 45.
Nichols, James R., scientist, V. 200.
Nichols, Lewis, publisher, III. 210.
Nichols, Othniel F., civil engineer, IX. 45.
Nicholson, Eliza J., journalist, I. 306.
Nicholson, Sir Francis, col. gov., VII. 335.
Nicholson, J. W. A., naval officer, II. 112.
Nicholson, James, naval officer, II. 231.
Nicholson, Joseph H., jurist, V. 183.
Nicholson, William T., inventor, VIII. 262.
Nicola, Lewis, I. 112, **Brooks, J.**
Nicolay, John G., author, VIII. 170.
Nicoll, James Craig, artist, VII. 466.
Niedringhaus, Fred. G., man'f'r., III. 27.
Niehaus, Charles H., sculptor, IX. 57.
Nieman, L. W., journalist, I. 264.
Niles, John M., postmaster-gen'l, VI. 436.
Niles, Nathaniel, statesman, V. 374.
Niles, Samuel, clergyman, VIII. 370.
Niles, Wm. Woodruff, P. E. bishop, V. 255.
Nindemann, W. F. C., explorer, III. 294.
Ninigret, Indian chief, IX. 218.
Nisbet, Charles, educator, VI. 428.
Nisbet, Eugenius A., jurist, V. 255.
Nissen, Ludwig, merchant, IV. 199.
Nitschmann, David, missionary, V. 199.
Nixon, John, rev. soldier, I. 83.
Nixon, William Penn, editor, IX. 176.
Noah, Mordecai M., journalist, IX. 200.
Noble, Alfred, civil engineer, IX. 44.
Noble, John W., statesman, I. 146.
Noble, William, contractor, V. 180.
Noble, William C., sculptor, VIII. 280.
Norcross, Jonathan, merchant, II. 357.
Nordica, Lillian, singer, IX. 217.
Norris, Alexander W., soldier, VII. 80.
Norris, Alexander W., lawyer, VII. 81.
Norris, Isaac, statesman, V. 88.
Norris, John, educator, VI. 169.
Norris, Wm. Henry, Jr., lawyer, V. 45.
North Carolina, Governors of, IV. 419.
North Carolina, P. E. bishops of, VI. 52.
North Carolina State Capitol, illus., IV. 419.
North, Edward, educator, IV. 213.
North, Lord, I. 19, **Quincy, J.**
North Sheffield Hall, Yale, illus., I. 171.
North, Simeon, educator, VII. 407.
North, William, rev. soldier, I. 52.
North, William, senator, II. 7.
Northen, William J., governor, I. 282.
Norton, Andrews, theologian, VII. 63.
Norton, Charles Eliot, educator, VI. 426.
Norton, Eckstein, banker, III. 362.
Norton, F. H., editor and author, IX. 515.
Norton, John, clergyman, VII. 36.
Norton, John P., educator, VIII. 255.
Norton, Nath'l W., lawyer, VIII. 392.
Norton, William A., scientist, IX. 187.
Norton, William E., artist, VI. 465.
Nothingarians, VII. 178, **Gorton, S.**
Notley, Thomas, col. governor, VII. 334.
Nott, Eliphalet, educator, VII. 170.
"Novelty" locomotive, IV. 46, **Ericsson, J.**
Noxon, B. Davis, lawyer, II. 134.
Noyes, Crosby Stuart, journalist, V. 286.
Noyes, Edward F., governor, III. 142.
Noyes, James, clergyman, VIII. 473.
Noyes, Nicholas, clergyman, VIII. 80.
Nunnally, Gustavus A., educator, VI. 396.
Nuttall, Thomas, scientist, VIII. 374.
"Nydia," Statue by **Rogers**, VIII. 286.
Nye, Edgar W., humorist, VI. 25.
Nye, Frank Mellen, lawyer, VII. 134.

O

Oakes, Thomas F., R. R. president, I. 183.
Oakes, Urian, educator, VI. 411.
Oakman, W. G., railroad manager, III. 58.
Oates, Alice, actress, VI. 297.
Oates, William C., congressman, II. 244.
Obelisk, New York, illus., VI. 493.
Obenchain, Wm. Alex., educator, III. 368.
Oberlander, Alex., clergyman, V. 299.
Oberlin College, II. 459.
Obermann, Geo. J., merchant, V. 174.
O'Brien, Christopher D., lawyer, VII. 104.
O'Brien, Fitz-James, author, VI. 79.
O'Brien, Frank P., journalist, I. 207.
O'Brien, James M., priest, VI. 328.
O'Brien, M. J., express manager, IV. 123.
O'Brien, Miles M., merchant, IV. 212.
Observatory, Williams College, illus., VI. 240.
"Observer," New York, IX. 127, **Stoddard.**
Ochiltree, William B., jurist, II. 192.
Ochs, Adolph S., journalist, I. 427.
Ochtman, Leonard, artist, VI. 468.
O'Connor, Michael, R. C. bishop, VI. 336.
O'Connor, William D., author, II. 165.
O'Conor, Charles, lawyer, III. 387.
Odenheimer, W. H., P. E. bishop, III. 473.
Odin, John Mary, R. C. bishop, VII. 102.
O'Donohue, Joseph J., merchant, VII. 398.
Oelrichs, Herman, merchant, III. 207.
Oertel, Johannes A., artist, VII. 466.
O'Ferrall, Charles T., governor, V. 455.
Ogden, Aaron, governor, V. 203.
Ogden, J. de Peyster, merchant, I. 498.
Ogden, Matthias, soldier, IV. 62.
Ogden, Robert, lawyer, V. 159.
Ogle, Benjamin, governor, IX. 295.
Ogle, Samuel, proprietary gov., VII. 336.
Oglethorpe, James Edward, gov., I. 490.
O'Hara, Theodore, poet, IV. 362.
Ohio, Governors of, III. 137.
Ohio, P. E. bishops of, VII. 456.
Ohio State Capitol, illus., III. 137.
Ohio State University, VII. 416.
Ohio University, IV. 443.
Ohio Wesleyan University, IV. 159.
Ohmann-Dumesnil, Amant H., M.D., V. 120.
Okely, John, patriot, VIII. 274.
Olcott, Eben E., mining engineer, V. 265.
Olcott, Henry S., theosophist, VIII. 464.
Olcott, Simeon, senator, I. 363.
Old Brick Row, Yale, illus., I. 161.
Old Bullion, soubriquet of **Burton**, IV. 400.
Old Manse, Concord, illus., III. 64.
Old Pete, IV. 263, **Longstreet, J.**
Old Sleuth, pen-name, IX. 145, **Halsey.**
Old South Church, Boston, illus., VI. 202.
Old South, Yale, illus., I. 161.
Old State House, Boston, illus., VIII. 139.
Olden, Charles Smith, governor, V. 209.
Olds, Edson B., statesman, VI. 152.
Olds, Joseph, lawyer, IV. 122.
Olin, Stephen, educator, IX. 429.
Oliphant, Laurence, author, VI. 271.
Oliphant, Nelson B., physician, VII. 274.
Oliver Optic, pen-name, I. 203, **Adams.**
Oliver, Daniel, M.D. and educator, IX. 92.
Oliver, Paul Ambrose, soldier, V. 40.
Ollendorp, C. G. A., Moravian, II. 20.
Olmstead, John W., editor, I. 416.
Olmsted, Denison, scientist, VIII. 121.
Olmsted, Elmer D., physician, VIII. 207.
Olmsted, Frederick L., architect, II. 298
Olmsted, Marlin E., lawyer, VIII. 19.
Olney, Charles F., educator, VI. 106.
Olney, Richard, statesman, VII. 143.
Olney, Stephen, soldier, VIII. 56.
Olympia, U. S. cruiser, illus., IX. 5.
Onderdonk, Benj. T., P. E. bishop, I. 515.
Onderdonk, H. U., P. E. bishop, III. 470.
O'Neall, John Belton, jurist, VI. 170.
O'Neil, Daniel E., physician, VI. 372.
O'Neil, John, manufacturer, VI. 140.
O'Neill, Edward, banker, III. 149.
O'Neill, Eugene M., journalist, V. 393.

Opp, Frederick, U. S. consul, **VIII. 254.**
Oppenheimer, H. S., physician, **II. 226.**
Opper, Frederick B., artist, **VI. 475.**
Orcutt, Hiram, educator, **VII. 129.**
Ord, Edward O. C., soldier, **IV. 281.**
Ordway, John Morse, chemist, **VII. 259.**
O'Regan, Anthony, R. C. bishop, **IX. 79.**
Oregon, battleship, illus., **IX. 11.**
Oregon, Governors of, **VIII. 1.**
O'Reilly, James T., priest, **VI. 329.**
O'Reilly, John Boyle, author, **I. 428.**
Orman, James B., R. R. builder, **III. 245.**
Ormiston, William, clergyman, **IV. 153.**
Ormsbee, Eben. J., governor, **VIII. 329.**
Orne, Caroline F., poet, **VI. 299.**
O'Rourke, John H., builder, **VI. 253.**
Orr, Hugh, inventor, **II. 54.**
Orr, James L., governor, **VI. 264.**
Orr, William, manufacturer, **III. 74.**
Orrick, John Cromwell, lawyer, **V. 441.**
Orth, Godlove Stoner, statesman, **V. 128.**
Orton, Edward, educator, **VII. 416.**
Osborn, John, physician, **VII. 280.**
Osborn, Thomas A., governor, **VIII. 344.**
Osborne, Edwin S., soldier, **IV. 165.**
Osborne, John E., governor, **IV. 293.**
Osborne, Thomas O., soldier, **IV. 297.**
Osburn, Nehemiah, contractor, **IV. 215.**
Osceola, Indian chief, **IX. 211.**
Osgood, Frances S., author, **II. 196.**
Osgood, George L., composer, **VII. 436.**
Osgood, Howard, scholar, **VI. 168.**
Osgood, Jason C., inventor, **VI. 175.**
Osgood, Samuel, clergyman, **IX. 236.**
Osgood, Samuel, postmaster-general, **I. 18.**
Osmun, Thomas Embley, orthoepist and author, **IX. 125.**
Ossoli, Margaret F., author, **III. 28.**
Otey, James Harvey, bishop, **V. 486.**
Otis, Elwell S., soldier, **IX. 29.**
Otis, Harrison Gray, statesman, **VII. 66.**
Otis, James, statesman, **I. 17.**
Otis, Samuel A., statesman, **II. 500.**
Ottendorfer, Anna B., philanthropist, **VIII. 194.**
Ottendorfer, Oswald, journalist, **III. 411.**
Ouithlacoochee, Battle of, **Osceola, IX 211.**
Outten, Warren B., surgeon, **VII. 279.**
Overmyer, David, lawyer, **VIII. 249.**
Owen, Alfred, educator, **I. 303.**
Owen, David Dale, geologist, **VIII. 113.**
Owen, John, governor, **IV. 423.**
Owen, Joshua Thomas, soldier, **V. 52.**
Owen, Robert, socialist, **VI. 254.**
Owen, Robert D., social reformer, **IX. 222**
Owens, John Edward, comedian, **V. 191.**

P

Pabst, Frederick, III. 342.
Paca, William, governor, **IX. 291.**
Pacheco, Romnaldo, governor, **IV. 110.**
Packard, Alpheus S., scientist, **III. 102.**
Packard, John H., physician, **VI. 366.**
Packard, R. G., civil engineer, **III. 213.**
Packard, Silas Sadler, educator, **III. 72.**
Packard, Sophia B., educator, **II. 270.**
Packer, Asa, capitalist, **VII. 110.**
Packer, John Black, lawyer, **VII. 181.**
Packer **Memorial, Lehigh**, illus., **VII. 110.**
Packer, William F., governor, **II. 289.**
Paddock, Algernon S., senator, **II. 247.**
Paddock, Benj. H., P. E. bishop, **VI. 15.**
Paddock, John A., P. E. bishop, **III. 469.**
Padelford, Seth, governor, **IX. 404.**
Page, Carroll S., governor, **VIII. 329.**
Page, Charles Grafton, electrician, **V. 255.**
Page, John, governor, **III. 219.**
Page, John B., governor, **VIII. 324.**
Page, Richard C. M., physician, **II. 400.**
Page, Richard L., naval officer, **VIII. 441.**
Page, Thomas Nelson, author, **I. 209.**
Page, Walter Hines, editor, **III. 58.**
Paige, Allan Wallace, legislator, **VII. 96.**
Paige, Lucius Robinson, author, **IX. 488.**
Paine, Charles, governor, **VIII. 318.**
Paine, Charles Jackson, yachtsman, **I. 448.**
Paine, Elijah, jurist, **VIII. 101.**
Paine, John Knowles, composer, **VII. 436.**
Paine, Robert Treat, jurist, **V. 429.**
Paine, Thomas, author, **V. 412.**
Paine, Thomas H., legislator, **VIII. 261.**
Palen, Gilbert E., physician, **III. 393.**
Palfrey, John Gorham, author and statesman, **VII. 199.**
Pallen, Montrose A., physician, **V. 188.**
Palmer, A. M., theatrical manager, **I. 128.**
Palmer, Alice E. (Freeman), educator, **VII. 328.**
Palmer, Edward A., jurist, **VIII. 160.**
Palmer, Erastus Dow, sculptor, **V. 416.**
Palmer, George H., educator, **VI. 423.**
Palmer, Horatio R., composer, **VII. 429.**
Palmer, James C., surgeon, **VIII. 222.**
Palmer, James S., naval officer, **IV. 221.**
Palmer, John McC., senator, **II. 355.**
Palmer, John W., author, **VIII. 222.**
Palmer, Ray, clergyman, **VIII. 8.**
Palmer, Thomas, lawyer, **VI. 166.**
Palmer, Walter C., physician, **V. 182.**
Palmer, Walter Launt, artist, **VII. 458.**
Palmer, Wm. A., governor, **VIII. 317.**
Palmer, Willis Lucellius, lawyer, **V. 24.**
Panic of 1887, **IV. 400, Benton, T. H.**
Paper Car Wheels, Invented, **Allen, IX. 211.**
Paquin, Paul, physician, **VI. 378.**
Pardow, Wm. O'Brien, priest, **IV. 119.**
Paret, William, P. E. bishop, **VI. 224.**
Park, Edwards A., theologian, **IX. 202.**
Park, Joseph, clergyman, **VIII. 61.**
Park, Roswell, educator, **VIII. 220.**
Park, Roswell, surgeon, **VIII. 221.**
Parker, Amasa Junius, jurist, **II. 175.**
Parker, Amasa Junius, lawyer, **II. 176.**
Parker, Benjamin, physician, **V. 196.**
Parker, Charles, manufacturer, **I. 533.**
Parker, Eli Samuel, soldier, **V. 330.**
Parker, Foxhall A., naval officer, **V. 368.**
Parker, George W., R. R. pres., **VI. 134.**
Parker, Henry, governor, **I. 490.**
Parker, Isaac, congressman, **II. 152.**
Parker, James C. D., organist, **V. 199.**
Parker, James Henry, banker, **III. 432.**
Parker, Joel, governor, **V. 209.**
Parker, Joel, theologian, **VII. 316.**
Parker, John, rev. soldier, **I. 96.**
Parker, Joseph, manufacturer, **VII. 103.**
Parker, Mary S., reformer, **II. 395.**
Parker, Samuel, P. E. bishop, **VI. 15.**
Parker, Samuel, missionary, **VII. 246.**
Parker, Theodore, clergyman, **II. 377.**
Parker, Willard, surgeon, **IX. 337.**
Parkhill, Charles B., lawyer, **IX. 372.**
Parkhurst, Charles H., clergyman, **IV. 402.**
Parkhurst, John G., diplomat, **VII. 482.**
Parkman, Francis, author, **I. 431.**
Parkman, George, Dr., **I. 115, Clifford, J. H.**
Parmenter, Roswell A., lawyer, **I. 475.**
Parris, Albion K., governor, **VI. 306.**
Parrish, Charles, banker, **IX. 175.**
Parrish, Edward, pharmacist, **V. 348.**
Parrott, Enoch G., naval officer, **IV. 392.**
Parrott, Robert P., gun inventor, **V. 366.**
Parry, Charles T., mechanician, **I. 318.**
Parsons, Albert Ross, musician, **II. 495.**
Parsons, Andrew, governor, **V. 273.**
Parsons, Charles, financier, **IV. 175.**
Parsons, Enoch, banker, **I. 74.**
Parsons, George F., author, **VIII. 90.**
Parsons, Joseph B., soldier, **IV. 355.**
Parsons, Richard C., lawyer, **VI. 399.**
Parsons, Samuel Holden, rev. soldier, **I. 73.**
Parsons, Theophilus, author, **V. 393.**
Parsons, Theophilus, jurist, **V. 441.**
Parsons, Thomas Wm., poet, **V. 359.**
Parsons, Usher, physician, **VIII. 204.**
Parthemore, E. W. S., IV. 235.
Parton, James, author, **I. 391.**
Parton, Sara Payson, author, **I. 392.**
Partridge, Wm. Ordway, sculptor, **VI. 64.**
Parvin, Theodore S., educator, **VIII. 150.**
Pasco, Samuel, senator, **I. 293.**
Pasko, Wesley W., author, **II. 60.**
Patchin, Jared, jurist, **VI. 174.**
Paterson, John, soldier, **III. 242.**
Paterson, William, jurist, **I. 24.**
Patterson, Carlisle P., scientist, **IV. 304.**
Patterson, Joseph, lawyer, **V. 217.**
Patterson, Josiah, jurist, **VIII. 388.**
Patterson, Robert, educator, **I. 347.**
Patterson, Robert M., educator, **I. 347.**
Patterson, Thos. H., naval officer, **IV. 140.**
Patti, Adelina, singer, **VII. 480.**
Pattillo, Henry, clergyman, **VII. 301.**
Pattison, Granville S., anatomist, **VI. 69.**
Pattison, Robert Emory, governor, **I. 278.**
Pattison, Robert Everett, educ., **VIII. 405.**
Pattison, R. H., **I. 278, Pattison, R. E.**
Pattison, Thomas, naval officer, **IV. 155.**
Patton, Francis L., educator, **V. 468.**
Patty Lee, pen-name, **I. 535, Carey, Alice.**
Paul Siegvolk, pen-name, **Mathews, VIII. 50.**
Paulding, Hiram, naval officer, **IV. 135.**
Paulding, James Kirke, author, **VII. 193.**
Paulding, John, **I. 49, Andre, J.**
Paxson, Edward, jurist, **V. 382.**
Paxton, James W., banker, **VII. 47.**
Payne, Charles Henry, educator, **IV. 159.**
Payne, Daniel A., bishop, **IV. 188.**
Payne, Henry B., senator, **I. 427.**
Payne, Henry C., R. R. president, **IX. 230.**
Payne, John Howard, author, **II. 347.**
Payne, Milton J., legislator, **IX. 115.**
Payne, Walter S., soldier, **IV. 329.**
Payne, William H., educator, **VIII. 134.**
Peabody, Andrew P., clergyman, **III. 357.**
Peabody, Everett, soldier, **IV. 155.**
Peabody, George, philanthropist, **V. 335.**
Peabody, Geo. H., philanthropist, **III. 423.**
Peabody, James H., banker, **I. 316.**
Peabody, Joseph, merchant, **V. 403.**
Peabody **Museum, Harvard**, illus., **VI. 420.**
Peabody, Oliver, W. B., author, **VIII. 63.**
Peabody, Selim Hobart, educator, **I. 271.**
Peabody, Wm. B. O., author, **VIII. 63.**
Peale, Charles W., artist, **VI. 359.**
Peale, Rembrandt, artist, **V. 320.**
Peary, Robert Edwin, explorer, **II. 63**
Pease, Calvin, educator, **II. 42.**
Pease, Elisha M., governor, **IX. 68.**
Peavey, Frank H., capitalist, **VI. 43.**
Peck, Asahel, governor, **VIII. 326.**
Peck, Charles H., pioneer, **IX. 424.**
Peck, Elijah Wolsey, lawyer, **VIII. 52.**
Peck, Ferd. W., philanthropist, **III. 355.**
Peck, George B., physician, **VI. 386.**
Peck, George W., governor, **II. 442.**
Peck, Ira Ballou, genealogist, **VIII. 230.**
Peck, Jesse T., educator, **VI. 430.**
Peck, John Hudson, educator, **III. 251.**
Peck, John James, soldier, **IV. 356.**

eck, Samuel Minturn, poet, **VII. 474.**
eck, Theodore Safford, soldier, **V. 492.**
eckham, Mary C. P., author, **IX. 214.**
eckham, Stephen F., chemist, **IX. 214.**
eckham, William G., lawyer. **I. 477.**
eet, William, lawyer, **VII. 117.**
effer, William Alfred, senator, **I. 299.**
Pegram, George H., civil engineer, **IX. 40.**
Pegram, John, soldier, **V. 52.**
egram Truss, Inventor of, **IX. 40.**
Pegram, William H., educator, **III. 447.**
Peirce, Benj., mathematician, **VIII. 152.**
Peirce, Charles S., scientist, **VIII. 409.**
Peirce, Thomas May, educator, **V. 26.**
Peirce, William F., educator, **VIII. 138.**
Pelham, Thomas W., financier, **II. 229.**
Pender, William D., soldier, **IX. 268.**
Pendleton, Edward W., lawyer, **V. 280.**
Pendleton, George, merchant, **VI. 112.**
Pendleton, George H., senator, **III. 273.**
Pendleton, Nathaniel, lawyer, **III. 273.**
Penhallow, Samuel, historian, **VIII. 79.**
Penn, Hannah C., wife of founder, **II. 277.**
Penn, John, governor, **II. 277.**
Penn, John, signer of declaration, **VII. 58.**
Penn, Richard, son of founder, **II. 277.**
Penn, Thomas, son of founder, **II. 277.**
Penn, William, **III. 377, Smith, M.**
Penn, William, founder of Penn., **II. 275.**
Penn, Wm., eldest son of founder, **II. 277.**
Pennach, Alex. M., naval officer, **IV. 280.**
Pennell, William W., physician, **VII. 274.**
Penney, Joseph, educator, **VII. 406.**
Pennington, William, governor, **V. 206.**
Pennington, William S., gov., **V. 204.**
Pennoyer, Sylvester, governor, **VIII. 7.**
Pennsylvania, Governors of, **II. 275.**
Pennsylvania Univ. Hospital, illus., **I. 346.**
Pennsylvania, University of, **I. 340.**
Pennypacker, Samuel W., jurist, **IX. 487.**
Penrose, Boies, lawyer, **II. 444.**
Penrose, Richard A. F., physician, **II. 443.**
Pepper, George D. B., educator, **VIII. 407.**
Pepper, William, educator, **I. 345.**
Pepperrell, Sir William, soldier, **III. 330.**
Perabo, Johann E., musician, **VIII. 445.**
Percheron Horse, introduction into U. S., **I. 156, Walters, W. T.**
Percival, Chester S., educator, **II. 232.**
Percival, James G., poet **VIII. 306.**
Perham, Sidney, governor, **VI. 315.**
Perit, Pelatiah, merchant, **I. 499.**
Perkins, Bishop W., senator, **III. 302.**
Perkins, Charles G., inventor, **IV. 290.**
Perkins, Charles H., inventor, **II. 271.**
Perkins, George C., governor, **IV. 111.**
Perkins, T. H., philanthropist, **V. 245.**
Perkins, William O., musician, **IX. 386.**
Perry, Alexander J., soldier, **IV. 99.**
Perry, Amos, author, **II. 297.**
Perry, Matthew C., naval officer, **IV. 42.**
Perry, Oliver H., naval officer, **IV. 288.**
Perry, Roland Hinton, sculptor, **IX. 54.**
Perry, William S., P E. bishop, **III. 469.**
Peter Parley, pen-name, **V. 355, Goodrich.**
Peters, Bernard, editor, **I. 157.**
Peters, Hugh, clergyman, **VIII. 338.**
Peters, John A., jurist, **IX. 463.**
Peters, Madison C., clergyman, **II. 501.**
Peters, Richard, R. R. mgr., **III. 192.**
Peters, Samuel, clergyman, **VIII. 339.**
Petersburg, battle of, **IV. 7, Grant, U. S.**
Peterson, Robert E., author, **VIII. 99.**
Petigru, James Lewis, statesman, **IX. 445.**
Petroleum V. Nasby, pen-name, **Locke, D. R., VI. 26.**
Pettigrew, Charles, P. E. bishop, **VII. 49.**
Pettigrew, James J., soldier, **IX. 511.**
Pettigrew, Richard F., senator, **II. 202.**
Peyton, Balie, statesman, **VII. 176.**
Peyton, Ephraim G., statesman, **VII. 294.**
Peyton, John Howe, jurist, **IV. 88.**
Peyton, John Lewis, author, **IV. 89.**
Peyton, John Rowze, IV. 88.
Peyton, Robert L. Y., jurist, **V. 158.**
Peyton, Wm. Madison, lawyer, **IV. 89.**
Phelan, James, pioneer, **VIII. 478.**
Phelan, James D., capitalist, **VIII. 478.**
Phelan, Richard, R. C. bishop, **VI. 337.**
Phelps, Amos A., clergyman, **II. 327.**
Phelps, Austin, clergyman, **IX. 366.**
Phelps, Charles H., author, **VIII. 197.**
Phelps, Edward John, diplomat, **V. 411.**
Phelps, Elizabeth (Stuart), author, **IX. 367.**
Phelps, John Smith, governor, **V. 10.**
Phelps, Oliver, merchant, **VII. 40.**
Phelps, Samuel S., jurist, **VIII. 400.**
Phelps, Thomas S., naval officer, **IV. 341.**
Phelps, William W., statesman, **VII. 451.**
Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, **V. 343.**
Philadelphia Old City Hall, illus., **II. 282.**
Philip, John W., naval officer, **IX. 13.**
Philippine Islands, Capture of, **IX. 29, Merritt.**
Phillips, Adelaide, singer, **VI. 149.**
Phillips, Chauncey H., banker, **VII. 266.**
Phillips, Lewis S., manufacturer, **II. 495.**
Phillips, Morris, journalist, **IX. 197.**
Phillips, Wendell, orator, **II. 314.**
Phillips, Wm. A., statesman, **VIII. 257.**
Phinizy, Charles H., educator, **V. 485.**
Phips, Sir William, colonial gov., **VI. 96.**
Physick, Philip S., physician, **VI. 391.**
Physics Building, Johns Hopkins University, illus., **V. 169.**
Piatt, John James, poet, **VIII. 260.**
Piatt, Sarah M. B., poet, **VIII. 260.**
Pickens, Andrew, rev. soldier, **I. 70.**
Pickering, Edward C., astronomer, **VI. 425.**
Pickering, John, philologist, **VII. 294.**
Pickering, Timothy, statesman, **I. 12.**
Pickering, Wm. H., astronomer, **VI. 425.**
Pickett, Albert J., historian, **IX. 388.**
Pickett, George Edward, soldier, **V. 49.**
Piddock, Charles A., clergyman, **VII. 78.**
Pidge, John B. G., clergyman, **III. 355.**
Pierce, Benjamin, soldier, **III. 410.**
Pierce, Franklin, president of U.S., **IV. 145.**
Residence of, illus., **IV. 145.**
Pierce, George E., educator, **VII. 224.**
Pierce, George Foster, educator, **I. 518.**
Pierce, Gilbert Ashville, senator, **I. 294.**
Pierce, Henry L., manufacturer, **IV. 308.**
Pierce, Jane Means, IV. 146.
Pierce, Sylvester, P., m'n'f'r., **III. 204.**
Pierce, William, statesman, **VII. 96.**
Pierpont, Francis H., governor, **V. 453.**
Pierpont, James, clergyman, **I. 162.**
Pierpont, John, clergyman, **VI. 155.**
Pierrepont, Edwards, attorney-gen., **IV. 21.**
Pierrepont, Henry E., comm'er, **V. 143.**
Pierson, Abraham, educator, **I. 164.**
Pierson, William, physician, **V. 111.**
Pierson, William M., lawyer, **VIII. 196.**
Pike, Albert, lawyer and poet, **I. 527.**
Pike, Zebulon M., soldier, **II. 517.**
Pillow, Gideon J., soldier, **IX. 279.**
Pillsbury, Fred C., miller, **VI. 137.**
Pillsbury, Parker, reformer, **II. 330.**
Pinckney, Charles C., soldier, **II. 303.**
Pine, J. K. P., manufacturer, **III. 290.**
Pingree, Hazen S., governor, **VII. 119.**
Pingree, Samuel E., governor, **VIII. 328.**
Pinkerton Alfred S. lawyer, **VI. 193.**
Pinkerton, Allen, detective, **III. 208.**
Pinkney, Edward C., author, **VI. 443.**
Pinkney, Frederick, statesman, **VI. 240.**
Pinkney, Ninian, author, **VIII. 479.**
Pinkney, William, att'y-gen., **V. 373.**
Pinkney, William, bishop, **VI. 224.**
Pinney, Norman, educator, **V. 159.**
Pintard, John, philanthropist, **III. 461.**
Pirie, John Thomas, merchant, **VII. 53.**
Pitcher, James R., underwriter, **II. 199.**
Pitcher, Molly, heroine, **IX. 262.**
Pitcher, Nathaniel, governor, **III. 45.**
Pitkin, Frederick W., governor, **VI. 450.**
Pitman, Benn, phonographer, **IV. 87.**
Pitman, John, jurist, **VIII. 306.**
Pitts, John A., banker, **VIII. 368.**
Pittsburg Landing, Battle of, **I. 389, Johnston, A. S.**
Pittsburgh, R. C. bishops of, **VI. 336.**
Place, Chester A. educator, **IX. 189.**
Placide, Henry, actor, **VIII. 57.**
Plaisted, Harris I., governor, **VI. 317.**
Plankinton, John, capitalist, **I. 248.**
Plater, George, governor, **IX. 293.**
Platt, Charles, jurist, **II. 449.**
Platt, Franklin, geologist, **V. 181.**
Platt, Henry Clay, lawyer, **V. 501.**
Platt, Orville H., senator, **II. 339.**
Pleasanton, Alfred, soldier, **IV. 164.**
Pleasants, James, governor, **V. 447.**
Plimpton, George A., publisher **IX. 527.**
Plumb, David Smith, manfr., **V. 241.**
Plumb, Preston B., senator, **II. 529.**
Plumer, William S., clergyman, **IX. 261.**
Plymouth Colony, Governors of, **VII. 367.**
Plympton, Geo. W., civil engineer, **IX. 40.**
Pocahontas, Indian heroine, **VII. 102.**
Poe, Ebenezer W., merchant, **IV. 91.**
Poe, Edgar Allan, poet, **I. 463.**
Poe's house at Fordham, illus., **I. 464.**
Poe, Orlando Metcalfe, soldier, **V. 53.**
"Poet Scout," **Crawford, J. W., VIII. 175.**
Poinsett, Joel R., statesman, **VI. 435.**
Poland, Luke Potter, senator, **V. 253.**
Polluto, pen-name, **I. 156, Wilkie, F. B.**
Polk, James Knox, U. S. president, **VI. 265.**
Polk, Sarah Childress, VI. 268.
Polk, William M., physician, **II. 109.**
Pollock, James, governor, **II. 289.**
Pomeroy, Mark M., journalist, **II. 502.**
Pomeroy, Seth, rev. soldier, **I. 54.**
Pond, James B., lecture manager, **I. 240.**
Pond, Theron T., Pond's extract, **VIII. 82.**
Pool, Maria Louise, author, **VI. 320.**
Poole, Daniel, inventor, **VII. 258.**
Poole, Edward, colonist, **VII. 257.**
Poole, Edward V., banker, **VII. 258.**
Poole, Fitch, librarian, **VI. 484.**
Poole, Samuel, 2d, patriot, **VII. 257.**
Poole, Samuel, 3d, soldier, **VII. 257.**
Poole, William F., librarian, **VI. 478.**
Pooley, Thomas R., physician, **I. 395.**
Poor, Charles H., naval officer, **VII. 88.**
Poor, Daniel W., clergyman, **IV. 374.**
Poor, Enoch, rev. soldier, **I. 76.**
Poore, Ben. Perley, journalist, **VIII. 190.**
Poore, Henry R., artist, **V. 316.**
Poorman, Christian L., lawyer, **IV., 76.**
Pope, Albert Augustus, mfr., **I. 446.**
Pope, Charles R., actor, **VIII. 188.**
Pope, Franklin L., electrician, **VII. 414.**
Pope, John, soldier, **IV. 282.**
Pope, Marion M., author, **II. 437.**
Pope, Nathaniel, jurist, **IX. 260.**
Pope, O. C., editor, **III. 73.**
Porte Crayon, pen-name, **Strother, IX. 365.**
Porter, Alexander J., educator, **VIII. 133.**

Porter, Andrew, rev. soldier, I. 77.
Porter, Charles A., senator, III. 222.
Porter, Cyrus Kinne, architect, II. 390.
Porter, David, naval officer, II. 98.
Porter, David Dixon, admiral, II. 97.
Porter, David R., governor, II. 287.
Porter, David T., banker, VIII. 48.
Porter, Elbert S., clergyman, IX. 251.
Porter, Eliphalet, clergyman, VII. 161.
Porter, Fitz-John, soldier, IV. 261.
Porter, George Bryan, governor, V. 271.
Porter, Horace, soldier, IV. 310.
Porter, James Davis, governor, VII. 211.
Porter, James H., manufacturer, II. 479.
Porter, James M., jurist, VI. 8.
Porter, John A., editor and author, IX. 244.
Porter, John K., lawyer, III. 252.
Porter, Noah, educator, I. 171.
Porter, Peter Buel, statesman, V. 81.
Porter, Rufus, inventor, VII. 184.
Porter, W. Evelyn, physician, V. 496.
Porter, William D., naval officer, II. 100.
Portier, Michael, R. C. bishop, VII. 256.
Porto Rico, Conquest of, **Brooke**, IX. 25.
Pory, John, colonist, VIII. 416.
Posey, Thomas, soldier, VI. 323.
Post, Alfred C., surgeon, IX. 342.
Post Office, Washington, D. C., illus., I. 355.
Post, Philip Sidney, soldier, IV. 315.
Post, Wright, surgeon, IX. 341.
Postley, Brooke, lawyer, III. 264.
Postley, Clarence Ashley, soldier, III. 265.
Potter, Alonzo, P. E. bishop, III. 470.
Potter, Eliphalet N., educator, VII. 171.
Potter, Elisha R., congressman, II. 196.
Potter, Henry Codman, P. E. bishop, I. 516.
Potter, Horatio, P. E. bishop, I. 515.
Potter, Israel R., patriot, VII. 201.
Potter, John F., statesman, VIII. 236.
Potter, Joseph Hayden, soldier, IV. 280.
Potter, Orlando B., congressman, I. 186.
Potter, Robert B., soldier, IV. 392.
Pottier, Auguste, designer, VI. 297.
Potts, Joseph D., manufacturer, V. 258.
Poujade, Joseph, legislator, VI. 373.
Powderly, Ter. V., promoter, VIII. 181.
Powell, Aaron Macy, reformer, V. 17.
Powell (Osceola), Indian Chief, IX. 211.
Powell, John Wesley, scientist, III. 340.
Powell, Levin Minn, rear-admiral, I. 383.
Powell, Theophilus O., physician, II. 484.
Power, Thomas C., senator, I. 300.
Powers, Hiram, sculptor, III. 421.
Powers Memorial, Union Col., illus., VII. 170
Powers, Thomas J., naval officer, II. 208.
Pownall, Thomas, colonial gov., VII. 375.
Prall, William, clergyman, VII. 113.
Pratt, Arthur, optician, I. 356.
Pratt, Benjamin, chief-justice, VII. 147.
Pratt, Charles, merchant, IX. 423.
Pratt, Enoch, philanthropist, II. 379.
Pratt Gymnasium, Amherst, illus., V. 311.
Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y., IX. 424.
Pratt, John, inventor, III. 315.
Pratt, John, educator, I. 301.
Pratt, Julius Howard, mfr., I. 259.
Pratt, Orson, Mormon apostle, VII. 394.
Pratt, Parley P., Mormon apostle, VII. 393.
Pratt, Pascal P., banker, VIII. 413.
Pratt, Thomas George, governor, IX. 305.
Pratt, Wallace, lawyer, IV. 267.
Pratt, Zadock, manufacturer, IX. 164.
Prattsville, N. Y., Founder of, **Pratt**, IX. 164.
Preble, Edward, naval officer, VIII. 92.
Preble, George H., naval officer, VIII. 95.
Prentice, George D., journalist, III. 121.
Prentiss, Albert N., educator, IV. 484.
Prentiss, Benj. Maybury, soldier, V. 363.
Prentiss, Daniel W., physician, III. 367.
Prentiss, Elizabeth P., author, VII. 106.
Prentiss, George L., theologian, VII. 319.
Prentiss, Samuel, jurist, VIII. 402.
Prentiss, Seargent S., orator, VII. 477.
Prescott, George B., electrician, V. 279.
Prescott, Mary N., author, VIII. 364.
Prescott, William, rev. soldier, I. 91.
Prescott, William, I. 74, **Barton, W.**
Prescott, William H., historian, VI. 66.
Pressly, John Taylor, clergyman, VII. 61.
Preston, Capt., I. 19, **Quincy, J.**
Preston, Harriet W., author, VIII. 32.
Preston, James P., governor, V. 446.
Preston, Margaret Junkin, poet, VII. 147.
Preston, Thomas S., priest, II. 213.
Preston, Willard, educator, II. 40.
Preston, William, statesman, IX. 488.
Preston, William B., statesman, IV. 371.
Preusser, Christian, merchant, III. 112.
Price, George W. F., educator, II. 450.
Price, Rodman M., governor, V. 207.
Price, Sterling, soldier, IV. 207.
Price, William P., congressman, VII. 100.
Priest, Henry S., jurist, VI. 120.
Priestley, James, educator, VIII. 130.
Priestley, Joseph, scientist, VI. 148.
Prime, Benj. Y., physician, VI. 392.
Prime, Ebenezer, clergyman, VII. 236.
Prime, Edward D. G., clergyman, VII. 238.
Prime, Nathaniel S., clergyman, VII. 237.
Prime, Samuel I., clergyman, VII. 237.
Prime, Wendell, clergyman, VII. 238.
Prince, John, clergyman, VII. 345.
Prince, L. Bradford, governor, I. 413.
Prince, Thomas, clergyman, VII. 144.
Prince, Thomas, colonial gov., VII. 370.
Princeton College, V. 463 et seq.
Pringle, Coleman R., agriculturist, IV. 309.
Printing Press, Inventor of, IX. 224, **Adams**; IX. 154, **Campbell, A.**
Procter, William, pharmacist, V. 347.
Proctor, Edna Dean, poet, VII. 250.
Proctor, Joseph, actor, VII. 415.
Proctor, Mary, astronomer, IX. 282.
Proctor, Redfield, statesman, I. 141.
Proctor, Thomas R., financier, VII. 268.
Protheroe, Daniel, composer, VI. 118.
Proudfit, David L., author, VIII. 33.
Provoost, Samuel, P. E. bishop, I. 513.
Prudden, Theophil M., physician, IX. 347.
Pruyn, Isaac, lawyer, banker, VII. 160.
Pruyn, John V. S. L., educator, III. 364.
Pryor, Roger A., jurist, IX. 147.
Psi Upsilon Hall, Trinity College, Connecticut, illus., III. 495.
"Puck," editor of, VII. 303, **Bonner, H. C.**
Pugh, James L., senator, I. 292.
Pulaski, Casimir, soldier, I. 69.
Pulitzer, Joseph, journalist, I. 375.
Pullen, Elisabeth J. C., author, VIII. 373.
Pumpelly, Harmon, financier, VIII. 124.
Pumpelly, Raphael, geologist, VI. 362.
Purcell, John Baptist, bishop, V. 186.
Purcell, William, journalist, I. 209.
Purinton, Daniel B., educator, I. 304.
Purinton, George B., biologist, VIII. 189.
Puritan Intolerance, VII. 27, **Cotton, J.** VII. 33, **Shepard, T.**, VII. 64, **Ward, N.**
Purse, Daniel Gugel, capitalist, II. 109.
Purse, Thomas, merchant, II. 194.
Purvis, Robert, abolitionist, I. 413.
Putnam, Alfred P., clergyman, IX. 269.
Putnam, Fred. Ward, scientist, III. 102.
Putnam, George F., banker, III. 213.
Putnam, George H., publisher, II. 389.
Putnam, George P., publisher, II. 390.
Putnam, Herbert, librarian, IX. 240.
Putnam, Israel, rev. soldier, I. 87.
Putnam, Rufus, rev. soldier, I. 128.
Pyle, Howard, author, IX. 56.
Pynchon, Thomas R., educator, III. 497.
Pynchon, William, colonist, VII. 355.
Pyrlaus, John C., missionary, VI. 190.
Pyrometer, Inventor of, **Saxton**, IX. 290.

Q

Quackenbos, John D., educator, VI. 171.
Quarter, William, R. C. bishop, IX. 78.
Quay, Matthew Stanley, senator, I. 459.
Quayle, Wm. Alfred, educator, VI. 197.
Quebec, battle of, I. 102, **Wolfe, J.**; I. 101,
Queen, Walter W., naval officer, IV. 418.
Queen's College, Rutgers, illus., III. 403.
Quinby, William Emory, journalist, I. 254.
Quincy, Edmund, author, VI. 93.
Quincy, Josiah, 1772, educator, VI. 417.
Quincy, Josiah, 1802, mayor, VI. 298.
Quincy, Josiah, 1709, patriot, VI. 142.
Quincy, Josiah, 1744, patriot, I. 19.
Quintard, Charles T., P. E. bishop, V. 487.
Quintard, G. W., manufacturer, II. 262.

R

Rabe, Rudolph F., lawyer, V. 231.
Rabun, William, governor, I. 222.
Rader, Frank, mayor, VIII. 375.
Radford, William, naval officer, IV. 294.
Rafferty, William, educator, I. 504.
Rafinesque, C. S., botanist, VIII. 472.
Ragan, Willis Eugene, merchant, II. 202.
Railway Ambulance, Devised, **Harris**, IX. 352.
Rainer, Joseph, educator, IX. 505.
Rains, Gabriel J., soldier, IV. 336.
Rainsford, William S., clergyman, I. 385.
Ralegh, Sir Walter, statesman, VII. 221.
Ralph, James, author, VIII. 80.
Ralph, Julian, journalist, I. 149.
Ralston, William C., banker, VII. 410.
Ram for war vessels first conceived, IV. 43, **Perry, M. C.**
Rambaut, Mary L. B., educator, VI. 109.
Ramseur, Stephen D., soldier, IV. 473.
Ramsey, Alexander, statesman, III. 261.
Ramsey, David, physician and historian, VII. 285.
Ramsey, Joseph, Jr., R. R. mgr., VII. 89.
Ramsey, Samuel A., lawyer, III. 351.
Randall, Alex. W., postmaster, II. 458.
Randall, George M., bishop, VIII. 44.
Randall, James R., journalist, VIII. 166.
Randall, Samuel J., statesman, III. 57.
Randolph, Alfred M., P. E. bishop, VII. 217.
Randolph, Anson D. F., publisher and poet, VIII. 460.
Randolph, Beverley, governor, V. 443.
Randolph, Edmund, jurist, I. 445.
Randolph, Edmund, statesman, I. 12.
Randolph, Edward, colonist, VIII. 474.
Randolph, John "of Roanoke," V. 97.
Randolph, Sir John, lawyer, VIII. 366.
Randolph, Martha Jefferson, III. 5; cf. **Everett, E.**, V. 446.
Randolph, Peyton, congressman, II. 114.
Randolph, Theodore F., governor, V. 210.
Randolph, Thomas J., statesman, V. 426.
Randolph, Thos. Mann, governor, V. 446.
Randolph, Warren, clergyman, II. 526.
Randolph, William M., lawyer, VII. 217.
Rankin, Egbert G., physician, II. 340.

ankin, Ellen H., sculptor, VIII. 286.
ankin, Jeremiah E., clergyman, V. 482.
ankin, John, clergyman, II. 321.
ankin, William B., educator, VII. 342.
anney, Henry Clay, lawyer, III. 217.
ansom, Epaphroditus, governor, I. 509.
ansom, Thomas E. G., soldier, IV. 283.
ansom, Truman B., educator, V. 485.
appe, Louis A., R. C. bishop, V. 340.
asmus, Henry, clergyman, VII. 268.
assieur, Leo, lawyer, IV. 343.
atcliffe, William C., lawyer, VIII. 307.
athbone, Estes G., statesman, VII. 56.
athbone, Justus H., founder, II. 170.
au, Charles, archæologist, II. 228.
aue, Charles G., physician, III. 477.
avenscroft, John S., P. E. bishop, VI. 52.
awle, Francis, colonial author, VI. 186.
awle, Francis, lawyer, III. 61.
awle, William, jurist, VII. 442.
awlins, John A., soldier, IV. 218.
awlins, John A., statesman, IV. 23.
ay, Cornelius, merchant, I. 497.
ay, George W., lawyer, II. 133.
ay, Isaac, physician, II. 246.
ay, Joseph, educator, I. 349.
Ray, Simon, clergyman, VIII. 72.
Ray, William, author, I. 315.
Raymond, Andrew V. V., educator, VII. 173.
Raymond, Bradford P., educator, IX. 432
Raymond, George L., author, VIII. 457.
Raymond, Henry J., journalist, VIII. 482.
Raymond, John H., educator, V. 234.
Raymond, Rossiter W., author, VIII. 45.
Raynolds, Frederic A., banker, I. 316.
Rea, John P., soldier, VI. 234.
Read, Abner, naval officer, VII. 248.
Read, Daniel, composer, VII. 243.
Read, Daniel, educator, VIII. 185.
Read, Elmer J., artist, IV. 447.
Read, George, patriot, III. 297.
Read, George C., rear-admiral, VI. 200.
Read, Harmon P., politician, IV. 434.
Read, Jacob, senator, II. 182.
Read, John, colonist, VI. 185.
Read, John Meredith, diplomat, II. 223.
Read, Opie P., author and journalist, I. 353.
Read, Thomas B., artist and poet, VI. 474.
Reader, Frank S., journalist, VII. 43.
Reagan, John Henninger, senator, I. 292.
Realf, Richard, poet, VIII. 60.
Ream, Norman B., financier, IX. 31.
Ream, Vinnie, sculptor, I. 442.
Recitation Hall, Yale, illus., I. 168.
Rede, Wyllys, clergyman, II. 112.
Redeemed Captive, The, I. 258, **Williams, J.**
Redfield, Anna M. T., author, II. 448.
Redfield, Isaac Fletcher, jurist, VII. 77.
Redfield, Justus Starr, publisher, VII. 188.
Redfield, Lewis H., publisher, II. 448.
Redfield, William C., scientist, VII. 354.
Redmond, Charles L., reformer, II. 303.
Reed, Benjamin E., clergyman, II. 345.
Reed, Elizabeth Armstrong, author, I. 203.
Reed, George E., educator, VI. 431.
Reed, Henry, educator, II. 349.
Reed, James, rev. soldier, I. 76.
Reed, John, congressman, II. 245.
Reed, Joseph, rev. soldier, I. 74.
Reed, Philip, soldier, legislator, VII. 308.
Reed, Thomas B., congressman, II. 383.
Reed, W. B., journalist, I. 351.
Reeder, Andrew H., governor, VIII. 340.
Reeder, Frank, soldier, IV. 315.
Reese, John James, physician, VI. 387.
Reese, Lizetta Woodworth, poet, I. 387.
Reese, Manoah B., educator, VIII. 364.
Reese, William M., educator, I. 521.
Reeve, Tapping, educator, VI. 175.
Reeves, Reuben A., jurist, I. 375.
Reformed Episcopal Church, origin of, VII. 57, **Cummins, G. D.**
Rehan, Ada, actress, I. 287.
Rehn, Frank K. M., artist, IX. 55.
Reichard, George N., soldier, V. 332.
Reichel, C. G., Moravian bishop, IV. 448.
Reichel, L. T., Moravian bishop, VII. 107.
Reichel, Wm. C., educator, V. 92.
Reid, David S., governor, IV. 427.
Reid, Harry Maurrelle, jurist, VII. 364.
Reid, James, educator, VI. 95.
Reid, Robert, artist, VI. 476.
Reid, Samuel C., naval officer, VIII. 97.
Reid, Whitelaw, editor, III. 457.
Reid, William J., clergyman, VI. 339.
Reid, William S., educator, II. 22.
Reid, William Thomas, educator, II. 258.
Reiley, Isaac Henry, physician, I. 381.
Reinhart, Charles S., artist, VII. 465.
Reinhart, Joseph W., R. R. pres., VI. 407.
Reinke, A. A., Moravian bishop, II. 176.
Reinke, Samuel, Moravian bishop, VII. 87.
Rellstab, John, jurist, VIII. 351.
Remington, E. & Sons, IX. 129.
Remington, Eliphalet, manf'r, IX. 128.
Remington, Frederic, artist, VII. 467.
Remington, Joseph P., pharmacist, V. 349.
Remington, Philo, manufacturer, IX. 129.
Remington Typewriter, IX. 129.
Remmel, Harmon L., m'n'f'r., VIII. 108.
Remsen, Ira, educator, IX. 240.
Reno, Jesse Lee, soldier, IV. 103.
Renwick, James, architect, VI. 460.
Repose for the Dead, St. Leo's, IX. 321, **Ducey.**
Repplier, Agnes, author, IX. 232.
Republican party name, I. 131, **Medill, J.**
Requa, Isaac L., mining engineer, VI. 248.
Rest-Cure, IX. 346, **Mitchell, S. Weir.**
Revell, Alexander H., mfr., I. 233.
Revere, Edward H. R., physician, IV. 37.
Revere, Joseph W., soldier, IV. 37.
Revere, Paul, rev. soldier, I. 83.
Revere, Paul Joseph, soldier, VII. 76.
Review of Reviews, **Shaw, A.**, IX. 470.
Reynolds, E., mechanical engineer, II. 525.
Reynolds, George D., lawyer, VII. 445.
Reynolds, George G., jurist, IX. 421.
Reynolds, Henry H., banker, II. 133.
Reynolds, John, governor, I. 491.
Reynolds, John B., lawyer, IV. 143.
Reynolds, John F., soldier, IV. 224.
Reynolds, Joseph J., soldier, IX. 231.
Reynolds, Mortimer F., banker, VIII. 79.
Reynolds, Robert J., governor, II. 343.
Reynolds, William, rear-admiral, II. 530.
Rhett, Robert B., statesman, IV. 303.
Rhett, Thomas G., soldier, IV. 167.
Rhind, Alex. C., naval officer, IV. 316.
Rhode Island College, VIII. 20.
Rhode Island, first settler in, **Blackstone, William**, VIII. 197.
Rhode Island, Governors of, IX. 391, et seq.
Rhode Island Hall, Brown University, illus., VIII. 23.
Rhodes, James Ford, historian, VII. 92.
Rhodes, Robert, naval officer, VIII. 61.
Rhodes, William Henry, poet, VII. 45.
Rice, Alexander H., governor, I. 120.
Rice, Allan Thorndike, editor, III. 259.
Rice, Daniel, showman, III. 404.
Rice, Edmund, railroad manager, III. 179.
Rice, Edwin Wilbur, editor, III. 410.
Rice, Elliott Warren, soldier, V. 49.
Rice, Frank P., capitalist, II. 385.
Rice, Frank S., lawyer, VI. 100.
Rice, James Clay, soldier, V. 51.
Rice, James H., capitalist, I. 381.
Rice, John Holt, clergyman, II. 27.
Rice, John Holt, educator, II. 27.
Rice, Luther, author, III. 75.
Rice, Nathan Lewis, theologian, III. 77.
Rice, Samuel Allen, soldier, V. 49.
Rice, Septimus P., educator, III. 427.
Rice, Viette L., inventor, I. 512.
Rice, Willard Martin, clergyman, III. 73.
Rice, William, librarian, VI. 479.
Rich, Hiram, banker and journalist, IX. 390.
Rich, John T., governor, V. 277.
Richard Hayward, pen-name, **Cozzens, F. S.** VI. 29.
Richards, Ellen H., educator, VII. 343.
Richards, Francis H., inventor, VII. 420.
Richards, Franklin Dewey, Mormon apostle, VII. 396.
Richards, Samuel, artist, VI. 375.
Richards, T. Addison, artist, VIII. 425.
Richardson, Albert D., journalist, VIII. 465.
Richardson, Beale H., journalist, IV. 493.
Richardson, Chas. F., educator and author, IX. 95.
Richardson, Charles H., man'f'r., II. 175.
Richardson, Henry H., architect, VI. 22.
Richardson, Wm. A., statesman, IV. 17.
Richings, Caroline M., singer, IX. 189.
Richings, Peter, actor, VII. 449.
Richmond, W. H., coal merchant, IX. 108.
Ricker, Hiram, hotel proprietor, II. 60.
Ricker, Robert E., railroad supt., VI. 404.
Ricketts, Jas. Brewerton, soldier, IV. 335.
Ricketts, Robert Bruce, soldier, V. 216.
Ricksecker, Peter, missionary, V. 480.
Ricord, Frederick W., jurist, VIII. 456.
Riddle, Albert G., lawyer, II. 371.
Rider, Henry Closson, IV, 291.
Ridgaway, Henry B., clergyman, IX. 287.
Ridgely, Charles C., governor, IX. 299.
Ridgway, J. J., surveyor of customs, I. 188.
Ridgway, Robert, naturalist, VIII. 460.
Ridpath, John Clark, historian, VI. 299.
Rifle, Remington, Origin of, IX. 128.
Rigdon, Sydney, Mormon elder, VII. 394.
Riggs, Elias, missionary, III. 120.
Riggs, Kate D. W., author, VI. 206.
Riggs, Stephen R., missionary, III. 119.
Riker, Richard, jurist, III. 385.
Riker, Samuel, lawyer, VIII. 295.
Riley, Benjamin F., educator, IX. 183.
Riley, Bennett, soldier, IV. 63.
Riley, Charles V., entomologist, IX. 443.
Riley, James W., humorist, VI. 31.
Rindge, Frederick Hastings, philanthropist and author, IX. 366.
Rinehart, William H., sculptor, II. 345.
Rinehart, Wm. H., I. 156, **Walters, W. T.**
Ringgold, Samuel, soldier, VII. 69.
Ringler, F. A., typographer, III. 106.
Rion, James Henry, soldier, IV. 394.
Ripley, Chauncey B., lawyer, II. 149.
Ripley, Eleazar W., soldier, III. 263.
Ripley, Ezra, clergyman, VII. 320.
Ripley, George, journalist, III. 453.
Ripley, Henry Jones, educator, III. 121.
Ripley, James W., soldier, III. 347.
Ripley, Roswell Sabine, soldier, III. 299.
Ripple, Ezra Hoyt, soldier, IV. 388.
Risse, Louis A., engineer, IV. 197.
Ritchie, Anna Cora M., actress, III. 227.
Ritner, Joseph, governor, II. 286.
Rittenhouse, David, educator, I. 346.

Ritter, Frederic Louis, composer, **VI. 426.**
Rives, Amélie, pen-name, **I. 356, Chanler.**
Rives, John Cook, journalist, **III. 177.**
Rives, Judith Page W., author, **VI. 215.**
Rives, Wm. Cabell, senator, **VI. 215.**
Rivington, James, publisher, **III. 227.**
Roach, John, ship-builder, **III. 157.**
Roach, John B., ship-builder, **III. 157.**
Roach, Wm. Nathaniel, senator, **V. 263.**
Roane, Archibald, governor, **VII. 207.**
Robb, Charles W., lawyer, **VII. 55.**
Robb, John Scott, lawyer, **V. 338.**
Robbins, Ammi R., clergyman, **I. 502.**
Robbins, Ashur, senator, **I. 452.**
Robbins, C., 1738, clergyman, **II. 59.**
Robbins, C., 1810, clergyman, **II. 133.**
Robbins, Edwd. E., congressman, **VII. 109.**
Robbins, Henry Alfred, physician, **V. 72.**
Robbins, Royal, author, **II. 195.**
Robbins, Thomas, author, **II. 222.**
Roberdeau, Daniel, soldier, **II. 14.**
Roberdeau, Isaac, engineer, **II. 14.**
Robert Slender, pen-name, **Freneau, VI. 201.**
Roberts, Benj. Stone, soldier, **V. 55.**
Roberts, Charles H., physician, **II. 370.**
Roberts, Isaac P., educator, **IV. 480.**
Roberts, James Arthur, lawyer, **V. 35.**
Roberts, Jonathan W., merchant, **IX. 369.**
Roberts, Marshall O., III. 350.
Roberts, Marshall O., **IV. 451, Field, C. W.**
Roberts, Nathan S., physician, **II. 390.**
Roberts, Oran Milo, governor, **IX. 73.**
Roberts, Richard B., soldier, **II. 370.**
Roberts, Robert R., M. E. bishop, **IX. 484.**
Roberts, William C., educator, **II. 387.**
Roberts, Wm. R., statesman, **VIII. 123.**
Robertson, Chas. F., P. E. bishop, **VI. 58.**
Robertson, Charlotte R., pioneer, **II. 221.**
Robertson, E. W., congressman, **II. 221.**
Robertson, G., jurist and educator, **I. 363.**
Robertson, James, pioneer, **II. 221.**
Robertson, John, jurist, **II. 56.**
Robertson, Robert H., architect, **VI. 98.**
Robertson, Samuel E., physician, **VI. 383.**
Robertson, Sterling C., patriot, **I. 478.**
Robertson, Wm. H., lawyer, **III. 95.**
Robertson, Wyndham, governor, **V. 449.**
Robeson, George M., statesman, **IV. 25.**
Robie, Frederick, governor, **VI. 318.**
Robins, Henry E., educator, **VIII. 407.**
Robinson, Annie D., author, **III. 238.**
Robinson, Charles, governor, **VIII. 342.**
Robinson, Charles S., clergyman, **IX. 482.**
Robinson, Conway, author, **I. 475.**
Robinson, David, soldier, **I. 476.**
Robinson, Edward, explorer, **II. 242.**
Robinson, Edward, Mrs., author, **II. 242.**
Robinson, Esekiel G., educator, **VIII. 26.**
Robinson, Geo. Dexter, governor, **I. 124.**
Robinson, Harriett Hanson, III. 464.
Robinson, Horatio N., educator, **II. 531.**
Robinson, John, pilgrim, **II. 243.**
Robinson, John, clergyman, **II. 243.**
Robinson, John, showman, **III. 337.**
Robinson, John C., soldier, **IV. 460.**
Robinson, John S., governor, **VIII. 321.**
Robinson, Jonathan, senator, **II. 530.**
Robinson, Lucius, governor, **III. 54.**
Robinson, Moncure, engineer, **VIII. 456.**
Robinson, Moses, governor, **VIII. 313.**
Robinson, Samuel, pioneer, **I. 473.**
Robinson, Solon, journalist, **III. 454.**
Robinson, Stuart, clergyman, **I. 371.**
Robinson, Sumers C., man'fr, **VI. 121.**
Robinson, Thomas, artist, **V. 316.**
Robinson, Walter A., educator, **III. 176.**
Robinson, Wm. C., educator, **III. 357.**
Robinson, Wm. E., journalist, **III. 116.**
Robinson, Wm. S., journalist, **III. 464.**
Robison, L. M., mining expert, **I. 276.**
Robson, Stuart, actor, **II. 411.**
Robyn, Alfred George, composer, **VII. 425.**
Rochambeau, Jean B., rev. soldier, **I. 68.**
Roche, Jas. J., author and poet, **VIII. 265.**
Roche, John A., manager, **III. 169.**
Rochester, Nathaniel, pioneer, **IX. 485.**
Rockhill, Wm. W., diplomat, **VIII. 129.**
Rockwell, Joel E., clergyman, **IX. 253.**
Rockwood, Chas. G., Jr., educator, **VII. 117.**
Rockwood, Eben. A., merchant, **III. 336.**
Rodes, Robert E., soldier, **V. 363.**
Rodgers, Arthur, lawyer, **VIII. 422.**
Rodgers, C. R. P., naval officer, **IV. 221.**
Rodgers, John, 1727, clergyman, **V. 191.**
Rodgers, John, 1771, naval officer, **V. 261.**
Rodgers, John, 1812, naval officer, **V. 14.**
Rodman, Isaac P., soldier, **IV. 165.**
Rodman, Thomas J., soldier, **IV. 396.**
Rodman, William B., jurist, **VII. 385.**
Rodney, Cæsar, patriot, **V. 173.**
Rodney, Cæsar A., att'y-general, **III. 11.**
Rodney, Thomas, jurist, **I. 479.**
Rodney, William, colonist, **V. 278.**
Roe, Charles Francis, soldier, **VII. 95.**
Roe, Edward Payson, author, **VII. 15.**
Roebling, John A., engineer, **IV. 404.**
Roebling, Washington A., engin'r, **IV. 405.**
Rogers, Charles B., merchant, **V. 158.**
Rogers, Henry J., electrician, **IV. 453.**
Rogers, James B., chemist, **VIII. 151.**
Rogers, John, educator, **VI. 411.**
Rogers, John, pioneer, **VI. 496.**
Rogers, John, sculptor, **VIII. 278.**
Rogers, Nathaniel P., editor, **II. 320.**
Rogers, Peter A., lawyer, **II. 507.**
Rogers, Randolph, sculptor, **VIII. 286.**
Rogers, Robert, soldier, **VII. 450.**
Rogers, Sherman S., lawyer, **VIII. 119.**
Rogers, William, educator, **VIII. 57.**
Rogers, William A., astronomer, **IX. 530.**
Rogers, William B., geologist, **VII. 410.**
Rohe, George Henry, physician, **VII. 275.**
Rohlfs, Anna K. G., author, **IX. 257.**
Rohlfs, Charles, actor, **IX. 257.**
Rolfe, Mrs. Thomas (Pocahontas), **VII. 102.**
Rolfe, William J., editor, **IV. 86.**
Roller, William W., soldier, **VI. 170.**
Rollins, Alice M., author, **VIII. 414.**
Rollins Chapel, Dartmouth, illus., **IX. 95.**
Rollins, James S., statesman, **VIII. 182.**
Romans, Bernard, engineer, **VII. 176.**
Romare, Paul, banker, **V. 378.**
Ronckendorff, William, soldier, **IV. 412.**
Roosa, D. B. St. John, physician, **IX. 349.**
Roosevelt, Cor. V. S., merchant, **VIII. 442.**
Roosevelt, Robert B., statesman, **III. 415.**
Roosevelt, Theodore, statesman, **IX. 21.**
Root, Arthur Lewis, physician, **VI. 392.**
Root, Elihu, lawyer, **VII. 457.**
Root, Frederic W., musician, **IX. 384.**
Root, George F., musician, **IX. 384.**
Root, John Gilbert, financier, **VI. 490.**
Root, John W., architect, **VIII. 114.**
Root, Josiah G., manufacturer, **II. 145.**
Roots, Benajah G., educator, **V. 94.**
Roots, Logan Holt, banker, **V. 95.**
Roots, Philander Keep, banker, **V. 95.**
Rorke, Allen B., contractor, **II. 205.**
Rose, Aquila, poet, **VIII. 78.**
Rose, George Basil, lawyer, **VII. 126.**
Rose, Thomas E., soldier, **IV. 464.**
Rose, U. M., jurist, **VII. 126.**
Rosecrans, Sylvester H., R. C. bishop, **IX. 412.**
Rosecrans, William S., soldier, **IV. 162.**
Rosehill Manor, St. John's College, N. Y., illus., **II. 265.**
Rosenberg, Henry, philanthropist, **IX. 523.**
Ross, Arthur A., clergyman, **VIII. 198.**
Ross, James, legislator, **V. 438.**
Ross, James, educator, **V. 106.**
Ross, John, patriot, **V. 171.**
Ross, Lawrence S., governor, **IX. 75.**
Ross, Milan, real estate, **VIII. 76.**
Rosse Hall, Kenyon College, illus., **VII. 9.**
Rosser, Thomas L., soldier, **III. 277.**
Roth, John, missionary, **V. 171.**
" Rough Riders," **IX. 20–22.**
Rouse, Henry C., R. R. president, **VI. 404.**
Rouss, Charles B., merchant, **VIII. 433.**
Rousseau, Lovell H., soldier, **IV. 366.**
Routt, John L., governor, **VI. 449.**
Rowan, John, jurist, **VI. 95.**
Rowan, Stephen C., naval officer, **II. 101.**
Rowe, Henry C., merchant, **VIII. 480.**
Rowell, George P., promoter, **II. 428.**
Rowland, William, shipjoiner, **V. 489.**
Rowlandson, Mary W., author. **VIII. 371.**
Rowson, Susanna, author, **IX. 317.**
Royce, Stephen, governor, **VIII. 321.**
Rublee, Horace, journalist, **I. 213.**
Rucker, Howard L., educator, **VI. 128.**
Rudd, Anson, pioneer, **I. 478.**
Ruffin, Edmund, agriculturist, **V. 261.**
Ruffin, Thomas, jurist, **VII. 366.**
Ruffin, Thomas, 2d, jurist. **VI. 292.**
Ruffner, Henry, educator, **III. 164.**
Ruger, T. H., soldier and governor, **I. 222.**
Ruger, Wm. Crawford, jurist. **V. 219.**
Ruggles, Timothy, soldier, **II. 57.**
Rulison, Nelson Somerville, bishop, **I. 511.**
Rumford, Benj. T., statesman, **V. 410.**
Rumford, Count, **I. 257, Williams, J.**
Rumsey, James, inventor, **V. 180.**
Runcie, Constance F., composer, **VII. 234.**
Runkle, John D., mathematician, **VI. 156.**
Runnels, Hardin R., governor, **IX. 69.**
Runyon, Theodore, diplomat, **VII. 255.**
Ruppert, Jacob, manuf'r, **III. 225.**
Rush, Benjamin, lawyer, **III. 333.**
Rush, Benjamin, pioneer, **III. 333.**
Rush, Jacob, jurist, **V. 150.**
Rush, James, author, **VI. 273.**
Rush, Richard, statesmen, **V. 80.**
Rush, William, sculptor, **VIII. 287.**
Rusk, Jeremiah McL., statesman, **I. 147.**
Rusk, Thomas J., general, **III. 113.**
Russ, Imanuel C. C., manuf'r, **VII. 43.**
Russell, Addison P., author, **VI. 19.**
Russell, David A., soldier, **IV. 209.**
Russell, Edward L., lawyer, **VIII. 116.**
Russell, Henry, song composer, **V. 248.**
Russell, John Henry, naval officer, **V. 15.**
Russell, Jonathan, statesman, **VIII. 57.**
Russell, Lillian, singer, **IV. 345.**
Russell, Thomas, soldier, **VIII. 51.**
Russell, William C., author, **VI. 176.**
Russell, William Eustis, governor, **I. 125.**
Rust, Nathaniel J., merchant, **III. 363.**
Rutan, Thos. Benton, builder, **VI. 267.**
Rutgers College, **III. 399.**
Rutgers, Henry, patriot, **III. 400.**
Rutherfoord, John, governor, **V. 450.**
Rutherford, Williams, educator and author, **IX. 183.**
Rutherfurd, John, senator, **II. 10.**
Rutherfurd, L. M., astronomer, **VI. 360.**
Rutledge, Hugh, jurist, **V. 89.**
Rutledge, John, jurist, **I. 21.**
Rutledge, John, **I. 60, Marion, F.**
Rutter, James H., R. R. president, **I. 531.**

Rutter, Thomas, capitalist, **VII. 290.**
Ryals, Garland M., legislator, **II. 441.**
Ryan, Abram J., poet-priest, **V. 411.**
Ryan, Daniel J., lawyer, **VIII. 300.**
Ryan, John, priest, **IV. 115.**
Ryan, Pat'k J., R. C. archbishop, **VI. 103.**
Rynders, Isaiah, III. 386.
Ryors, Alfred, educator, **IV. 444.**

S

Sabin, Dwight May, senator, **II. 374.**
Sabin, Elijah R., preacher, **VI. 176.**
Sabin, Joseph, bibliographer, **VI. 176.**
Sabine, Lorenzo, antiquarian, **V. 120.**
Sackett, Henry W., lawyer, **VII. 134.**
Sadtler, Benjamin, educator, **V. 500.**
Sadtler, Samuel P., chemist, **V. 350.**
Safes, Inventor of, **Herring, S. C., IX. 238.**
Safford, James M., educator, **VIII. 228.**
Sage College, Cornell, illus., **IV. 479.**
Sage, Henry W., philanthropist, **IV. 478.**
Saint Gaudens, Aug., sculptor, **VIII. 287.**
Sajous, Charles E., physician, **IX. 351.**
Salem Public Library, illus., **VI. 484.**
Salisbury, James H., physician, **VIII. 469.**
Salsbury, Nathan, manager, **VIII. 166.**
Salter, Moses B., M. E. bishop, **IV. 84.**
Saltonstall, Dudley, naval officer, **VII. 243.**
Saltonstall, Gurdon, col. gov., **I. 163.**
Saltonstall, Nath'l, statesman, **V. 482.**
Saltus, Edgar Evertson, author, **VII. 184.**
Saltus, Francis S., poet, **VI. 188.**
Sampson, Archibald J., consul, **III. 359.**
Sampson, Deborah, heroine, **VIII. 331.**
Sampson, John Patterson, IV. 376.
Sampson, William T., naval officer, **IX. 9.**
Sam Slick, pen-name, **V. 353, Haliburton, T. C.**
Samson, Deborah, heroine, **VIII. 331.**
Samson, George W., educator, **III. 152.**
Samuels, Samuel, seaman, **I. 450.**
Sanborn, Edwin David, educator, **IX. 93.**
Sanborn, Franklin B., author, **VIII. 466.**
Sanborn, John Benj., soldier, **V. 287.**
Sanborn, Katharine A., author, **IX. 94.**
Sanders, Billington M., educator, **VI. 395.**
Sanders, Charles W., educator, **II. 257.**
Sanders, Daniel C., educator, **II. 39.**
Sanders, Daniel J., educator, **VI. 326.**
Sanders, Wilbur Fisk, senator, **I. 457.**
Sanders, Wm. Price, soldier, **V. 14.**
Sanderson, Edward, manufacturer, **I. 248.**
Sanderson, John, author, **VI. 194.**
Sanderson, John P., journalist, **VI. 461.**
Sanderson, Joseph, clergyman, **V. 184.**
Sandham, Henry, artist, **VI. 475.**
Sands, Benjamin F., naval officer, **IV. 295.**
Sands, Comfort, merchant, **I. 497.**
Sands, Henry Berton, surgeon, **IX. 361.**
Sands, Joshua R., naval officer, **IV. 416.**
Sands, Louis Joseph, naval officer, **VII. 99.**
Sands, Robert Charles, author, **VIII. 354.**
Sanford, Henry S., diplomat, **VII. 140.**
Sanford, J., mfr. and congressman, **I. 238.**
Sanford, Nathan, chancellor, **III. 383.**
Sangster, Margaret E., author, **VI. 169.**
San Jacinto, Battle of, **Houston, S., IX. 65.**
Sankey, Ira D., evangelist, **VII. 244.**
Santa Anna, Capture of, **IX. 65.**
Santiago, Battle of, **IX. 8, et seq.**
Sargent, Dudley A., physical culturist, **VII. 97.**
Sargent, Epes, author, **VII. 243.**
Sargent, Franklin H., educator, **VI. 325.**
Sargent, Henry, artist, **V. 319.**
Sargent, James, inventor, **III. 433.**
Sargent, Lucius Manlius, author, **IV. 231.**
Sargent, Winthrop, author, **VII. 248.**
Sargent, Winthrop, governor, **VI. 152.**
Sartain, John, artist, **VI. 469.**
Satterfield, John, oil operator, **V. 34.**
Satterlee, F. Le Roy, physician, **VII. 232.**
Satterlee, Samuel, K., merchant, **III. 393.**
Saunders, Frederick, librarian, **II. 379.**
Saunders, Robert, educator, **III. 236.**
Saunders, William L., historian, **V. 117.**
Savage, James, author, **IX. 260.**
Savage, Minot J., clergyman, **I. 351.**
Savannah, steamboat, illus., **II. 237.**
Savior of the South, **I. 43, Greene, N.**
Sawtelle, Lelia R., lawyer, **III. 292.**
Sawyer, Alfred Isaac, physician, **V. 42.**
Sawyer, Edwin F., astronomer, **VIII. 480.**
Sawyer, James E. C., editor, **V. 71.**
Sawyer, Lucy Sargent, missionary, **V. 71.**
Sawyer, Moses H., consul, author, **II. 62.**
Sawyer, Philetus, senator, **I. 326.**
Sawyer, Sylvanus, inventor, **IV. 318.**
Saxe, John Godfrey, poet, **I. 438.**
Saxton, Charles T., legislator, **IV. 170.**
Saxton, Joseph, mechanician, **IX. 220.**
Saxten, Rufus, soldier, **IV. 219.**
Say, Thomas, naturalist, **VI. 362.**
Saybrook Platform, **I. 162, Pierpont, J.; I. 164, Andrew, S.**
Sayers, Joseph Draper, governor, **IX. 76.**
Sayles Memorial Hall, Brown University, illus., **VIII. 26.**
Sayre, Lewis A., physician, **II. 31.**
Sayre, Robert H., civil engineer, **V. 106.**
Sayre, Wm. Lynison, educator, **V. 280.**
Scales, Alfred M., governor, **IV. 429.**
Scammell, Alexander, soldier, **II. 261.**
Scarborough, John, P. E. bishop, **III. 473.**
Scarbrough, William, inventor, **II. 237.**
Schaber, Herman H., physician, **VI. 387.**
Schadle, Jacob E., physician, **IX. 500.**
Schaff, Philip, historian, **III. 76.**
Schandein, Emil, manuf'r, **III. 293.**
Scharf, John T., soldier and hist'n, **VII. 196.**
Schebosh, John Joseph, bishop, **V. 93.**
Schell, Augustus, politician, **III. 463.**
Schenck, D., lawyer and historian, **VIII. 46.**
Schenck, James F., rear admiral, **V. 334.**
Schenck, Noah Hunt, clergyman, **IX. 436.**
Schenck, Robert C., diplomat, **III. 206.**
Schieren, Charles A., merchant, **III. 189.**
Schindler, Solomon, rabbi, **VII. 439.**
Schley, Grant Barney, financier, **I. 216.**
Schley Land, Discovered, **IX. 8.**
Schley, William, governor, **I. 225.**
Schley, Winfield S., naval officer, **IX. 8.**
Schmucker, Beale M., clergyman, **VII. 241.**
Schmucker, John G., clergyman, **V. 65.**
Schmucker, Samuel M., historian, **V. 101.**
Schmucker, Samuel S., clergyman, **V. 100.**
Schneider, Joseph, oculist, **II. 136.**
Schneller, George O., inventor, **VIII. 246.**
Schofield, John M., soldier, **IV. 259.**
Schoolcraft, Henry R., ethnologist, **V. 145.**
Schoonover, Warren, physician, **VI. 383.**
Schroeder, Frederick A., mayor, **II. 154.**
Schultze, Augustus, educator, **VIII. 365.**
Schulze, John A., governor, **II. 286.**
Schumacher, Ferdinand, man'f'r, **II. 183.**
Schumacher, James M., banker, **V. 137.**
Schureman, James, senator, **II. 11.**
Schurman, Jacob G., educator, **IV. 478.**
Schurmeier, Theodore L., merchant, **VII. 88.**
Schurz, Carl, statesman, **III. 202.**
Schuyler, Eugene, author, **VIII. 339.**
Schuyler, George Lee, yachtsman, **I. 447.**
Schuyler, John, 1690, **I. 97, Schuyler, P. J.**
Schuyler, Montg'y, clergyman, **VII. 329.**
Schuyler, Peter P., **I. 97, Schuyler, P. J.**
Schuyler, Philip John, rev. soldier, **I. 97.**
Schwatka, Frederick, explorer, **III. 285.**
Schweinitz, L. D. von, botanist, **VIII. 380.**
Science Hall, Vanderbilt University, illus., **VIII. 229.**
"Scientific American," **VII. 83, Munn, O. D.**
Scientific Building, Dickinson College, illus., **VI. 429.**
Scollard, Clinton, poet, **VI. 58.**
Scott, Austin, educator, **III. 403.**
Scott, Dred, slave, **II. 306.**
Scott, Gustavus, patriot, **II. 220.**
Scott, Gustavus H., naval officer, **III. 373.**
Scott, Harvey W., journalist, **I. 204.**
Scott, Irving M., ship-builder, **VI. 69.**
Scott, James W., journalist, **II. 55.**
Scott, John M., congressman, **II. 240.**
Scott, John W., educator, **I. 136.**
Scott, John Zachary H., lawyer, **IX. 516.**
Scott, Orange, clergyman, **II. 315.**
Scott, Robert N., soldier, **II. 141.**
Scott, Rufus Leonard, lawyer, **I. 189.**
Scott, Thomas A., railroad president, **V. 440.**
Scott, Walter, clergyman, **II. 342.**
Scott, Walter Q., educator, **VII. 417.**
Scott, William A., clergyman, **II. 400.**
Scott, William Henry, educator, **VII. 417.**
Scott, Winfield, soldier, **III. 502.**
Scourge, U. S. cruiser, illus., **IX. 186.**
Scovel, Sylvester, educator, **II. 124.**
Scranton, G.W., merchant pioneer, **IX. 138.**
Scranton, Pa., Founder of, **IX. 138.**
Screven, James Proctor, senator, **III. 176.**
Screven, John, railroad president, **II. 229.**
Scribner, Charles, publisher, **VI. 366.**
Scriven, George P., soldier, **VIII. 355.**
Scruggs, Richard M., merchant, **VII. 25.**
Scruggs, William L., journalist, **II. 165.**
Scudder, Horace Elisha, author, **I. 284.**
Scudder, John, missionary, **II. 62.**
Scudder, Samuel H., scientist, **III. 99.**
Scull, Nicholas, surveyor, **IX. 455.**
Scully, John, educator, **II. 268.**
Seabury, Samuel, P. E. bishop, **III. 475.**
Seals, John Henry, journalist, **II. 151.**
Sealsfield, Charles, traveler, **II. 193.**
Sealy, George, banker, **IX. 496.**
Searing, Laura C. R., author, **IX. 497.**
Sears, Barnas, educator, **VIII. 24.**
Sears, Edmund H., clergyman, **VIII. 379.**
Sears, Franklin W., insurance, **VII. 126.**
Sears, Isaac, patriot, **I. 386.**
Sears, Robert, publisher, **VII. 256.**
Seaton, William W., journalist, **II. 226.**
Seawell, Henry, jurist, **VII. 296.**
Seawell, Molly Elliott, author, **VII. 253.**
Seccomb, John, clergyman, **VII. 322.**
Secession of States, dates of, **II. 67.**
Seddon, James Alex., lawyer, **VI. 219.**
Sedgwick, Catharine M., author, **I. 446.**
Sedgwick, Henry D., lawyer, **II. 230.**
Sedgwick, John, soldier, **IV. 132.**
Sedgwick, Robert, colonist, **II. 181.**
Sedgwick, Theodore (1st), jurist, **II. 8.**
Sedgwick, Theodore (2d), lawyer, **II. 232.**
Sedgwick, Theodore (3d), lawyer, **II. 335.**
See, Horace, engineer, **II. 220.**
Seeley, Elias P., governor, **V. 205.**
Seelye, Julius H., educator, **VI. 157.**
Seelye, Laurenus C., educator, **VII. 121.**
Seguin, Edouard, alienist, **II. 195.**
Seidel, N., Moravian bishop, **II. 19.**
Seidl, Anton, musician, **VIII. 450.**
Seif, Wm. Henry, publisher, **V. 93.**
Seip, Theodore L., educator, **V. 500.**

Seismology, founder of Science of, VII. 165, **Winthrop, J.**
Seiss, Joseph A., clergyman, VII. 234.
Selden, John Harris, educator, I. 185.
Seligman, DeWitt J., editor, I. 361.
Seligman, Isaac N., banker, III. 343.
Seligman, Jesse, banker, IV. 226.
Seligman, Joseph, banker, III. 342.
Soll, Edward H. M., scientist, III. 224.
Sellers, William, manufacturer, VII. 185.
Sellstedt, Lars G., artist, VIII. 428.
Semmes, Alex. A., naval officer, V. 470.
Sommes, Raphael, uaval officer, IV. 340.
Senn, Nicholas, physician, VI. 379.
Senter, De Witt C., governor, VII. 211.
Sergeant, Erastus, physician, II. 193.
Sergeant, John, congressman, II. 229.
Sergeant, John, 1710, missionary, I. 479.
Sergeant, John, 1747, missionary, I. 464.
Sergeant, John O., lawyer and journalist, IX. 432.
Sergeant, Jonathan D., M. C., II. 63.
Sergeant, Thomas, jurist, II. 157.
Seton, Eliz. A., philanthropist, II. 436.
Seton, Robert, R. C. priest, I. 190.
Seton-Thompson, Ernest E., artist, IX. 56.
Seuseman, Gottlob, Moravian, II. 153.
Seuseman, Joachim, Moravian, II. 153.
Severance, Caroline M., VIII. 107.
Sevier, Ambrose H., senator, II. 239.
Sevier, John, pioneer, III. 430.
Sewall, Jonathan, loyalist, II. 59.
Sewall, Jonathan M., poet, II. 30.
Sewall, Joseph, clergyman, II. 37.
Sewall, Joseph A., educator, VI. 488.
Sewall, Jothan, clergyman. II. 216.
Sewall, Samuel, jurist, V. 340.
Sewall, Samuel E., jurist, VI. 190.
Sewall, Stephen, Hebrew scholar, VI. 230.
Sewall, Stephen, jurist, VIII. 54.
Seward, Clarence A., lawyer, IX. 81.
Seward, George Fred., diplomat, VII. 91.
Seward, William, soldier, IV. 338.
Seward, William H., statesman, II. 77.
Seward, William Henry, banker, VI. 191.
Sewing Machine, Inventors of, IV. 432, **Howe**; IX. 460, **Wilson.**
Seyffert, Anton, Moravian, II. 180.
Seymour, Horatio, governor, III. 48.
Seymour, Horatio, jurist, VIII. 473.
Seymour, John, colonial gov., VII. 335.
Seymour, Truman, soldier, IV. 223.
Seymour, William P., physician, IV. 210.
Shafer, Helen Almira, educator, VII. 328.
Shaffer, Newton M., physician, III. 392.
Shafter, William Rufus, soldier, IX. 18.
Shakespearean Cipher, I. 397, **Donnelly, I.**
Shaler, Alexander, soldier, IV. 458.
Shaler, Nathaniel S., geologist, IX. 315.
Shanks, Wm. F. G., journalist, III. 459.
Shanly, Charles D., journalist, VIII. 371.
Shannon, James, educator, VIII. 183.
Shannon Observatory, Colby University, illus., VIII. 404.
Shannon, Wilson, governor, VIII. 340.
Shapleigh, A. F., merchant, V. 376.
Shapleigh, Frank H., artist, VIII. 428.
Shapley, Rufus E., lawyer, II. 190.
Sharood, Chas. K., manufacturer, VI. 295.
Sharpe, Horatio, prop. gov., VII. 337.
Sharpe, Richard, merchant, IX. 525.
Sharpe, William, statesman, VIII. 387.
Sharswood, George, jurist, II. 168.
Shaver, George Fred., electrician, IV. 231.
Shaw, A., journalist and author, IX. 469.
Shaw, F. G., philanthropist, VIII. 142.
Shaw, Henry, philanthropist, IX. 233.
Shaw, Henry W., humorist, VI. 28.
Shaw, John, naval officer, VIII. 96.
Shaw, John, poet, VIII. 368.
Shaw, Lemuel, jurist, V. 415.
Shaw Memorial, Boston, illus., VIII. 143.
Shaw, Robert G., soldier, VIII. 142.
Shaw, Samuel, merchant, V. 408.
Shaw, William C., physician, VI. 377.
Shays, Daniel, rebel, II. 137.
Shays' Rebellion, I. 63, **Lincoln, B.**, II. 488, **Bowdoin, J.**; II. 137, **Shays.**
Shea, John D. G., historian, VI. 441.
Shea, Joseph, educator, II. 267.
Sheafe, James, senator, II. 10.
Shearman, Thomas G., lawyer, II. 493.
Shebosch, John Joseph, Moravian, II. 262.
Shedd, William G. T., theologian, VII. 318.
Sheedy, Dennis, financier, VI. 400.
Sheedy, Morgan M., priest, VI. 335.
Sheehan, John C., lawyer, IX. 280.
Sheehan, Wm. F., lieutenant-gov., IV. 494.
Sheffield, Lord, I. 21, **Jay, J.**
Sheffield Scientific School, Yale, illus., I. 166.
Shelby, Evan, soldier, II. 169.
Shelby, Isaac, governor, III. 155.
Shelby, John, physician, II. 151.
Shelby, Joseph, soldier, VI. 129.
Sheldon, David N., educator, VIII. 406.
Sheldon, Edward A., educator, VII. 67.
Sheldon, Edward S., philologist, VI. 426.
Shellabarger, S., congressman, II. 357.
Shelton, Frederick W., author, IX. 253.
Shepard, Chas. Upham, physicist, V. 311.
Shepard, Edward M., lawyer, VI. 94.
Shepard, Elliot Fitch, journalist, I. 159.
Shepard, Lorenzo B., lawyer, III. 388.
Shepard, Thomas, clergyman, VII. 33.
Shepard, William, congressman, II. 51.
Shepardson, John, jurist, VIII. 401.
Shepherd, Nathaniel G., poet, VIII. 371.
Shepley, Ether, senator, II. 7.
Shepley, John, lawyer, II. 7.
Sheppard, Furman, lawyer, IV. 152.
Sheppard, Isaac A., manufacturer, II. 180.
Shera, John Fletcher, broker, IX. 106.
Sherburne, Henry, soldier, IX. 459.
Sherer, William, financier, IX. 185.
Sheridan, George A., soldier, III. 134.
Sheridan, Philip H., soldier, IV. 64.
Sheridan, William E., tragedian, II. 142.
Sherman, Elijah B., lawyer, III. 273.
Sherman, Frank Asbury, educator, IX. 92.
Sherman, Frank Dempster, poet, VII. 190.
Sherman, John, mathematician, VII. 75.
Sherman, John, statesman, III. 198.
Sherman, Lucius A., educator, VIII. 363.
Sherman, Roger, I. 22, **Ellsworth, O.**
Sherman, Roger, jurist, II. 352.
Sherman, Sidney, pioneer, II. 130.
Sherman, Thomas W., soldier, VIII. 89.
Sherman, Wm. Tecumseh, soldier, IV. 32.
Sherwood, Adiel, clergyman, VI. 185.
Sherwood, Isaac R., soldier, II. 152.
Sherwood, K. B., philanthropist, II. 201.
Sherwood, Thomas Adiel, jurist, VII. 53.
Sherwood, Wm. H., musician, IX. 385.
Shields, Jas., soldier and governor, VIII. 2.
Shields, Mary, philanthropist, III. 374.
Shillaber, Benjamin P., humorist, VI. 26.
Shinn, George Wolfe, author, V. 398.
Shipherd, John J., clergyman, II. 459.
Shipp, Albert M., educator and clergyman, IX. 264.
Shiras, George, Jr., jurist, II. 477.
Shirk, James W., naval officer, V. 53.
Shirley, William, colonial gov., VII. 375.
Shock, William H., naval officer, VI. 200.
Shoemaker, Hy. F., R. R. prest., VIII. 357.
Shoemaker, L. P., real estate, V. 381.
Shoemaker, R., pharmacist, V. 345.
Sholes, Chris. Latham, inventor, III. 315.
Short, Charles, educator, VII. 7.
Short, Omar J., physician, VIII. 216.
Shortall, John G., lawyer, VI. 458.
Shoup, George Laird, senator, I. 324.
Shrady, George Fred., surgeon, VII. 271.
Shrady, John, physician, IV. 195.
Shreve, Henry M., ship-builder, II. 185.
Shubrick, John T., naval officer, VIII. 98.
Shubrick, Wm. B., naval officer, II. 237.
Shuey, William J., publisher, VI. 170.
Shufeldt, Robert W., biologist, VI. 242.
Shultz, Henry A., Moravian bishop, II. 142.
Shultz, Theodore, Moravian, II. 142.
Shuman, Milton G., clergyman, VII. 164.
Shumard, Benj. F., geologist, VIII. 256.
Shunk, Francis R., governor, II. 288.
Shurtleff, George A., physician, VII. 271.
Shurtliff, Lewis Warren, jurist, VII. 290.
Shute, Samuel, colonial governor, VII. 374.
Sibley, George C., explorer, II. 28.
Sibley Hall, Cornell University, illus., IV. 454.
Sibley, Henry H., soldier, II. 365.
Sibley, Hiram, promoter, IV. 454.
Sibley, Jane Eliza, reformer, I. 364.
Sibley, Rufus Adams, merchant, IV. 216.
Sibley, Solomon, jurist, II. 174.
Sibley, William C., manufacturer, II. 217.
Sickel, Horatio Gates, soldier, V. 395.
Sickels, John Edmund, lawyer, V. 457.
Sicklss, Daniel E., soldier, III. 386.
Sigel, Franz, soldier, IV. 136.
Sigourney, Lydia Huntley, poet, I. 154.
Sigsbee, Charles D., naval officer, IX. 2.
Silber, William B., educator, V. 473.
Sill, Edward Rowland, poet, VII. 249.
Sill, Joshua W., soldier, V. 331.
Silliman, Augustus Ely, financier and author, VI. 231.
Silliman, Benjamin, scientist, II. 386.
Silliman, Benjamin D., lawyer, VI. 54.
Silliman, Ebenezer, II. 386, **Silliman, B.**
Silver, Thomas, inventor, VI. 191.
Sim, F. L., physician, II. 499.
Simmons, Gustavus L., physician, VII. 269.
Simmons, Jas. F., manufacturer, IX. 498.
Simmons, Joseph E., financier, II. 372.
Simmons, Thomas J., jurist, II. 391.
Simms, Jeptha Root, historian, VII. 124.
Simms, Joseph, physiognomist, VII. 124.
Simms, Wm. Gilmore, author, VI. 204.
Simonds, Wm. E., com'r and author, I. 363.
Simonton, C. B., congressman, VIII. 403.
Simpkins, John, congressman, VII. 52.
Simpson, Jerry, congressman, I. 321.
Simpson, Matthew, M. E. bishop, VII. 381.
Sims, Edward D., educator, VII. 131.
Sims, James Marion, physician, II. 356.
Sinex, Thomas H., educator, V. 472.
Singer, Otto, musician, VII. 438.
Singerly, William M., journalist, I. 198.
Sinnickson, Thomas, congressman, II. 367.
Sisters of Charity, founded, II. 436, **Seton.**
Sitgreaves, Samuel, congressman, II. 233.
Sizer, Nelson, phrenologist, III. 246.
Skenando, Indian chief, IX. 277.
Skene, Alexander, J. C., physician, V. 436.
Skiddy, William, naval officer, VII. 93.
Skiddy, Wm. W., manufacturer, VII. 93.
Skilton, George C., merchant, VI. 463.
Skinner, David S., dentist, III. 271.
Skinner, Halcyon, inventor, V. 300.
Skinner, John S., journalist, II. 150.
Skinner, Richard, governor, VIII. 315.

Skinner, Thomas H., theologian, **VII. 318.**
Slab Hall, Oberlin College, illus., **II. 459.**
Slade, William, governor, **VIII. 319.**
Slater, Alpheus B., IX. 177.
Slater, George, journalist, **II. 108.**
Slater Hall,Brown University,illus.,**VIII. 31.**
Slater, John, manufacturer, **VIII. 270.**
Slater Mill, Pawtucket, illus., **IV. 121.**
Slater, Samuel, manufacturer, **IV. 120.**
Slavens, Luther C., lawyer, **VI. 132.**
Slavery, first amendment to abolish, **I. 289, Wilson, J. F.**
Slavin, Henry B., contractor, **III. 82.**
Sleeping Car, Inventor of, **IX. 208, Wagner.**
Slemmer, Adam J., soldier, **IV. 209.**
Slidell, John, senator, **II. 93.**
Sloan, John A., soldier and historian, **VII. 94**
Sloane, William M., educator and author, **IX. 274.**
Sloat, John D., naval officer, **VI. 176.**
Slocum, Charles E., physician, **VII. 280.**
Slocum, Henry Warren, soldier, **IV. 265.**
Slocum, John S., soldier, **VIII. 64.**
Slocum, Joseph, manufacturer, **V. 168.**
Slocum, Joseph W., manufacturer, **V. 252.**
Slocum Library, Ohio Wesleyan University, illus., **VII. 281.**
Small, Albion W., educator, **VIII. 408.**
Small, Alvin Edmond, physician, **III. 480.**
Smalley, George W., journalist, **III. 454.**
Smallwood, Wm., soldier and gov., **IX. 292.**
Smart, James H., educator, **VI. 108.**
Smead, Isaac D., inventor, **III. 335.**
Smedley, Isaac G., physician, **III. 489.**
Smedley, Samuel L., engineer, **III. 331.**
Smet, Peter John de, missionary, **II. 182.**
Smiley, Charles W., statistician, **II. 371.**
Smilie, John, congressman, **II. 215.**
Smillie, George H., artist, **VIII. 426.**
Smillie, James, engraver, **II. 146.**
Smillie, James David, engraver, **II. 154.**
Smillie, William C., engraver, **II. 376.**
Smillie, William M., engraver, **II. 155.**
Smith, A. M., philanthropist, **VI. 198.**
Smith, Alan P., physician, **III. 154.**
Smith, Arch. C., yacht-designer, **I. 450.**
Smith, Asa Dodge, educator, **IX. 89.**
Smith, Augustus W. educator, **IX. 430.**
Smith, B. Holly, physician, **VIII. 219.**
Smith, Benjamin, governor, **IV. 422.**
Smith, Benjamin B., P. E. bishop, **III. 466.**
Smith, Caleb Blood, statesman, **II. 88.**
Smith, Carroll Earll, regent, **IV. 490.**
Smith, Charles Emory, journalist, **I. 240.**
Smith, Charles H., humorist, **III. 308.**
Smith, Charles H., soldier, **VIII. 452.**
Smith, Charles H., merchant, **V. 62.**
Smith, Charles Stewart, merchant, **I. 501.**
Smith, Clement L., educator, **VII. 163.**
Smith, Daniel, senator, **II. 7.**
Smith, Daniel B., educator, **V. 343.**
Smith, Edmund Kirby, soldier, **VIII. 132.**
Smith, Eli, missionary, **VIII. 15.**
Smith, Elihu H., physician, **IX. 270.**
Smith, Elizabeth O. P., author, **IX. 171.**
Smith, Erastus, pioneer, **II. 108.**
Smith, Eugene Allen, geologist, **VI. 185.**
Smith, Fillmore, clergyman, **IV. 377.**
Smith, Francis Hopkinson, artist, **V. 326.**
Smith, G. Williamson, educator, **III. 498.**
Smith, George H., physician, **V. 221.**
Smith, George Handy, senator, **III. 303.**
Smith, George Wm., governor, **V. 445.**
Smith, Gerrit, philanthropist, **II. 322.**
Smith, Green Clay, soldier, **V. 257.**
Smith, Gregory L., lawyer, **VII. 306.**
Smith, Henry, governor, **IX. 62.**
Smith, Henry B., educator, **V. 311.**
Smith, Hoke, lawyer, **I. 183.**
Smith, Israel, governor, **VIII. 314.**
Smith, J. Lewis, physician, **II. 201.**
Smith, James, patriot, **II. 343.**
Smith, James Baker, builder, **I. 356.**
Smith, James Milton, governor, **I. 230.**
Smith, James Y., governor, **IX. 403.**
Smith, Jane Luella D., educator, **II. 190.**
Smith, Jeremiah, congressman, **II. 184.**
Smith, John, educator and author, **IX. 95**
Smith, John, founder of Virginia, **VI. 225.**
Smith, John, senator, **VI. 222.**
Smith, John A., educator, **III. 234.**
Smith, John Beyea, R. R. president, **V. 93.**
Smith, John Blair, educator, **II. 21.**
Smith, John Cotton, clergyman, **VIII. 120.**
Smith, John Gregory, governor, **VIII. 323.**
Smith, John Lawrence, scientist, **VI. 54.**
Smith, John Sabine, lawyer, **III. 476.**
Smith, Joseph, Mormon prophet, **VII. 386.**
Smith, Joseph, naval officer, **IV. 381.**
Smith, Joseph B., naval officer, **VI. 247.**
Smith, Joseph F., Mormon leader, **VII. 397.**
Smith, Joseph M., physician, **VI. 390.**
Smith, Julia E., reformer, **VII. 247.**
Smith, Luther M., educator, **I. 519.**
Smith, Mary, soldier, **II. 175.**
Smith, Matthew H., clergy., etc., **II. 34.**
Smith, Melancthon, sachem, **III. 376.**
Smith, Melancton, naval officer, **V. 52.**
Smith, Nathan, physician, **III. 153.**
Smith, Nathan Ryno, physician, **III. 154.**
Smith, Nathaniel, congressman, **II. 399.**
Smith, Nelson, lawyer, **VI. 498.**
Smith, Nicholas, editor, **I. 185.**
Smith, Osborn L., educator, **I. 519.**
Smith, Richard Somers, educator, **VII. 14.**
Smith, Robert, secretary, **III. 11.**
Smith, Roswell, publisher, **I. 311.**
Smith, Samuel, 1752, rev. soldier, **I. 73.**
Smith, Samuel A., manufacturer, **VI. 21.**
Smith, Samuel E., governor, **VI. 307.**
Smith, Samuel F., author, **VI. 51.**
Smith, Samuel G., clergyman, **VI. 108.**
Smith, Samuel S., educator, **II. 21.**
Smith, Seba, humorist, **VIII. 119.**
Smith, Sol, actor, **II. 197.**
Smith, Sophia, philanthropist, **VII. 121.**
Smith, Stephen, physician, **II. 208.**
Smith, Thomas, commissioner, **V. 224.**
Smith, Thomas G., regent, **IV. 492.**
Smith, Thomas Kilby, soldier, **VIII. 275.**
Smith, Thomas Mather, educator, **VII. 6.**
Smith, Vivus Wood, journalist, **V. 301.**
Smith, William, educator, **I. 340.**
Smith, William, governor, **V. 451.**
Smith, William, preacher, **IV. 228.**
Smith, William, paymaster, **IV. 459.**
Smith, William, statesman, **II. 481.**
Smith, William A., financier, **II. 193.**
Smith, William B., educator and author, **IX. 133.**
Smith, William H. H., capitalist, **IV. 228.**
Smith, William Harrison, educator, **I. 235.**
Smith, William Pitt, sachem, **III. 376.**
Smith, Wm. Sooy, engineer, **IV. 498.**
Smith, Wm. Stephens, soldier, **IV. 442.**
Smith, William T., surgeon, **IX. 92.**
Smith, Worthington, educator, **II. 41.**
Smithee, James N., journalist, **VII. 94.**
Smithson, James, philanthropist, **III. 405.**
Smithsonian Institution, illus., **III. 407.**
Smokeless Powder, Inventors of, **IX. 235, Munroe; IX. 495, Bernadou.**
Smybert, John, artist, **V. 325.**
Smyth, David McC., inventor, **VII. 323.**
Smyth, Thomas, clergyman, **II. 171.**
Smyth, Thomas A., soldier, **II. 141.**
Snader, Edward R., physician, **III. 487.**
Snead, T. L., soldier and editor, **I. 512.**
Sneed, Frank W., clergyman, **IX. 463.**
Snell, Ebenezer S., educator, **V. 311.**
Snelling, Josiah, soldier, **II. 159.**
Snelling, William J., author, **II. 126.**
Snethen, Nicholas, clergyman, **II. 165.**
Sneyd, Honoria, **I. 48, Andre, J.**
Snow, Elbridge G., underwriter, **II. 147.**
Snow, Francis H., educator, **IX. 494.**
Snow, Lorenzo, Mormon leader, **VII. 392.**
Snyder, Simon, governor, **II. 284.**
Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, Boston Common, **VIII. 291.**
Soldiers Monument, Oberlin, illus , **II. 460.**
Somers, Frederick M., journalist, **I. 201.**
Somers, Peter J., lawyer, **II. 184.**
Somers, Richard, naval officer, **VIII. 96.**
Somerville, Alexander, soldier, **V. 244.**
Somerville, Henderson M., jurist, **VII. 305.**
Sons of Liberty, **III. 375, Mooney, W.**
Sophocles, E. A., educator, **V. 239.**
Sothern, Edward A., actor, **V. 490.**
Sothern, Edward H., actor, **V. 490.**
Sothern, Ed. Lytton, actor, **V. 490.**
Sothoron, James T., physician, **VII. 279.**
Souchon, Edmond, physician, **IX. 132.**
Souer, Louis J., merchant, **IX. 481.**
Soulard, Andrew L., financier, **III. 341.**
Soule, George, educator and author, **I. 510.**
Soule, Joshua, M. E. bishop, **V. 85.**
Soule, Pierre, senator, **III. 117.**
Soule, Richard, author, **II. 115.**
Sousa, John Philip, musician, **IX. 386.**
Southall, James H., physician, **VIII. 208.**
Southard, Henry, congressman, **I. 524.**
Southard, Milton I., lawyer, **III. 298.**
Southard, Samuel L., statesman, **VI. 85.**
South College, Union, illus., **VI. 172.**
Southern Messenger, **Thompson, VI. 49.**
Southwest Kansas College, **IX. 189.**
Southworth, E. D. E. N., novelist, **I. 432.**
Spaight, Richard D., governor, **IV. 420.**
Spalding, Albert G., merchant, **III. 394.**
Spalding, Benedict J., clergyman, **V. 229.**
Spalding, George B., clergyman, **III. 256.**
Spalding, Henry H., missionary, **II. 20.**
Spalding, James R., journalist, **V. 359.**
Spalding, James W., merchant, **III. 327.**
Spalding, John F., P. E. bishop, **III. 467.**
Spalding, Lyman, physician, **II. 194.**
Spalding, Martin J., archbishop, **I. 486.**
Spalding, Rufus P., jurist, **V. 224.**
Spalding, Wm. A., journalist, **VIII. 434.**
Spangenberg, Augustus G., bishop, **I. 512.**
Spanish-American War, **IX. 3, et seq.**
Sparkman, Stephen M., lawyer, **VI. 252.**
Sparks, Jared, biographer, **V. 433.**
Sparks, William Henry, poet, **V. 393.**
Sparrow, Patrick J., educator, **II. 25.**
Sparrew, William, educator, **V. 435.**
Spaulding, Elbridge G., financier, **VI. 355.**
Spaulding, Henry F., merchant, **V. 265.**
Spear Hall Library, Oberlin College, illus., **II. 464.**
Spears, John R., journalist, **IX. 162.**
Speed, James, lawyer, **II. 89.**
Speer, Emory, jurist, **VI. 161.**
Speer, John, pioneer editor, **VII. 50.**
Speir, Samuel F., physician, **IV. 173.**
Spence, John Fletcher, chancellor, **I. 403.**
Spence, John Selby, physician, **VII. 288.**
Spencer, Ambrose, jurist, **III. 423.**
Spencer, Asa, soldier, **III. 423.**
Spencer, Elihu, clergyman, **V. 221.**

Spencer, Frederick R., artist, **V. 326.**
Spencer, Hiram L., editor and poet, **VII. 202.**
Spencer, Horatio N., physician, **V. 35.**
Spencer, Ichabod S., author, **V. 401.**
Spencer, James Clark, lawyer, **I. 494.**
Spencer, John C., statesman, **VI. 6.**
Spencer, Joseph, rev. soldier, **I. 76.**
Spencer, Platt R., educator, **VIII. 11.**
Spencer, Robt. Closson, educator, **VIII. 11.**
Spencer, Theodore, clergyman, **V. 224.**
Spencer, Thomas, physician, **V. 245.**
Spencer, William, colonist, **V. 405.**
Spencer, Wm. A., naval officer, **V. 416.**
Sperry, Lewis, lawyer, **VII. 95.**
Sperry, Watson R., journalist, **I. 416.**
Spinola, Francis B., soldier, **IV. 327.**
Spiro, Charles, inventor, **III. 322.**
Spofford, Ainsworth R., librarian, **VI. 477.**
Spofford, Harriet P., author, **IV. 308.**
Spokane, Wash., founder of, **VII. 292, Glover, James N.**
Spooner, Benjamin, soldier, **IV. 503.**
Spooner, Clapp, capitalist, **VII. 55.**
Spooner, John Coit, senator, **I. 321.**
Spotts, James H., naval officer, **IV. 279.**
Sprague, Charles, poet, **VI. 229.**
Sprague, Frank J., electrician, **III. 178.**
Sprague, John T., soldier, **IV. 221.**
Sprague, John Wilson, soldier, **V. 55.**
Sprague, Mrs. Kate Chase, **I. 30, Chase, S. P.**
Sprague, Levi L., educator, **IV. 190.**
Sprague, Nathan T., financier, **II. 135.**
Sprague, Peleg, senator, **V. 414.**
Sprague, William, 1799, governor, **IX. 396.**
Sprague, William, 1830, governor, **IX. 402.**
Sprague, Wm., manufacturer, **VIII. 19.**
Sprague, Wm. Buell, clergyman, **V. 239.**
Sprague, Wm. C., educator, **VIII. 8.**
Sprigg, Samuel, governor, **IX. 300.**
Spring, Gardiner, clergyman, **V. 409.**
Spring, Samuel, clergyman, **V. 212.**
Sproull, Thomas, theologian, **VII. 119.**
Spruance, Presley, senator, **IV. 351.**
"Squatter Sovereignty," Doctrine of, **II. 430, Douglas, S. A.**
Squibob, pen-name, **V. 241, Derby, G. H.**
Squier, Ephraim G., archæologist, **IV. 79.**
Squier, Frank, merchant, **III. 324.**
Squier, Miles Powell, clergyman, **V. 243.**
Squire, Andrew, lawyer, **IX. 371.**
Squire, John Peter, merchant, **II. 234.**
Squire, Watson C., senator, **III. 59.**
Stafford, Aaron, soldier, **V. 219.**
Stager, Anson, electrician, **IV. 454.**
Stahel, Julius, soldier, **IV. 352.**
Stahlman, E. B., R. R. manager, **VIII. 224.**
Stanard, Edwin O., manufacturer, **V. 111.**
Stanbery, H., attorney-general, **II. 458.**
Standish, Miles, Puritan captain, **V. 417.**
Stanford, Leland, senator, **II. 129.**
Stanley, David Sloan, soldier, **IV. 39.**
Stanley, Henry M., explorer, **IV. 252.**
Stanley, James M., artist, **VI. 467.**
Stanly, Fabius, naval officer, **IV. 470.**
Stansbury, Joseph, poet, **VIII. 82.**
Stanton, Edwin McM., statesman, **II. 83.**
Stanton, Elizabeth C., reformer, **III. 84.**
Stanton, Fred'k. P., governor, **VIII. 342.**
Stanton, Henry B., journalist, **II. 331.**
Stanton, John, engineer, **IV. 170.**
Stanton, Joseph, senator, **V. 224.**
Stanwood, Ed., editor and author, **IX. 475.**
Staples, Carlton A., clergyman, **VIII. 36.**
Staples, William R., jurist, **VIII. 63.**
Stapleton, Patience T., author, **VIII. 151.**
Starin, John H., merchant, **II. 20.**
Stark, John, rev. soldier, **I. 80.**
Stark, Joshua, lawyer, **II. 138.**
Stark, William, loyalist, **V. 408.**
Stark, William, lawyer, **V. 247.**
Starkey, George R., physician, **III. 173.**
Starkey, Thomas A., P. E. bishop, **III. 474.**
Starks, Wm. H. L., physician, **IV. 303.**
Starr, Samuel H., soldier, **IV. 367.**
State House, Boston, illus., first, **VII. 479**; second, **VIII. 139**; third, **I. 103.**
State House (old), Philadelphia, illus., **I. 333.**
State, War and Navy Departments, Washington, D. C., illus., **I. 137.**
States' Rights, Idea of, **I. 355, Holt, J.**
Stauffer, David M., civil engineer, **IX. 45.**
Staughton, William, educator, **III. 151.**
Staunton, William, clergyman, **V. 212.**
St. Clair, Arthur, rev. soldier, **I. 94.**
Stead, Robert, architect, **IX. 332.**
Steamboat, Inventor of, **IX. 434, Longstreet, Wm.**
Steamship, the first ocean, **II. 237, Scarborough, W.**
Stearns Chapel, Amherst, illus., **V. 309.**
Stearns, Eben S., educator, **VIII. 133.**
Stearns, Ezra S., historian, **II. 480.**
Stearns, Frank P., critic, **VIII. 231.**
Stearns, Geo. L., philanthropist, **VIII. 231.**
Stearns, John N., reformer, **VI. 154.**
Stearns, Oliver, educator, **IX. 191.**
Stearns, Onslow, governor, **III. 14.**
Stearns, Wm. A., educator, **V. 309.**
Stebbins, Emma, sculptor, **VIII. 292.**
Stedman, Edmund C., poet, **III. 136.**
Steedman, Charles, naval officer, **IV. 357.**
Steedman, James B., soldier, **IV. 395.**
Steele, Frederick, soldier, **IV. 51.**
Steele, George W., governor, **I. 456.**
Steele, J. Dorman, author, **III. 265.**
Steele, John, soldier, **V. 228.**
Steele, William, soldier, **IV. 207.**
Steers, George, yacht designer, **I. 448.**
Steers, Henry, ship-builder, **VI. 122.**
Stees, Washington M., merchant, **VI. 458.**
Stegman, Lewis R., soldier, **II. 391.**
Steinman, Andrew J., editor, **VI. 277.**
Steinway, C. F. T., manuf'r, **II. 513.**
Steinway, H. E., manufacturer, **II. 513.**
Steinway, William, manufacturer, **II. 514.**
Stembel, Roger N., naval officer, **V. 367.**
Stem Wheel Steamboat, Invention of, **I. 127, Beach, M. Y.**
Stensland, Paul O., banker, **IX. 521.**
Stephens, Alex. H., statesman, **III. 420.**
Stephens, Clinton, engineer, **IV. 215.**
Stephens, Daniel, clergyman, **V. 407.**
Stephens, Henry L., artist, **V. 411.**
Stephens, John L., traveler, **V. 424.**
Stephens, Lon V., financier, **VI. 113.**
Stephens, Uriah S., founder of Knights of Labor, **I. 262.**
Stephens, William, governor, **I. 490.**
Stephenson, John, manufacturer, **VII. 364.**
Stephenson, Luther, soldier, **VII. 294.**
Stephenson, Peter, sculptor, **VIII. 285.**
Sterling, Theodore, educator, **VII. 9.**
Sternberg, George M., surgeon, **IV. 388.**
Stetson, Charles W., artist, **IX. 57.**
Stetson, Thomas Drew, editor, **II. 248.**
Steuben, Fred. W. A., rev. soldier, **I. 57.**
Stevens, Abel, author, **VIII. 112.**
Stevens, Alexander H., surgeon, **IX. 355.**
Stevens, Edward, rev. soldier, **I. 52.**
Stevens, Edwin A., engineer, **V. 342.**
Stevens, George A., naval officer, **IV. 471.**
Stevens, George T., physician, **I. 214.**
Stevens, John Cox, yachtsman, **I. 447.**
Stevens, John Leavitt, journalist, **II. 172.**
Stevens, Neally, pianist, **VIII. 450.**
Stevens, Robt. L., ship-builder, **VI. 293.**
Stevens, Samuel, Jr., governor, **IX. 300.**
Stevens, Thaddeus, statesman, **IV. 30.**
Stevens, Thomas H., naval officer, **IV. 313.**
Stevens, William B., P. E. bishop, **III. 471.**
Stevenson, Adlai E., statesman, **II. 487.**
Stevenson, Alex. King, lawyer, **V. 18.**
Stevenson, Andrew, speaker, **V. 298.**
Stevenson, John J., educator, **VII. 137.**
Stevenson, Wm. H., R. R. prest., **III. 327.**
Stewart, Alexander P., soldier, **IV. 502.**
Stewart, Alexander T., merchant, **VII. 352.**
Stewart, Alvan, reformer, **II. 331.**
Stewart, Andrew P., merchant, **VII. 123.**
Stewart, Charles, naval officer, **VIII. 157.**
Stewart, Eliza D., philanthropist, **VII. 37.**
Stewart, Harlon L., journalist, **V. 386.**
Stewart, John W., governor, **VIII. 325.**
Stewart, Philo P., founder, **II. 460.**
Stewart, Thos. J., business man, **V. 37.**
Stewart, William A., jurist, **II. 38.**
Stewart, William Morris, senator, **I. 325.**
St. Francis Xavier College, **IV. 115.**
St. Gaudens, Augustus, sculptor, **VIII. 287.**
Stickler, Joseph W., physician. **VII. 23.**
Stickney, Edward S., banker, **IX. 504.**
Stiles, Edward H., lawyer, **IV. 230.**
Stiles, Ezra, educator, **I. 167.**
Still, William, philanthropist, **II. 313.**
Stillé, Alfred, physician, **IX. 358.**
Stille, Charles J., educator, **I. 344.**
Stillman, William Olin, physician, **I. 351.**
Stith, William, educator, **III. 232.**
St. John, John P., governor, **VIII. 345.**
St. John, William Pope, banker, **II. 439.**
St. John's College, Annapolis, **I. 503.**
St. John's College, Fordham, **II. 265.**
St. John's Hall, St. John's College, N. Y., illus., **II. 265.**
St. Leo's Repose for the Dead, **Dusey, IX. 321.**
St. Louis Botanical Gardens, Founder of **Shaw, IX. 233.**
St. Louis Bridge, Missouri, illus., **VIII. 418.**
St. Mary's College, Baltimore; Cathedral, illus., **I. 480**, founded, **I. 483, Marechal, A.**
St. Patrick's Cathedral, N. Y., illus., **I. 191.**
St. Paul, Minn., R. C. Bishops of, **IX. 225.**
Stobaeus, John B., manufacturer, **VI. 102.**
Stockbridge, Francis B., senator, **I. 460.**
Stock Exchange, N. Y., illus., **VII., 219.**
Stockham, Charles, merchant, **III. 19.**
Stockton, Cal., Founder of, **VII. 455, Weber.**
Stockton, Francis Richard, author, **I. 396.**
Stockton, Louise, author, **VIII. 336.**
Stockton, Richard, jurist, **II. 7.**
Stockton, Robert F., naval officer, **IV. 305.**
Stockton, Thos. T., journalist, **V. 267.**
Stockwell, Charles F., educator, **V. 471.**
Stockwell, John N., astronomer, **IX. 373.**
Stoddard, Chas. A., clergyman and author, **IX. 127.**
Stoddard, Charles W., author, **VII. 116.**
Stoddard, Elizabeth D., author, **VIII. 375.**
Stoddard, Richard Henry, poet, **III. 297.**
Stoddard, Solomon, theologian, **VII. 84.**
Stoddard, William O., author, **VIII. 121.**
Stoddart, James H., actor, **VI. 102.**
Stoddert, Benjamin, statesman, **II. 5.**
Stokes, Jordan, jurist, **VIII. 267.**
Stokes, Jordan, Jr., lawyer, **VIII. 267.**
Stokes, Monfort, governor, **IV. 424.**
Stone, David, governor, **IV. 421.**
Stone, David Marvin, journalist, **I. 265.**
Stone, Ebenezer W., soldier, **IV. 390.**

Stone, Frederick D., librarian, IX. 389.
Stone Hall, Atlanta University, illus , V. 381.
Stone, Horatio O., merchant, III. 356.
Stone, James H., journalist, I. 159.
Stone, James Kent, educator, VII. 7.
Stone, James Samuel, clergyman, V. 147.
Stone, John A., actor, VIII. 88.
Stone, John Hoskins, governor, IX. 294.
Stone, John Marshall, governor, II. 301.
Stone, Lucy, reformer, II. 316.
Stone, Melville Elijah, journalist, I. 215.
Stone, Ormond, astronomer, VI. 194.
Stone, Samuel, clergyman, VII. 202.
Stone, Thomas, patriot, VIII. 169.
Stone, Thomas T., clergyman, II. 215.
Stone, Wilbur Fisk, jurist, VI. 262.
Stone, William, proprietary gov., VII. 333.
Stone, Wm. L., author and editor, VII. 205.
Stone, William M., P. E. bishop, VI. 222.
Stoneman, George, governor, IV. 112.
Stonewall Jackson, IV. 125, **Jackson, T. J.**
Storrs, Charles Backus, educator, II. 326.
Storrs, Henry M., clergyman, IX. 447.
Storrs, Richard S., clergyman, VIII. 110.
Story, Emma Eames, singer, V. 404.
Story, Joseph, jurist, II. 468.
Story, Wm. W., author and sculptor, V. 417.
Stott, William T., educator, IX. 253.
Stoughton, William, lieut.-gov., VII. 373.
Stow, Frederick H., banker, V. 432.
Stowe, Harriet E. (Beecher), author, I. 423.
Stowell, Calvin L., financier, VIII. 451.
Strachey, William, colonist, VIII. 194.
Straiton, John, manufacturer, III. 120.
Stranahan, James S. T., III. 433.
Strang, James J., Mormon, VIII. 356.
Strange, Robert, senator, VII. 321.
Stratton, Charles C., governor, V. 207.
Strauch, Peter D., manufacturer, II. 36.
Strawbridge, Wm. C., lawyer, III. 277.
Streett, David, physician, II. 187.
Stribling, Corn. K., naval officer, IV. 335.
Strickland, Peter, U. S. consul, IX. 502.
Strickler, Givens B., clergyman, II. 350.
Stringham, Silas H., rear-adm'l., II. 101.
Stripling, Joseph Newton, lawyer, V. 182.
Strong, Abigail S., reformer, VI. 290.
Strong, Caleb, 1745, governor, I. 110.
Strong, Charles D., publisher, VI. 289.
Strong, George C., soldier, V. 352.
Strong, Josiah, clergyman and author, IX. 416.
Strong, Theodore, mathematician, IX. 288.
Strong, William, jurist, I. 33.
Strother, David H., soldier and author, IX. 365.
Strout, Sewall Cushing, lawyer, V. 91.
Stryker, M. W., educator, VII. 409.
Stryker, William S., soldier, III. 424.
Stuart, Alex. H. H., statesman, VI. 182.
Stuart, Gilbert Charles, artist, V. 324.
Stuart, Jas. Ewell Brown, soldier, IV. 51.
Stuart, Mary M., philanthropist, VII. 150.
Stuart, Moses, Hebrew scholar, VI. 244.
Stubbs, John C. S., R. R. man'r., VI. 401.
Stubbs, William C., chemist, IX. 496.
Stuhr, Wm. Sebastian, lawyer, VI. 195.
Sturges Hall, Oberlin College, illus., II. 462.
Sturges, Jonathan, merchant, III. 350.
Sturgis, Frederic R., physician, IV. 198.
Sturgis, Russell, architect and author, IX. 330.
Sturgis, Samuel Davis, soldier, IV. 464.
Sturtevant, James W., merchant, VII. 259.
Stuyvesant, Peter, governor, V. 138.
Stuyvesant, Peter G., lawyer, III. 462.
Sub-Marine Boat, Inventor of, **Bushnell**, IX. 244.
Suffolk resolves, I. 58, **Warren, J.**
Sullivan, James, 1744, governor, I. 110.
Sullivan, John, rev. soldier, I. 56.
Sullivant, William S., botanist, VIII. 149.
Sully, Alfred, financier, III. 365.
Sully, Thomas, architect, IX. 334.
Sully; Thomas, artist, V. 215.
Sulzer, William, legislator, III. 369.
Sumner, Chas., statesman, III. 300; elected senator, IV. 14, **Wilson, H.**
Sumner, Edwin V., soldier, IV. 183.
Sumner, Increase, 1746, governor, I. 109.
Sumner, Jethro, rev. soldier, I. 47.
Sumter, Confederate cruiser, IV. 340, **Semmes, R.**
Sumter, Thomas, rev. soldier, 1. 79.
"Sun," The, I. 127, **Beach, M. Y.**; 1. 307, **Dana, C, A.**; VIII. 253, **Dana, P.**
"Sunday Mercury," I. 237, **Cauldwell, W.**
Sunderland, Le Roy, author, V. 354.
Super, Charles W., educator, IV. 444.
Supreme Court, U. S., I. 20, et seq.
Sutphen, John T., physician, VI. 379.
Sutro, Florence E., V. 461.
Sutro, Otto, musician, II. 159.
Sutro, Theodore, lawyer, III. 14.
Sutter, John A., pioneer, IV. 191.
Swain, David L., governor, IV. 424.
Swain, James Barrett, editor, VI. 274.
Swain, Joseph, educator, VI. 491.
Swan, Joseph Rockwell, jurist, V. 183.
Swann, Thomas, governor, IX. 308.
Swarthmore College, VI. 364.
Swartwout, Henry, merchant, VII. 119.
Swayne, Noah H., jurist, IV. 156.
Swayne, Wager, soldier, IV. 156.
Sweeney, P. B., III. 389, **Hall, A. O.**
Sweet, Alexander E., humorist, VI. 31.
Sweney, John Robson, composer, IV. 350.
Swift, Ebenezer, surgeon, V. 177.
Swift, Lewis, astronomer, IV. 302.
Swift, Lucian, Jr., journalist, VI. 287.
Swinburne, John, surgeon, VII. 33.
Swinburne, Ralph E., physician, II. 506.
Swing, David, clergyman, III. 16.
Swinton, John, journalist, VIII. 418.
Swisshelm, Jane Grey, reformer, II. 316.
Sykes, George, soldier, IV. 280.
Sykes, Martin L., R. R. president, III. 329.
Sylvester, Richard H., journalist, III. 325.
Syms, John G., manufacturer, VII. 345.

T

Tabernacle, Salt Lake City, illus., VII. 389.
Taft, Alphonso, statesman, IV. 24.
Taft, Charles P., journalist, I. 239.
Taft, Lorado, sculptor, VIII. 283.
Taft, Royal C., governor, IX. 408.
Taggart, John Henry, journalist, V. 402.
Taggart, Wm. Marcus, journalist, V. 402.
Taintor, Henry Fox, manufacturer, I. 452.
Talbot, Ethelbert, P. E. bishop, VIII. 390.
Talbot, John, missionary, III. 460.
Talbot, Joseph C., P. E. bishop, III. 466.
Talbot, Matthew, governor, I. 223.
Talbot, Samson, educator, I. 302.
Talbot, Silas, naval officer, III. 501.
Talbot, Thomas, governor, I. 121.
Talcott, Harry R., civil engineer, VII. 109.
Talcott, Wm. H., civil engineer, IX. 43.
Taliaferro, Sinclair, lawyer, VIII. 161.
Taliaferro, Wm. Booth, soldier, V. 216.
Talking Machine, Inventor of, **Dolbear**, IX. 414.
Tallmadge, Benjamin, rev. soldier, I. 90.
Tallmadge, James, statesman, III. 493.
Tallmadge, Nath'l. P., senator, III. 444.
Talmage, John F., physician, IX. 352.
Talmage, T. DeWitt, clergyman, IV. 26.
Tammany Hall, New York, illus., III. 375, 376, 381.
Tammany, Sons of Saint, III. 377, **Smith.**
Taney, Roger B., jurist, I. 27.
Tanner, Benjamin T., bishop, III. 89.
Tanner, Henry O., artist, III. 89.
Tanner, James, com'r. of pensions, I. 287.
Tanner, Zera L., naval officer, VIII. 384.
Tansley, John O., surgeon, III. 296.
Tappan, Arthur, reformer, II. 320.
Tappan, Benjamin, senator, V. 403.
Tappan, Eli Todd, educator, VII. 7.
Tappan, Henry Philip, educator, I. 249.
Tappan, John, merchant, II. 321.
Tappan, Lewis, philanthropist, II. 321.
Tappan, Wm. Bingham, poet, V. 241.
Tariff for revenue only, I. 468, **Watterson.**
Tarkington, Joseph A., physician, V. 159.
Tasker, Benjamin, statesman, IX. 188'
Tattnall, Josiah, governor, I. 221.
Tattnall, Josiah, naval officer, V. 488.
Taulbee, William Preston, III. 460.
Taussig, Frank W., educator, VIII. 149.
Taylor, Alfred, naval officer, IV. 220.
Taylor, Barton S., librarian, V. 475.
Taylor, Bayard, author, III. 454.
Taylor, Charles Fayette, physician and surgeon, IX. 362.
Taylor, Charles H., journalist, II. 192.
Taylor, Charlotte de B., author, II. 164.
Taylor, George, patriot, V. 431.
Taylor, George H., author, VI. 45.
Taylor, George H., physician, V. 494.
Taylor, George S., manufacturer, III. 212.
Taylor, Hannis, diplomat, VIII. 118.
Taylor, Henry Clay, naval officer, IX. 15.
Taylor, Henry Genet, physician, V. 497.
Taylor, Isaac E., physician, IX. 353.
Taylor, James Monroe, educator, V. 235.
Taylor, John, missionary, IX. 283.
Taylor, John, Mormon leader, VII. 390.
Taylor, John, senator, IX. 509.
Taylor, John, soldier, II. 236.
Taylor, John Louis, jurist, IX. 285.
Taylor, Margaret S., IV. 370.
Taylor, Moses, banker, VII. 255.
Taylor, Moses, IV. 451, **Field, C. W.**
Taylor, Nathaniel W., clergyman, VII. 187.
Taylor, Richard, soldier, IV. 331.
Taylor, Richard C., geologist, IX. 265.
Taylor, Robert L., governor, VIII. 366.
Taylor, Stephen Wm., educator, V. 427.
Taylor, Walter H., banker, VII. 164.
Taylor, William M., clergyman, II. 189.
Taylor, William R., naval officer, IV. 219.
Taylor, William V., naval officer, IV. 154.
Taylor, Zachary, U. S. president, IV. 369.
Taylor, Zachary, Residence of, illus., IV. 369.
Tazewell, Henry, senator, II. 215.
Tazewell, Littleton W., governor, V. 448.
Teachers' College, New York, Organized, IX. 146, **Butler.**
Teall, William W., financier, VI. 24.
Technology, Institute, Boston, illus., VII. 343.
Telautograph, IV. 454, **Gray, E.**
Telegraph inventors, IV. 449, **Morse, S. F. B.** IV. 450, **Vail, A.**; alphabet, IV. 450 **Vail, A.**
Telephone Harp, Inventor of, IX. 216, **Gower.**
Telephone, Inventors of, VI. 221, **Bell**; IX. 414, **Dolbear**; IX. 216, **Gower.**
Telfair, Edward, governor, I. 219.

Teller, Henry M., statesman, IV. 250.
Tellier, Remigius, educator, II. 268.
Temple Block, Salt Lake City, illus., VII. 326.
Temple, Edward Lowe, author, VII. 95.
Temple, William G., naval officer, IV. 367
Tench, Thomas, governor, IX. 320.
Ten Eyck, John C., senator, II. 95.
Tennent, Gilbert, clergyman, VIII. 73.
Tennent, John, clergyman, VIII. 73.
Tennent, Wm., Jr., clergyman, VIII. 73.
Tennent, Wm., Sr., educator, V. 469.
Tennessee, Governors of, VII. 206.
Tennessee State Capitol, illus., VII. 206.
Tenney, Asa W., lawyer, II. 334.
Tenney, Samuel, physician, V. 175.
Terhune, Mary V., author, II. 122.
Terrell, E. H., minister to Belgium, I. 387.
Terrill, William R., soldier, IX. 485.
Terry, Alfred H., soldier, IV. 69.
Terry, Benjamin, educator, IX. 518.
Terry, David S., I. 32, **Field, S. J.**
Terry, Eli, inventor, VI. 258.
Terry, John Taylor, merchant, III. 230.
Terwilliger, Lorenzo, m'n'f'r., VIII. 115.
Tesla, Nikola, electrician, VI. 398.
Tevis, Lloyd, capitalist, VIII. 66.
Texas, battleship, illus., IX. 13.
Texas, Governors of, IX. 62-76.
Texas, republic of, IV. 61, **Houston, S.**
"Texas Siftings," VI. 31, **Sweet, A. E.**
Thacher, George, congressman, II. 197.
Thacher, James, physician, VII. 401.
Thacher, John B., manufacturer, II. 506.
Thacher, Oxenbridge, lawyer, V. 229; I. 19, **Quincy, J.**
Thacher, Peter, 1651, clergyman, VI. 197.
Thacher, Peter, 1752, clergyman, VII. 308.
Thacher, Samuel C., clergyman, V. 88.
Thacher, Thomas, clergyman, V. 229.
Thatcher, Henry K., naval officer, V. 44.
Thatcher, Joseph A., banker, IX. 371.
Thatcher, Moses, Mormon apostle, VII. 395.
Thaxter, Celia Laighton, author, I. 305.
Thayendanegea, Indian chief, IX. 142.
Thayer, Abbott H., artist, VI. 471.
Thayer, Alexander W., author, VIII. 233.
Thayer, James B., lawyer, IX. 436.
Thayer, John Milton, governor, I. 471.
Thayer, Joseph Henry, scholar, VI 424.
Thayer, Nathaniel, clergyman, VII. 159.
Thayer, S. H., banker and poet, IX. 453.
Thayer, Simeon, soldier, VIII. 110.
Thayer, Sylvanus, soldier, VII. 37.
Thayer, William W., governor, VIII. 6.
Thebaud, Augustus, educator, II. 265.
Thebaud, Julius S., surgeon, IX. 353.
Thomas, Allen, diplomat, VIII. 350.
Thomas, Amos R., educator, III. 481.
Thomas, Arthur L., governor, I. 415.
Thomas, Benj. Franklin, jurist, V. 220.
Thomas, Charles M., physician, III. 483.
Thomas Circle, Washington, D. C., illus., I. 141.
Thomas, David, manufacturer, III. 360.
Thomas, David W., merchant, II. 399.
Thomas, Douglas H., banker, I. 160.
Thomas, Ebenezer S., journalist, V. 393.
Thomas, Edith M., poet, IX. 456.
Thomas, Francis, governor, IX. 304.
Thomas, Geo., deputy governor, II. 279.
Thomas, George Henry, soldier, IV. 48.
Thomas, Hiram W., clergyman, IX. 316.
Thomas, Isaiah, publisher, VI. 220.
Thomas, James, governor, IX. 303.
Thomas, James R., educator, I. 519.
Thomas, John, rev. soldier, I. 81.
Thomas, John, manufacturer, III. 124.
Thomas, John R., architect, IX. 329.
Thomas, John R., musician, VIII. 445.
Thomas, Joseph D., physician, VI. 340.
Thomas, Lemon, merchant, IV. 383.
Thomas, Philip, I. 160, **Thomas, D. H.**
Thomas, Philip F., statesman, V. 6.
Thomas, Robert P., pharmacist, V. 347.
Thomas, Samuel, manufacturer, III. 360.
Thomas, Seth, 1785, mfr., III. 118.
Thomas, Seth, 1816, mfr., III. 118.
Thomas, Theodore, musician, II. 139.
Thomas, Theodore G., physician, III. 307.
Thomas, Thomas, educator, II. 124.
Thomas, William W., diplomatist, II. 132.
Thomason, Harry D., physician, VII. 175.
Thompson, Benjamin, colonist, VIII. 82.
Thompson, Benjamin, statesman, V. 410.
Thompson, Daniel G., author, VIII. 386.
Thompson, Daniel P., novelist, VI. 233.
Thompson, David P., governor, VII. 113.
Thompson, Denman, actor, VIII. 45.
Thompson, Edward, educator, IV. 159.
Thompson, Edwin, reformer, II. 327.
Thompson, Eliz., philanthropist, V. 405.
Thompson, Ernest Seton, artist and author, IX. 56.
Thompson, Frederick F., banker, VI. 141.
Thompson, George, editor, III. 168.
Thompson, George K., architect, VI. 88.
Thompson, H. M., P. E. bishop, IX. 326.
Thompson, Hugh S., commissioner, V. 406.
Thompson, Jacob, statesman, V. 8.
Thompson, John, banker, VI. 140.
Thompson, John R., poet, VI. 49.
Thompson, John W., clergyman, II. 498.
Thompson, Landredth W., phys., III. 489.
Thompson, Launt, sculptor, VIII. 283.
Thompson, Rich'd. W., statesman, III. 202.
Thompson, Robt. M., merchant, III. 59.
Thompson, Samuel Wesley, VII. 20.
Thompson, Smith, statesman, VI. 86.
Thompson, Thos. L., diplomat, VIII. 178.
Thompson, William, rev. soldier, I. 70.
Thompson, Wm. Naylor, R.R. treas., V. 478.
Thompson, Wm. T., journalist, IX. 335.
Thompson, Wordsworth, artist, VIII. 430.
Thompson, Zadoc, historian, VI. 188.
Thomson, Benjamin, poet, IX. 147.
Thomson, Charles, congressman, II. 131.
Thomson, Samuel, physician, VI. 70.
Thomson, William, soldier, IX. 285.
Thorburn, Grant, author, VII. 350.
Thoreau, Henry D., poet, II. 300.
Thorne, Jonathan, merchant, III. 291.
Thornton, James S., naval officer IV. 356.
Thornton, Seth B., soldier, IV. 279.
Thorpe, Thomas B., author, VI. 230.
Thrall, Homer L., educator, VIII. 143.
Throckmorton, J. W., governor, IX. 71.
Throop, Benjamin H., physician, IV. 188.
Throop, Enos T., governor, III. 46.
Thurman, Allen G., statesman, III. 144.
Thurston, Charles B., R. R. pres., VI. 403.
Thurston, John Mellen, lawyer, V. 105.
Thurston, Robert H., educator, IV. 479.
Thwing, Charles F., educator, VII. 226.
Tichenor, Isaac, governor, VIII. 313.
Ticknor, George, author, VI. 477.
Ticknor, William D., publisher, V. 142.
Ticonderoga, capture of, I. 45, **Allen, E.**
Tiffany, Charles L., merchant, II. 57.
Tiffany, Louis C., artist, VII. 465.
Tiffany, Nelson O., underwriter, III. 61.
Tiffin, Edward, governor, III. 137.
Tilden, Samuel J., governor, III. 53.
Tileston, Thomas, banker, II. 504.
Tilford, Frank, merchant, V. 377.
Tilghman, Edward, lawyer, II. 390.
Tilghman, James, lawyer, I. 538.
Tilghman, Matthew, patriot, I. 523.
Tilghman, R. L., naval officer, IV. 323.
Tilghman, Tench, 1744, soldier, IV. 455.
Tilghman, Tench, 1810, soldier, IV. 335.
Tilghman, William, jurist, VI. 194.
Tillinghast, James, R. R. pres., VIII. 296.
Tillinghast, Thomas, jurist, II. 126.
Tillman, Benjamin R., governor, I. 435.
Tillman, George N., lawyer, VIII. 273.
Tilton, Theo., editor and poet, VIII. 100.
Timby, Theodore R., inventor, IX. 116.
Timothy Titcomb, pen-name, I. 312, **Holland, J. G.**
Timrod, Henry, poet, VII. 473.
Tincker, Mary A., author, VIII. 413.
Tinker, Charles A., electrician, II. 144.
Titian, The American, V. 383, **Allston, W.**
Titus, Robert Cyrus, jurist, VII. 431.
Tobey, Frank Bassett, mfr., I. 404.
Tod, David, governor, III. 141.
Todd, Charles Scott, soldier, I. 409.
Todd, David Peck, astronomer, VII. 203.
Todd, Edward, manufacturer, II. 243.
Todd, John, clergyman, VIII. 125.
Todd, John Blair S., soldier, IV. 339.
Todd, Mabel Loomis, author, IX. 142.
Todd, Sereno E., journalist, IX. 272.
Todd, Thomas, jurist, II. 467.
Todd, William C., legislator, IX. 276.
Tolman, Herbert C., philologist, IX. 419.
Tolman, James, capitalist, IV. 227.
Tolman, Wm. H., sociologist, IX. 147.
Tomb, George, capitalist, VIII. 72.
Tompkins, Daniel D., statesman, VI. 83.
Tompkins, Henry Clay, lawyer, VII. 339.
Toof, Stephen C., printer, IX. 535.
Toole, Joseph Kemp, governor, I. 280.
Toombs, Robert, statesman, IV. 392.
Toomer, John De Rossett, jurist, VII. 177.
Toothe, William, financier, IV. 227.
Torpedo, Sub-Marine, **Bushnell**, IX. 244.
Torrence, Joseph T., soldier, II. 523.
Torrey, Chas. Turner, reformer, VI. 200.
Torrey, John, botanist, VI. 354.
Torrey, Joseph, educator, II. 42.
Totten, Joseph G., soldier, IV. 164.
Totten, Silas, educator, III. 496.
Toucey, Isaac, statesman, V. 7.
Tourgee, Albion W., author and jurist, VII. 324.
Tourjee, Eben, musician, VII. 394.
Touro, Judah, merchant, VI. 361.
Tower, Charlemagne, lawyer, V. 188.
Tower, Charlemagne, Jr., lawyer, V. 190.
Tower, Zealous B., soldier, IV. 225.
Towle, George M., author, VIII. 83.
Towndrow, Thomas, inventor, IX. 260.
Towns, George Washington, gov., I. 225.
Townsend, Amos, congressman, II. 436.
Townsend, Charles C., manuf'r, VII. 136.
Townsend, Christ., merchant, VIII. 190.
Townsend, Edward Y., merchant, III. 183.
Townsend, Frederick, soldier, IV. 458.
Townsend, George A., journalist, I. 154.
Townsend, James M., capitalist, IV. 196
Townsend, Martin I., regent, IV. 489.
Townsend, William P., manuf'r, VI. 400.
Townshend, Norton S., educator, VII. 418.
Towson, Nathan, soldier, VII. 379.
Toy, Crawford H., educator, VI. 423.
Trabue, Isaac H., founder, III. 60.
Tracy, Benj. F., statesman, I. 145
Tracy, E. H., civil engineer, IX. 127.
Tracy, George L., composer, VIII. 446.

Tracy, J. Evarts, lawyer, IX. 495.
Tracy, Uriah, senator, II. 34.
Trade Schools, Organized, **Auchmuty**, IX 103.
Train, George Francis, IX. 264.
Trammell, L. N., journalist, III. 115.
Trautwine, John C., civil engineer. V. 196.
Travers, William R., broker, VIII. 86.
Travis, William B., soldier, IV. 211.
Treadwell, George Hooker, man'f'r, IV. 291.
Treadwell, Thomas, lawyer, III. 158.
Treasury Building, Washington, D. C., illus., I. 29.
Tree, Lambert, diplomat, VI. 161.
Tregellas, Samuel R., merchant, II. 216.
Trego, Thomas M., physician, III. 494.
"Trent" affair, The, II. 79, **Seward, W. H.**; II. 105, **Wilkes, C.**; II. 93, **Slidell, J.**, **Mason, J. M.**
Trenton, Decree of, I. 52, **Butler, Z.**
Treutlen, John Adam, governor, I. 493.
Trevett, John, naval officer, VIII. 43.
Trieber, Jacob, lawyer, VIII. 392.
Trimble, Allen, governor, III. 138.
Trimble, Henry, chemist, V. 350.
Trimble, Isaac R., soldier, IV. 342.
Trimble, Robert, jurist, II. 469.
Trinity Church, New Orleans, illus., IV. 375.
Trinity Church, New York, illus., III. 440.
Trinity College, Conn., III. 495.
Trinity College Inn, illus., III. 445.
Trinity College, N. C., III. 445.
Tripp, Bartlett, diplomat, VIII. 100.
Troost, Gerard, mineralogist, VII. 349.
Troup, George Michael, governor, I. 223.
Trousdale, Leonidas, journalist, VIII. 310.
Trousdale, William, governor, VII. 209.
Trowbridge, John E., composer, VII. 438.
Trowbridge, John T., author, III. 374.
Truair, George G., journalist, VII. 123.
Trumbull, Henry C., author, IX. 383.
Trumbull, James Hammond, philologist and historian, IX. 422.
Trumbull, John, soldier, artist, III. 334.
Trumbull, John, poet and jurist, VII. 351.
Truxtun, Thomas, naval officer, II. 431.
Tryon, Dwight W., artist, VIII. 423.
Tucker, Henry H., educator, VI. 396.
Tucker, John R., naval officer, IV. 334.
Tucker, St. George, jurist, poet, VII. 136.
Tucker, William J., educator, IX. 90.
Tuckerman, Edward, botanist, V. 312.
Tuckerman, Henry T., author, VII. 234.
Tuckerman, Joseph, clergyman, VI. 230.
Tudor, Frederic, merchant, VI. 160.
Tudor, Wm., 1779, author, VIII. 351.
Tudor, William, 1750, lawyer, VII. 217.
Tufts College, VI. 241.
Tuholske, Herman, physician, V. 242.
Tuigg, John, R. C. bishop, VI. 337.
Tulane, Paul, philanthropist, IX. 130.
Tulane University, IX. 130.
Tupper, Henry Allen, clergyman, I. 272.
Tupper, Henry Martin, educator, I. 270.
Tupper, Kerr B., clergyman, VIII. 69.
Tupper, Samuel Y., insurance pres., I. 272.
Turell, Ebenezer, clergyman, VIII. 87.
Turell, Jane (Colman), poet, VII. 322.
Turnbull, Charles S., surgeon, VIII. 209.
Turner, Charles Y., artist, VI. 472.
Turner, Henry G., legislator, III. 207.
Turner, Henry McN., M. E. bishop, II. 206.
Turner, James, governor, IV. 421.
Turner, Samuel H., Hebraist, VII. 192.
Turner, Thomas, naval officer, V. 216.
Turner, Thomas G., governor, IX. 401.
Turner, William W., philologist, IX. 198.
Turney, Peter, governor, VII. 213.
Turpie, David, senator, I. 218.
Turret, Revolving, Inventor of, IX. 116, **Timby.**
Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute: VII. 363, **Washington, B. T.**
Tutherly, Herbert E., educator, IV. 482.
Tuttle, Daniel S., P. E. bishop, VI. 58.
Tuttle, James M., soldier, V. 331.
Tweed corruption, I. 387, **Jones, G.**
Tweed, William M., politician, III. 389.
Tweeddale, William, engineer, V. 484.
Twiggs, David E., soldier, IV. 102.
Twiggs, Hansford D. D., lawyer, II. 196.
Tyler, Bennett, educator, IX. 87.
Tyler, Comfort, soldier, II. 449.
Tyler, Daniel, soldier, IV. 393.
Tyler, John, governor, V. 444.
Tyler, John, U. S. president, VI. 1.
Tyler, John, Residence of, illus., VI. 1.
Tyler, Julia G., VI. 4.
Tyler, Lyon G., educator, III. 237.
Tyler, Moses C., educator and author, IV. 483.
Tyler, Robert Ogden, soldier, IV. 219.
Tyler, Royall, jurist and author, VII. 39.
Tyler, Samuel, chancellor, V. 176.
Tyndale, Hector, soldier, IV. 334.
Tyner, James N., statesman, IV. 20.
Tyng, Stephen H., clergyman, II. 187.
Tyng, Stephen H., Jr., author, II. 188.
Typewriter, Inventors of, III. 315.
Tyrrell, Frank Gill, clergyman, V. 119.
Tyson, James, physician, IX. 356.

U

Uhler, Philip R., naturalist, VIII. 251.
Ulrich, Charles Frederic, artist, I. 202.
Ulrich, John, lawyer, IV. 407.
Uncle Remus, pen-name, I. 410, **Harris, J. C.**
Uncle Tom's Cabin, I. 424, **Stowe, H. B.**
Underground Railroad, I. 413, **Purvis, R.**
Underhill, John, colonist, I. 415.
Underwood, Adin B., soldier, IV. 486.
Underwood, Joseph R., senator, III. 428.
Underwood, Wm. H., lawyer, V. 173.
Union College, VII. 169.
Union League, illus., I. 529, **Depew, C. M.**
Union Theological Seminary, New York, VII. 316.
United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., father of, VII. 37, **Thayer, Sylvanus**; Views at, I. 149, IV. 225.
United States Supreme Court, Chief-Justices of, I. 20.
University Hall, Harvard, illus., VI. 419.
University of Georgia, Presidents of, IX. 178.
Untermyer, Samuel, lawyer, I. 241.
Updegraff, Milton, astronomer, VIII. 190.
Updike, Dan'l, attorney-general, VIII. 50.
Updike, Wilkins, lawyer, VIII. 75.
Upfold, George, P. E. bishop, III. 466.
Upham, Charles W., author, VIII. 398.
Upham, Joshua, jurist, V. 136.
Upham, Nathaniel G., jurist, V. 175.
Upham, Timothy, soldier, IV. 384.
Upham, Warren, geologist, VII. 127.
Upham, William, senator, VI. 225.
Upjohn, Richard, architect, II. 182.
Upjohn, Richard M., architect, II. 245.
Upshur, Abel P., statesman, VI. 8.
Upshur, John H., naval officer, IV. 316.
Upson, Anson Judd, chancellor, IV. 489.
Upton, Emory, soldier, IV. 276.
Ure, William Andrew, editor, VI. 276.
Usher, John Palmer, statesman, II. 88.
Ussher, Brandram B., P. E. bishop, IV. 85.

V

Vail, Alfred, electrician, IV. 450.
Valentine, Daniel M., jurist, V. 175.
Valentine, John J., express, III. 113.
Valk, Francis, physician, II. 197.
Vallandigham, C. L., statesman, III. 145.
Valle, Charles C., physician, VIII. 221.
Valle, Jules Felix, physician, V. 89.
Valleria, Alvina, singer, I. 426.
Van Allen, Garret A., underwriter, II. 131.
Van Alstyne, Frances Jane, poet, VII. 65.
Van Alstyne, Thomas J., jurist, IX. 325.
Van Baun, Wm. W., physician, III. 489.
Van Buren, Angelica, VI. 434.
Van Buren, John, lawyer, III. 386.
Van Buren, Martin, U. S. pres., VI. 433. Residence of, illus., VI. 433.
Vance, James I., clergyman, VIII. 40.
Vance, Joseph, governor, III. 139.
Vance, Zebulon B., senator, II. 384.
Van Cleef, James H., lawyer, IV. 169.
Van Cortlandt, P., congressman, II. 479.
Van Cott, Cornelius, postmaster, I. 363.
Vandenhoff, George, actor, I. 427.
Vanderbilt, Aaron, manufact'r, VI. 213.
Vanderbilt, Cornelius, financier, VI. 208.
Vanderbilt, Cornelius, financier, VI. 211.
Vanderbilt, Fred. Wm., financier, VI. 213.
Vanderbilt, G. W., philanthropist, VI. 213.
Vanderbilt, J. H., steamboat mgr., VI. 211.
Vanderbilt, John, senator, VI. 136.
Vanderbilt University, VIII. 226.
Vanderbilt, Wm. Henry, financier, VI. 209.
Vanderbilt, Wm. K., financier, VI. 212.
Vanderburgh, Chas. E., jurist, VI. 80.
Vanderlyn, John, artist, I. 414.
Van Der Veer, Albert, physician, III. 88.
Van der Voort, Paul, soldier, IV. 342.
Van De Velde, J. O., R. C. bishop, IX. 78.
Vandever, William, soldier, IV. 366
Van Dorn, Earl, soldier, IV. 208.
Van Dyke, Henry, author, VII. 291.
Van Dyke, Henry J., clergyman, VII. 291.
Van Dyke, John C., librarian, VI. 482.
Van Dyke, Walter, jurist, VIII. 158.
Vane, Harry, MacMonnies' Statue of, VII. 371.
Vane, Sir Henry, colonial gov., VII. 371.
Van Elten, Hendrik D. K., artist, VII. 468.
Van Horn, R. T., journalist, III. 250.
Van Lennep, Wm. B., physician, III. 487.
Van Ness, C. P., governor, VIII. 316.
Van Ness, Cornelius, jurist, VI. 240.
Van Ness, John P., congressman, VI. 227.
Van Ness, William P., III. 381.
Van Norden, Warner, banker, IV. 143.
Van Norman, A. R. V., educator, I. 319.
Van Norman, Daniel C., educator, I. 319.
Van Nostrand, David, publisher, IX. 123.
Van Rensselaer, H., physician, III. 187.
Van Rensselaer, Killian K., M. C., II. 51.
Van Rensselaer, Maunsell, clerg'n, II. 51.
Van Rensselaer, S., 1764, patroon, II. 397.
Van Rensselaer, S., 1789, patroon, II. 483.
Van Schaick, Gosen, rev. soldier, I. 78.
Vanuxem, Lardner, geologist, VIII. 385.
Van Vechten, Abraham, jurist, IX. 162.
Van Vleck, Wm. Henry, bishop, V. 247.
Van Voorhees, Albert V. B., V. 379.
Van Wickle, Aug. S., capitalist, V. 303.
Van Wormer, John R., secretary, IV. 77.
Van Wyck, Charles H., soldier, V. 334.
Van Wyck, Samuel, insurance pres., I. 269.
Van Zandt case, I. 29, **Chase, S. P.**
Van Zandt, Charles C., governor, IX. 405.
Varick, Richard, rev. soldier, I. 80.

Varnum, James M., lawyer, VI. 158.
Varnum, Joseph Bradley, rev. soldier, I. 70.
Vassar College, V. 233.
Vassar, John Ellison, missionary, V. 252.
Vassar, John Guy, philanthropist, V. 233.
Vassar, Matthew, philanthropist, V. 233.
Vassar, Matt., 2d, philanthropist, V. 233.
Vassar, Thomas E., clergyman, VI. 22.
Vaughan, Alfred J., soldier, VI. 355.
Vaughan, Elbert H., educator, IX. 412.
Vaux, Calvert, architect, IX. 332.
Vaux, Richard, lawyer, III. 111.
Veale, Moses, lawyer, I. 536.
Veasey, William, clergyman, I. 516.
Veazey, Thomas W., governor, IX. 303.
Veazey, Wheelock G., soldier, IV. 396.
Vedder, Charles S., clergyman, IX. 437.
Vedder, Commodore P., senator, II. 508.
Vedder, Elihu, artist, VI. 469.
Venable, William Henry, author, VII. 31.
Vermeule, John D., merchant, VIII. 436.
Vermont, Governors of, VIII. 312.
Vermont State Capitol, illus., VIII. 312.
Vermont, University of, II. 39.
Vernon, Leroy M., clergyman, II. 413.
Vernon, William, merchant, VIII. 62.
Verplanck, Gulian C., author, V. 405.
Verrill, Addison E., scientist, III. 100.
Very, Jones, poet, VI. 276.
Vespucius, Americus, explorer, III. 419.
Vest, George Graham, senator, II. 298.
Vethake, Henry, educator, I. 344; III. 164.
Vezin, Herman, actor, V. 172.
Vickers, George, statesman, VII. 221.
Vickers, George M., poet, IV. 505.
Vicksburg, siege of, IV. 5, **Grant, U. S.**
Viele, Egbert L., engineer, II. 194.
Vigilance committee, IV. 106, **McDougall, J.**, IV. 107, **Johnson, W. N.**
Vilas, William F., statesman, II. 408.
Villard, Henry, financier, III. 498.
Vincent, John Heyl, bishop, IX. 144.
Vincent, Marvin R., clergyman and author, IX. 107.
Vincent, Strong, soldier, VII. 252.
Vining, John, senator, II. 6.
Vinton, Alex. H., clergyman, IV. 58.
Vinton, David Hammond, soldier, IV. 282.
Vinton, Francis L., engineer, VII. 441.
Vinton, Frederic P., artist, V. 317.
Vinton, Frederick, bibliographer, VI. 482.
Vinton, John A., genealogist, V. 175.
Vinton, John Rogers, soldier, IX. 370.
Virgil, Ebenezer H., express, II. 398.
Virginia, Governors of, V. 443.
Virginia, P. E. bishops of, VII. 216.
Virginia Resolves, I. 338, **Henry, P.**
Virginia State Capitol, illus., V. 443.
Vischer, Carl V., physician, III. 489.
Vogrich, Max W. C., musician, VIII. 448.
Volk, Leonard Wells, sculptor, VII. 469.
Volk, S. A. Douglas, artist, VII. 470.
Volunteer yacht, illus., I. 450.
Vonnoh, Robert William, artist, VII. 462.
von Schweinitz, L. D., botanist, VIII. 380.
Voorhees, Charles Stewart, lawyer, V. 136.
Voorhees, Daniel W., senator, II. 359.
Vreeland, John Beam, jurist, IX. 418.
Vroom, Peter Dumont, governor, V. 205.
Vrooman, John W., financier, I. 260.

W

Wachsmuth, Charles, scientist, VII. 159.
Waddel, James, clergyman, II. 259.
Waddell, Alfred M., congressman, VIII. 124.
Waddell, H., revolutionary soldier, IX. 472.
Waddell, James I., naval officer, V. 364.
Waddell, Moses, educator, IX. 179.
Waddell, William H., educator, IX. 184.
Wade, Benj. F., senator, II. 94.
Wade, J. H., telegraph projector, I. 213.
Wadleigh, Bainbridge, senator, VII. 439.
Wadley, David R., manufacturer, II. 399.
Wadley, Dole, manufacturer, I. 477.
Wadley, Moses, manufacturer, III. 172.
Wadley, William M., R. R. manager, I. 201.
Wadsworth, Benjamin, educator, VI. 414.
Wadsworth, James, rev. soldier, I. 55.
Wadsworth, James S., soldier, V. 13.
Wadsworth, Jeremiah, rev. soldier, I. 78.
Wadsworth, Peleg, congressman, II. 191.
Waggener, Balie P., lawyer, VII. 47.
Wagner, Albert, architect, VI. 461.
Wagner, Clinton, physician, I. 209.
Wagner, Webster, inventor, IX. 208.
Wagner, William, philanthropist, VI. 16.
Wainwright, J. M., naval officer, IV. 359.
Wainwright, J. M., 1st., P.E. bishop, I. 515.
Wainwright, Rich., naval officer, IX. 17.
Wait, William Bell, educator, II. 451.
Waite, Davis H., governor, VI. 452.
Waite, Henry M., I. 30, **Waite, M. R.**
Waite, Morrison R., jurist, I. 30.
Walcutt, Chas. Carroll, soldier, VI. 216.
Wales, Salem H., journalist, III. 310.
Walke, Henry, rear-admiral, VI. 247.
Walker, Albert H., lawyer. I. 326.
Walker, Amasa, I. 29, **Chase, S. P.**
Walker, Benjamin, soldier, V. 239.
Walker, Edward D., author, VI. 462.
Walker, Felix, soldier, VII. 304.
Walker, Francis A., statistician, V. 401.
Walker, Gilbert C., governor, V. 453.
Walker Hall, Amherst, illus., V. 310.
Walker, Harriet G., reformer, VI. 251.
Walker, Henry O., physician, IX. 527.
Walker, Herman, capitalist, VIII. 277.
Walker, J. B., editor and author, IX. 195.
Walker, James, educator, VI. 419.
Walker, James A., congressman, IX. 491.
Walker, Joseph R., pioneer, V. 425.
Walker, Leroy Pope, statesman, V. 288.
Walker, Matthew H., banker, VII. 139.
Walker, Robert J., clergyman, III. 329.
Walker, Robert J., statesman, VI. 269.
Walker, Sears C., astronomer, VIII. 81.
Walker, Thos. B., philanthropist, VI. 250.
Walker, Timothy, jurist, V. 422.
Walker, William H., banker, VI. 109.
Walkup, Liberty, inventor, IV. 56.
Wall, Annie Carpenter, author, V. 70.
Wall, John Perry, physician, IV. 94.
Wall, Joseph B., lawyer, VI. 147.
Wall, Stephen, priest, VI. 286.
Wallace, Campbell, R. R. com., II. 35.
Wallace, Cyrus W., clergyman, V. 127.
Wallace, Horace Binney, author, VI. 199.
Wallace, Hugh, merchant, I. 495.
Wallace, Lew., soldier and author, IV. 363.
Wallace, William H. L., soldier, VI. 38.
Wallace, William R., poet, VIII. 375.
Wallace, William V., composer, V. 140.
Wallace, Zerelda G., reformer, V. 404.
Wallach, Antony, manufacturer, I. 466.
Wallack, James W., actor, IV. 439.
Wallack, John Lester, actor, IV. 440.
Waller, John L., clergyman, V. 195.
Wallis, S. T., lawyer and author, IX. 136.
Walsh, John J., clergyman, II. 297.
Walsh, Patrick, journalist, II. 50.
Walsh, Robert, author, V. 357.
Walter, Israel David, merchant, III. 261.
Walter, Philip, lawyer, V. 180.
Walter, Thomas U., architect, IX. 333.
Walters, W. Thompson, merchant, I. 155.
Walthall, Edward Cary, senator, I. 389.
Walton, George, governor, I. 219.
Walton, William, merchant, I. 496.
Walworth, C. A., clergyman, III. 97.
Walworth, Jeannette H., author, VIII. 48.
Walworth, Mansfield T., author, V. 359.
Walworth, Reuben H., chancellor, III. 56.
Wanamaker, John, merchant, I. 143.
Ward, Artemas, rev. soldier, I. 67.
Ward, Artemus, pen-name, I. 425, **Browne, C. F.**
Ward, Catherine Weed, artist, I. 409.
Ward, E. S. (Phelps), author, IX. 368.
Ward, Florence N., surgeon, VII. 270.
Ward, Frederick T., chemist, II. 487.
Ward, Genevieve, actress, IX. 196.
Ward, Henry A., naturalist, III. 410.
Ward, James E., ship-owner, VI. 77.
Ward, James Thomas, clergyman, I. 206.
Ward, James W., physician, VII. 269.
Ward, John Elliot, lawyer, I. 378.
Ward, John H. H., soldier, IV. 365.
Ward, John Q. A., sculptor, II. 364.
Ward, Lebbeus B., mechanician, I. 246.
Ward, Marcus Lawrence, gov., V. 209.
Ward, Nathaniel, clergyman, VII. 64.
Ward, Rodney C., soldier, V. 257.
Ward, Samuel, banker, IV. 435.
Ward, Samuel, governor, V. 71.
Ward, Samuel, soldier, V. 71.
Ward, Samuel Baldwin, physician, I. 245.
Ward, Thomas, merchant, V. 42.
Ward, William H., clergyman, VIII. 147.
Ware, Ashur, jurist, V. 180.
Ware, Catherine A., poet, V. 70.
Ware, Edmund Asa, educator, V. 380.
Ware, Eugene F., statesman, IX. 202.
Ware, Henry, theologian, V. 174.
Ware, Henry, Jr., author, V. 358.
Ware, Nathaniel A., lawyer, V. 149.
Ware, Nicholas, senator, V. 70.
Ware, William, author, V. 358.
Ware, William R., architect, VIII. 471.
Ware, Wm. S., manufacturer, VIII. 441.
Warfield, Catharine A., author, V. 306.
Waring, George E., Jr., engineer, VI. 157.
Warner, Adoniram J., soldier, IV. 363.
Warner, Charles Dudley, author, II. 116.
Warner, Charles M., manfr., V. 228.
Warner, Horatio G., educator, II. 433.
Warner, John DeW., lawyer and congressman, IX. 114.
Warner, Olin L., sculptor, VIII. 282.
Warner, Seth, rev. soldier, I. 86.
Warner, Susan, author, V. 354.
Warner, William R., chemist, II. 167.
Warren, Francis E., senator, II. 438.
Warren, Geo. Wash., legislator, V. 90.
Warren, Gouverneur K., soldier, IV. 68.
Warren, Henry W., M. E. bishop, IX. 189.
Warren, Ira De F., lawyer, VIII. 436.
Warren, James, patriot, V. 92.
Warren, John C., surgeon, VI. 422.
Warren, Joseph, rev. soldier, I. 57.
Warren, Joseph, I. 93, **Prescott, W.**
Warren, Joseph M., merchant, IV. 346.
Warren, Josiah, reformer, V. 179.
Warren, Mercy (Otis), author, VII. 177.
Warren, Nathan B., author, III. 374.
Warren, Orris Herbert, editor, III. 87.
Warren, Samuel P., organist, IX. 377.
Warren, William, actor, V. 439.
Warrington, Lewis, naval officer, VI. 232.
Warthen, Richard, senator, I. 384.

Warvelle, George W., jurist, IX. 509.
Washburn, Cadwallader C., gov., V. 196.
Washburn, Chas. Ames, diplomat, V. 255.
Washburn, Edw. A., clergyman, IX. 498.
Washburn, Emory, governor, I. 116.
Washburn, Israel, governor, V. 400.
Washburn, John H., underwriter, II. 262.
Washburn, Peter T., governor, VIII. 325.
Washburn, William B., governor, I. 120.
Washburn, William D., senator, III. 299.
Washburne, Elihu B., statesman, IV. 14.
Washington, Augustine, I. 1, **Washington, G.**
Washington, Booker T., educator, VII. 363.
Washington, Bushrod, jurist, II. 231.
Washington College, Tenn., VII. 340.
Washington, D. C., founding of, VII. 139, **Cranch, Wm.**
Washington, George, U. S. president, I. 1.; farewell to the Army, I. 16, **Knox, H.**; headquarters in New York, I. 18, **Osgood, S.**; nominated commander-in-chief, I. 24, **Patterson, W.**; refusal of title of royalty, I. 113, **Brooks, J.**; appointed commander, II. 2, **Adams, J.**; his sweetheart, IV. 43, **Morris, M. P.**
Washington's funeral ora'n, III. 24, **Lee, H.**
Washington and Lee University, III. 163.
Washington, Martha (Custis), I. 7.
Washington, Mary (Ball), VIII. 162.
Washington, M. (Ball), I. 1, **Washington, G.**
Washington Monument, illus., I. 7.
Washington "Post," The, I. 234, **Hutchins, S.**
Washington, William, soldier, II. 492.
Wasson, David A., clergyman and author, IX. 99.
"Watchful Fox" (Keokuk), IX. 221.
Waterhouse, B., physician, IX. 254.
Waterhouse, Sylvester, author and educator, VIII. 147.
Waterman, John R., senator, VIII. 70.
Waterman, Lewis Edson, inventor, I. 372.
Waterman, Richard, colonist, VIII. 198.
Waterman, Robert W., governor, IV. 113.
Waterville College (Colby), VIII. 404.
Watkins, Samuel C. G., dentist, I. 425.
Watres, Louis A., legislator, VIII. 300.
Watrous, Jerome A., editor, III. 328.
Watrous, William Henry, manfr, V. 136.
Watson, Daniel, physician, VIII. 205.
Watson, Elkanah, patriot, V. 249.
Watson, Henry Cood, author, V. 359.
Watson, James, senator, II. 347.
Watson, James C., astronomer, VII. 70.
Watson, John C., naval officer, IX. 7.
Watson, John F., historian, VII. 157.
Watson, Sereno, botanist, VI. 423.
Watson, Thomas E., lawyer, III. 373.
Watson, William H., physician, VII. 449.
Watson, William H., regent, IV. 490.
Watson, William R., statesman, VIII. 77.
Watterson, Harvey M., journalist, I. 403.
Watterson, Henry, journalist, I. 468.
Watterson, John A., R. C. bishop, IX. 413.
Watteville, John, bishop, III. 79.
Watts, John, II. 44, **De Peyster, J. W.**
Way, David L., banker, IV. 439.
Wayland, Chas. A., physician, VIII. 206.
Wayland, Francis, educator, VIII. 22.
Wayman, Alex. Walter, bishop, IV. 187.
Wayne, Anthony, rev. soldier, I. 55.
Wayne, James M., jurist, II. 469.
Weathersby, Eliza, actress, V. 435.
Weaver, John G., III. 301.
Weaver, Rufus B., physician, III. 486.
Webb, Alex. Stewart, educator, III. 31.
Webb Home, New York city, illus., II. 264.
Webb, James Watson, diplomatist, III. 30.
Webb, Samuel B., soldier, III. 30.
Webb, William B., lawyer, II. 230.
Webb, William H., ship-builder, II. 263.
Webb, William Seward, R. R. pres., I. 532.
Webber, Samuel, educator, VI. 417.
Weber, Charles Marie, pioneer, VII. 455.
Webster, Daniel, statesman, III. 36; residence of, illus., III. 34.
Webster, Harrison E., educator, VII. 172.
Webster, Noah, lexicographer, II. 394.
Webster, Pelatiah, economist, VII. 226.
Weed, Edwin G., bishop, IX. 441.
Weed, Frank Jones, surgeon, III. 373.
Weed, Smith Mead, lawyer, II. 52.
Weed, Thurlow, statesman, III. 12.
Weedon, Leslie W., physician, IV., 189.
Weeks, Bartow Sumter, lawyer, II. 486.
Weeks, Henry Astor, soldier, II. 486.
Weeks, Robert K., poet, VIII. 11.
Weeks, Thomas E., surgeon, VI. 117.
Weems, Mason Locke, author, V. 392.
Weil, Benjamin M., financier, II. 486.
Weir, John Ferguson, artist, VI. 465.
Weisse, Faneuil Dunkin, physician, V. 17.
Welby, Amelia B. C., poet, VI. 130.
Welch, Ashbel, civil engineer, IX. 36.
Welch, Charles C., promoter, VI. 351.
Welch, Philip H., humorist, IX. 455.
Weld, Theodore D., abolitionist, II. 318.
Welde, Thomas, clergyman, VIII. 91.
Wellauer, Jacob, merchant, III. 71.
Weller, John B., governor, IV., 107.
Welles, Edgar T., statesman, III. 432.
Welles, Gideon, statesman, II. 86.
Wellesley College, VII. 327.
Welling, James C., educator, I. 505.
Wells, Daniel, Jr., banker, IX. 536.
Wells, David Collin, educator, IX. 93.
Wells, Erastus, representative, V. 438.
Wells, Henry H., governor, V. 453.
Wells, Horace, scientist, VI. 438.
Wells, James L., legislator, VIII. 67.
Wells, Samuel, governor, VI. 312.
Wells, William, soldier, V. 492.
Wells, William Hill, senator, II. 9.
Wels, Charles, composer, VII. 424.
Welsh Hall, Yale, illus., I. 172.
Welsh, Herbert, diplomat, III. 412.
Welsh, John, merchant, III. 412.
Wende, Ernest, physician, IV. 380.
Wendell, Barrett, educator, IX. 207.
Wentworth, Benning, governor, VI. 303.
Wentworth, Sir John, governor, V. 194.
Wentworth, John, lieut.-governor, V. 168.
Wentworth, William, pioneer, V. 149.
Werden, Reed, naval officer, IV., 339.
Wereat, John, governor, I. 493.
Werner, Paul E., manufacturer, II. 251.
Werts, George Theodore, gov., V. 212.
Wesley, John, clergyman, V. 57.
Wesleyan Female College, V. 396.
West, Benjamin, artist, V. 322.
West, Benjamin, mathematician, VIII. 31.
West, Charles E., educator, VIII. 235.
West College, De Pauw, illus., VII. 380.
West College, Dickinson, illus., VI. 431.
West College, Princeton, illus., V. 463.
West, George, congressman, VII. 144.
West, J. R., senator and soldier, IX. 233.
Westbrook, Albert E., physician, VI. 393.
Westbrook, Titus C., soldier, VIII. 419.
Western Reserve University, VII. 224.
Westlake, William, inventor, II. 416.
Weston, Edward, electrician, V. 176.
Weston, John Burns, clergyman, VI. 400.
Weston, Nathan, I. 31, **Fuller, M. W.**
Weston, Sullivan H., clergyman, IX. 171.
Weston, Thos., Jr., lawyer, II. 30.
West Point, Views at, I. 149. IV. 225.
Wetherell, Elizabeth, V. 354, **Warner S.**
Wetherell, Emma A., singer, III. 258.
Wetherill, Richard, mfr., IV. 504.
Wetherill, Robert, mfr., IV. 504.
Wetmore, George P., governor, IX. 407.
Whalley, Edward, regicide, IV. 29.
Wharton, Gabriel C., soldier, V. 288.
Wharton, John A., soldier, IV. 169.
Wharton, T., Jr., pres. of Penn., II. 280.
Wharton, William H., soldier, IV. 168.
Wheat, Chatham R., soldier, IX. 168.
Wheatley, Phillis, poet, I. 259.
Wheatley, Sarah Ross, actress, I. 160.
Wheatley, William, actor, I. 190.
Wheaton, Charles A., physician, VI. 380.
Wheaton, Frank, soldier, IV. 473.
Wheaton, Henry, lawyer, I. 274.
Wheaton, Milton A., lawyer, VII. 74.
Wheaton, Nathaniel S., educator, III. 495.
Whedon, Daniel D., author, VIII. 442.
Wheeler, Benj. Ide, educator, IV. 480.
Wheeler, Dora, artist, I. 405.
Wheeler, Francis Brown, educator, I. 443.
Wheeler, Hiram C., agriculturist, I. 216.
Wheeler, John, educator, II. 41.
Wheeler, John H., historian, VI. 370.
Wheeler, John W., financier, III. 187.
Wheeler, Joseph, soldier, IX. 19.
Wheeler, Nath., manufacturer, IX. 460.
Wheeler, Samuel, gun-inventor, VIII. 250.
Wheeler, Thomas, soldier, VIII. 369.
Wheeler, Wm. A., lexicographer, I. 319.
Wheeler, William A., statesman, III. 196.
Wheelock, Eleazer, educator, IX. 85.
Wheelock, John, educator, IX. 86.
Wheelwright, John, clergyman, I. 232.
Whig Hall, Princeton, illus., V. 465.
Whipple, Abraham, naval officer, II. 16.
Whipple, Edwin Percy, critic, I. 197.
Whipple, Henry B., P. E. bishop, IV. 58.
Whipple, Joseph Reed, IV. 86.
Whipple, Squire, civil engineer, IX. 35.
Whipple, William, statesman, IV. 437.
Whipple, Wm. D., soldier, IV. 339.
Whistler, Geo. Wash., civil eng., IX. 43.
Whistler, Geo. Wm., civil engineer, IX. 49.
Whistler, James A. McN., artist, IX. 49.
Whistler, John, soldier, IX. 48.
Whistler, Joseph N. G., soldier, IX. 48.
Whitaker, Alex'r, clergyman, VII. 32.
Whitaker, Daniel K., lawyer and journalist, I. 274.
Whitaker, Mary S., author, I. 274.
Whitaker, Nathaniel, clergyman, IX. 83.
Whitaker, Ozi W., P. E. bishop, III. 471.
Whitcher, Frances M., humorist, VI. 30.
White, Andrew D., educator, IV. 476.
White, Anthony W., rev. soldier, I. 69.
White, Charles A., geologist, VI. 231.
White Cross Library, I. 433, **Mulford, P.**
White, Frank J., soldier, IV. 412.
White, George S., clergyman, IV. 319.
White, Henry, merchant, I. 496.
White, Henry, theologian, VII. 318.
White, Henry Clay, educator, IX. 184.
White, Horatio S., educator, IV. 482.
White House, Washington, D. C., illus., I. 134. VI. 82.
White, Howard G., journalist, V. 39.
White, James P., merchant, VII. 278.
White, James Platt, physician, VII. 277.
White, Joel, merchant, VII. 195.
White, John Blake, 1st., artist, III. 21.
White, John Blake, physician, III. 22.
White, John Silas, educator, II. 340.

White, Julius, soldier, IV. 335.
White, Leonard D., banker, III. 422.
White, Nathaniel, capitalist, II. 28.
White, Octavius A., physician, III. 22.
White, Peregrine, I. 158, **Cannon, H. W.**
White, Richard Grant, author, I. 197.
White, Stephen V., financier, V. 478.
White, William, P. E. bishop, III. 470.
White, William H., physician, V. 360.
White, Wm. J., manufacturer, II. 449.
Whiteaker, John, governor, VIII. 4.
Whitefield, George, evangelist, V. 384.
Whitefield's Church, Newburyport, illus., V. 385.
Whitehead, Cortl't., P. E. bishop, III. 465.
Whitehead, John, jurist, VI. 168.
Whitehouse, James H., designer, IV. 169.
Whitfield, James, archbishop, I. 483.
Whitfield, Robert P., geologist, V. 92.
Whitford, William C., educator, VI. 119.
Whiting, C. G., journalist and author, IX. 365.
Whiting, Geo. E., musician, VIII. 446.
Whiting, Lilian, author, IX. 261.
Whiting, William H., IV. 485.
Whiting, William H. C., soldier, IV. 488.
Whitman, Benaiah L., educator, VIII. 408.
Whitman, Sarah H. P., poet, VIII. 145.
Whitman, Walter, poet, I. 255.
Whitney, Adeline D. T., author, II. 29.
Whitney, Anne, sculptor, VII. 72.
Whitney, Eli, inventor, IV. 495.
Whitney, Eugene, composer, I. 198.
Whitney, George J., R. R. mgr., V. 167.
Whitney, Josiah D., geologist and educator, IX. 120.
Whitney, Myron W., singer, II. 143.
Whitney, Samuel B., organist, IX. 388.
Whitney, William C., statesman, II. 407.
Whitney, William D., philologist, II. 341.
Whiton, A. S., civil engineer, I. 198.
Whiton, James M., author, VIII. 417.
Whittemore, Thomas, clergyman, I. 276.
Whittier, Elizabeth H., poet, VIII. 109.
Whittier, John Greenleaf, poet, I. 407.
Whittingham, W. R., P. E. bishop, VI. 223.
Whittle, F. McN., P. E. bishop, VII. 216.
Whittredge, Worthington, artist, VII. 458.
Whitworth, George F., educator, II. 126.
Whyte, William P., governor, IX. 309.
Wickersham, M. D., lawyer, VIII. 173.
Wickes, Lambert, naval officer, II. 18.
Wickham, Charles P., lawyer, II. 139.
Wickham, William Hull, III. 460.
Wickliffe, Charles A., statesman, VI. 8.
Widow Bedott, pen-name, **Whitcher, F. M.**, VI. 30.
Wieting, John M., physician, II. 417.
Wigfall, Louis T., senator, V. 262.
Wiggin, Kate Douglas, author, VI. 206.
Wigglesworth, E., educator, IX. 237.
Wigglesworth, M., author, VIII. 382.
Wight, William W., lawyer, III. 250.
Wikoff, H., adventurer and author, I. 316.
Wilbour, Isaac, governor, IX. 393.
Wilcox, Carlos, poet, I. 184.
Wilcox, Charles B., clergyman, VIII. 469.
Wilcox, H. C., manufacturer, IX. 207.
Wilcox, Stephen, V. 304, **Babcock, G. H.**
Wilde, R. H., congressman and poet, I. 357.
Wilde, Samuel, merchant, II. 212.
Wilder, A., physician and author, IX. 348.
Wilder, Burt Green, educator, IV. 481.
Wilder, Marshall P., humorist, VI. 31.
Wilder, Marshall P., pomologist, I. 358.
Wiles, Irving R., artist, VI. 468.
Wiley, Ariosto A., lawyer, VIII. 110.
Wiley, Harvey W., chemist, IX. 241.
Wilkes, Charles, naval officer, II. 105.
Wilkeson, Samuel, pioneer, IV. 414.
Wilkie, Franc B., journalist, I. 156.
Wilkins, Beriah, financier, VI. 133.
Wilkins, Mary E., author, IX. 229.
Wilkins, William, merchant, I. 429.
Wilkinson, David, inventor, VIII. 302.
Wilkinson, James, rev. soldier, I. 56.
Wilkinson, Jemima, religionist, VIII. 81.
Wilkinson, Jeremiah, inventor, VIII. 74.
Wilkinson, John, merchant, II. 202.
Wilkinson, Oziel, man'f'r., VIII. 302.
Willard, Edward N., jurist, VIII. 399.
Willard, Emma, educator, I. 244.
Willard, Frances E., reformer, I. 376.
Willard, John, jurist, IV. 368.
Willard, John Dwight, jurist, V. 260.
Willard, Joseph, antiquarian, IV. 431.
Willard, Joseph, educator, VI. 416.
Willard, Josiah, jurist, IV. 431.
Willard, Samuel, educator, VI. 413.
Willard, Sidney, educator, IV. 431.
Willard, Sidney, soldier, IV. 431.
Willard, Simon, colonist, IV. 431.
Willard, Solomon, architect, IV. 431.
Willard, Sylvester D., physician, VII. 73.
Willcox, Orlando B., soldier, IV. 220.
Willets, Samuel, merchant, VIII. 358.
Willett, Marinus, soldier, III. 378.
Willett, Thomas, mayor, VIII. 38.
Willey, John H., clergyman, III. 347.
Willey, Norman Bushnell, gov., I. 455.
Willey, Stansbury J., merchant, II. 529.
William and Mary College, III. 231.
Williams, Alpheus S., soldier, IV. 365.
Williams, Barney, comedian, V. 440.
Williams, Benjamin, governor, IV. 421.
Williams, Chas. K., governor, VIII. 320.
Williams, Chauncey P., banker, II. 135.
Williams College, IV. 236.
Williams, Eleazer, missionary, I. 68.
Williams, Elihu S., congressman, I. 257.
Williams, Eliphalet, clergyman, IV. 434.
Williams, Eliphalet S., clerg'n., IV. 448.
Williams, Elisha, educator, I. 165.
Williams, Ephraim, soldier, VI. 236.
Williams, Frank P., author, VIII. 298.
Williams, George Gilbert, financier, I. 261.
Williams, George H., attorney-gen., IV. 21.
Williams, George W., banker, VI. 494.
Williams, James B., manf'r, VI. 129.
Williams, James W., mayor, VII. 41.
Williams, John, senator, I. 272.
Williams, John, clergyman, I. 258.
Williams, John, author, I. 179.
Williams, John, jurist, I. 181.
Williams, John, P. E. bishop, III. 496.
Williams, John F., historian, IV. 467.
Williams, John J., archbishop, IV. 415.
Williams, John J., mayor, IX. 452.
Williams, John W. M., clergyman, V. 166.
Williams, Jonathan, soldier, III. 239.
Williams, Joseph H., governor, VI. 312.
Williams, Mary A., philanthropist, VII. 17.
Williams, Othniel S., lawyer, VII. 267.
Williams, Otho Holland, rev. soldier, I. 91.
Williams, Robert, congressman, II. 385.
Williams, Roger, pioneer, V. 390.
Williams, Samuel, author, I. 310.
Williams, Samuel, astronomer, I. 257.
Williams, Samuel G., educator, VIII. 418.
Williams, Samuel P., clergyman, I. 190.
Williams, Samuel Wells, sinologue, I. 422.
Williams, Samuel Wright, jurist, VII. 81.
Williams, Solomon, clergyman, I. 207.
Williams, Stephen, clergyman, I. 189.
Williams, Stephen West, physician, I. 18
Williams, Thomas, surgeon, I. 180.
Williams, Thomas, author, I. 183.
Williams, Thomas, soldier, I. 190.
Williamson, Hugh, statesman, II. 492.
Williamson, Isaac H., governor, V. 204.
Williamson, Isaiah V., financier, V. 261.
Williamson, Joseph, historian, VIII. 75.
Williamson, Walter, physician, III. 478.
Williamson, Wm. D., governor, VI. 305.
Willis, Nathaniel P., poet, III. 108.
Williston, Payson, author, II. 520.
Williston, Samuel, philanthropist, V. 313.
Willits, Edward, lawyer, II. 259.
Willoughby, John W. C., educator VII. 342.
Wills, A. W., lawyer and soldier, IX. 531.
Wills, Charles T., contractor, IV. 235.
Willson, Forceythe, poet, VII. 292.
Wilmarth, Lemuel E., artist, VIII. 424.
Wilmer, Richard H., P. E. bishop, III. 465.
Wilmer, William H., educator, III. 235.
Wilmot, David, senator, III. 419.
Wilmot Proviso, II. 76, **Hamlin, H.**
Wilson, Alex'r, ornithologist, VII. 440.
Wilson, Allen B., inventor, IX. 460.
Wilson, Augusta Evans, author, IV. 457.
Wilson, Benjamin F., educator, VI. 133.
Wilson, Bird, jurist, II. 520.
Wilson, Clarence T., clergyman, VII. 136.
Wilson, Ephraim King, senator, I. 295.
Wilson, Francis, actor, II. 134.
Wilson, George, statistician, I. 501.
Wilson, George W., journalist, VIII. 297.
Wilson, Grenville D., composer, VIII. 447.
Wilson Hall, Brown Univ., illus., VIII. 32.
Wilson, Henry, statesman, IV. 13.
Wilson, Henry P. C., physician, VI. 377.
Wilson, Ida Lewis, life saver, V. 247.
Wilson, James, jurist, I. 22.
Wilson, James F., senator, I. 289.
Wilson, James H., soldier, II. 525.
Wilson, John, printer, IX. 321.
Wilson, John A. B., clergyman, VII. 135.
Wilson, John T., manufacturer, VII. 130.
Wilson, Lewis Dicken, soldier, VII. 338.
Wilson, Peter, educator, VI. 350.
Wilson, Robert Burns, poet, I. 371.
Wilson, Robert G., educator, IV. 443.
Wilson, Samuel B., educator, II. 25.
Wilson, Samuel K., manufacturer, IV. 504.
Wilson, Samuel M., lawyer, VII. 448.
Wilson, Thomas, lawyer, I. 271.
Wilson, Thomas Emmet, lawyer, V. 42.
Wilson, William L., statesman, VIII. 162.
Wilson, Woodrow, historian, VIII. 176.
Winans, Edwin B., governor, II. 452.
Winans, T. DeKay, engineer, I. 239.
Winans, William, clergyman, I. 179.
Winchell, Alexander, scientist, VI. 228.
Winchell, Alverd E., physician, II. 245.
Winchell, Newton H., geologist, VII. 451.
Winder, Levin, governor, IX. 298.
Windmueller, Louis, merchant, IV. 239.
Windom, William, financier, I. 148.
Windrim, James H., architect, III. 422.
Winebrenner, John, clergyman, I. 180.
Winebrennerians, The, I. 180, **Winebrenner.**
Wines, Enoch Cobb, penologist, I. 180.
Wingate, Uranus O. B., physician, I. 132.
Wingfield, J. H. D., P. E. bishop, III. 468.
Winlock, Joseph, astronomer, IX. 266.
Winlock, Wm. C., astronomer, IX. 267.
Winn, Thomas E., congressman, II. 519.
Winner, Septimus, composer, I. 310.
Winship, Albert E., editor, II. 120.
Winship, George, manufacturer, I. 263.

INDEX.

nslow, Edward, 1595, governor, VII. 369.
nslow, Edward, 1714, loyalist, I. 188.
nslow, Edward, 1746, governor, I. 200.
nslow, Gordon, clergyman, I. 272.
nslow, Hubbard, clergyman, I. 178.
nslow, James, banker, I. 238.
nslow, John, colonial officer, I. 182.
nslow, John, soldier, I. 272.
nslow, John A., rear-admiral, II. 102.
nslow, Josiah, governor, V. 389.
nslow, Kate Reignolds, actress, I. 181.
nslow, Miron, missionary, I. 183.
nslow, Wm. C., archæologist, IV. 83.
nsor, Justin, librarian, author, I. 150.
nston, George T., educator, VI. 111.
nston, Joseph, soldier, VI. 12.
nter, William, author, IV. 83.
nters, Joseph E., physician, II. 501.
nthrop, John, colonial gov., VI. 201.
nthrop, John, scientist, VII. 165.
nthrop, Robert C., statesman, VI. 217.
nthrop, Theo., author, soldier, I. 130.
reless Telegraphy, Invented, **Dolbear,** X. 414.
rt, William, attorney-general, VI. 86.
se, Henry A., governor, V. 452.
se, John, aëronaut, I. 178.
se, John, clergyman, I. 177.
sman, James M., educator, VII. 472.
sner, Benjamin B., clergyman, I. 179
sner, Henry, patriot, V. 462.
sner, Moses, governor, V. 273.
star, Caspar, physician, I. 273.
thers, Frederick C., architect, II. 165
therspoon, John, educator, V. 466.
xom, Emma, singer, I. 183.
xom, Isaac, surgeon, I. 188.
erner, J. Gabriel, jurist, V. 48.
olcott, Edward O., senator, VIII. 397.
olcott, Henry Roger, financier, VI. 490.
olcott, Roger, governor, I. 127.
olf, George, governor, II. 286.
olfe, Charles S., lawyer, II. 166.
olfe, James, British soldier, I. 102.
olle, Francis, botanist, inventor, I. 320.
olle, Peter, Moravian bishop, I. 415.
olle, Sylvester, educator, II. 163.
ollenhaupt, Hermann A., pianist, I. 471.
olley, Charles, clergyman, VIII. 369.
olverton, S. P., congressman, VII. 453.
oman's Central Relief Association, **Blackwell, Elizabeth,** IX. 124.
oman's Hall, De Pauw Univ., illus., VII. 381.
omen's Christian Temperance Union, I. 376, **Willard, F. E.**
omen's Rights, women eligible to office, I. 88, **Brewer, D. J.**
ood, Benjamin, senator, I. 352.
ood, Charles S., physician, I. 353.
ood, Daniel P., lawyer, II. 248.
ood, Fernando, politician, III. 388.
ood, George, author, VIII. 376.
ood, George Bacon, educator, V. 346.
ood, George T., governor, IX. 67.
ood, Isaac, capitalist, IV. 290.
ood, James, educator, II. 124.
ood, James, governor, V. 443.
ood, James F., R. C. archb'p, VII. 251.
ood, James R., surgeon, IX. 357.
ood, Jean Moncure, poet, V. 444.
ood, Leonard, surgeon and soldier, IX. 20.
ood, Marquis L., educator, III. 447.
ood, Reuben, governor, III. 140.
ood, Thomas F., physician, IX. 276.
ood, Thomas J., soldier, IV. 259.
ood, Thomas W., artist, III. 345.
Wood, Walter Abbott, inventor, VI. 198.
Wood, William, 1807, pioneer, IV. 74.
Wood, William, 1580, author, VII. 150.
Wood, William B., actor, I. 322.
Woodberry, George E., author, I. 484.
Woodbridge, William, governor, V. 272.
Woodburn, Benj. F., clergyman, VI. 98.
Woodburn, William, legislator, I. 324.
Woodbury, Daniel P., engineer, I. 470.
Woodbury, Isaac B., composer, II. 121.
Woodbury, Levi, jurist, II. 471.
Woodbury, Roger Wms., banker, VI. 228.
Woodbury, Urban A., governor, VIII. 330.
Woodcock, William L., lawyer, VI. 485.
Woodford, Stewart L., statesman, IX. 2.
Woodford, William, soldier, VI. 301.
Woodhull, Jacob, actor, V. 426.
Woodhull, Nathaniel, rev. soldier, V. 423.
Woodruff, Wilford, Mormon leader, VII. 391,
Woodruff, William E., editor, VIII. 463.
Woodruff, William E., Jr., soldier and editor, VIII. 464.
Woods, Alva, educator, II. 239.
Woods, George L., governor, VIII. 5.
Woods, Jas., banker and merchant, IX. 383.
Woods, Leonard, theologian, IX. 121.
Woods, William B., jurist, II. 476.
Woods, William Stone, banker, VI. 110.
Woodson, Stewart F., merchant, V. 382.
Woodward, Calvin M., educator, IX. 469.
Woodward, Franklin G., educator, I. 421.
Woodworth, Chauncey B., banker, V. 37.
Woodworth, Samuel, poet, I. 434.
Wool, John Ellis, soldier, IV. 282.
Woolf, Benjamin E., composer, I. 411.
Woolley, Thomas R., capitalist, IV. 382.
Woolman, John, clergyman, I. 288.
Woolsey, Elliott H., surgeon, VII. 272.
Woolsey, M. T., naval officer, VIII. 98.
Woolsey, Theodore D., educator, I. 170; Bust by St. Gaudens, I. 472.
Woolson, Constance F., author, I. 369.
Wooster, David, rev. soldier, I. 82.
Worcester Academy, Mass., illus., VII. 293.
Worcester, E. D., railroad officer, III. 214.
Worcester, Joseph E., lexicographer, VI. 50.
Worcester, Noah, physician, I. 188.
Worcester, Noah, clergyman, I. 185.
Worcester, Samuel, clergyman, I. 178.
Worcester, Samuel A., missionary, I. 271.
Worcester, Thomas, 1768, clergym'n, I. 203.
Worcester, Thomas, 1795, clergym'n, I. 277.
Worden, John L., naval officer, IV. 284.
Work, Henry Clay, composer, I. 182.
Wormeley, J. P., civil engineer, IX. 39.
Wormeley, K. P., author, VIII. 366.
Worth, Jonathan, governor, IV. 428.
Worth, William J., soldier, IV. 506.
Worthen, Amos H., geologist, VI. 20.
Worthen, William B., banker, VIII. 150.
Worthington, Hy. R., inventor, VI. 303.
Worthington, T., governor, III. 138.
Wrenne, Thomas W., lawyer, VIII. 294.
Wright, Benjamin, pioneer, I. 182.
Wright, Benjamin, engineer, I. 239.
Wright, Benjamin Hall, engineer, I. 160.
Wright, C., metaphysician, I. 420.
Wright, Carroll D., statistician, VI. 97.
Wright, Charles B., financier, VIII. 439.
Wright, Ebenezer K., banker, VIII. 193.
Wright, Elizur, reformer, II. 317.
Wright, Fanny, reformer, II. 319.
Wright, George E., journalist, IX. 506.
Wright, George F., theologian, VII. 66.
Wright, George Lathrop, III. 266.
Wright, Henry Clarke, reformer, II. 332.
Wright, Horatio G., soldier, IV. 273.
Wright, Sir James, governor, I. 491.
Wright, John Henry, philologist, VIII. 49.
Wright, Marcus J., soldier, IV. 365.
Wright, Marie R., journalist, II. 231.
Wright, Patience L., modeler, VIII. 278
Wright, Robert, governor, IX. 297.
Wright, Robert J., merchant, II. 191.
Wright, Silas, governor, III. 47; III. 386.
Writs of assistance abandoned, I. 17, **Otis, J.**
Wyckoff, William O., merchant, III. 319.
Wyeth, John Allan, surgeon, VI. 74.
Wyeth, Louis Weiss, jurist, VI. 74.
Wyeth, Nathaniel J., explorer, VI. 73.
Wylie, James R., merchant, III. 148.
Wylie, Samuel B., educator, I. 348.
Wylie, W. Gill, surgeon, I. 471.
Wyman, Jeffries, anatomist, II. 254.
Wyman, Robert H., naval officer, IV. 164.
Wynns, Thomas, soldier, II. 179.
Wyoming Massacre, IX. 142, **Brant.**
Wyoming, Massacre, I. 52, **Butler, Z.**
Wythe, George, patriot, III. 308.

Y

Yacht races for the America's cup, I. 447, **Schuyler, G. L.**; I. 449, **Burgess, E.**
Yale, Elihu, patron Yale College, I. 163.
Yale, Linus, Jr., inventor and manufacturer, IX. 188.
Yale University, illus., foundation, I. 161, **Davenport, J.**; establishment at Saybrook, I. 162, **Pierpont, J.**; removed to New Haven, I. 163, **Saltonstall, G.**; named, I. 163, **Yale, E.**
Yancey, Bartlett, congressman, VII. 263.
Yancey, William L., statesman, IV. 319.
Yankee, pen-name, I. 401, **Hill, G. H.**
Yardley, Robert M., lawyer, I. 412.
Yates, Arthur G., merchant, IV. 461.
Yates, Joseph C., governor, III. 45.
Yates, Robert, jurist, V. 260.
Yates, William, educator, III. 233.
Yazoo Fraud, I. 220, **Jackson, J.**
Yeaman, George H., jurist, IX. 187.
Yerkes, Charles T., capitalist, IX. 462.
York, Brantley, educator, III. 445.
Yost, Geo. W. N., inventor, III. 317.
Youmans, Edward L., scientist, II. 466.
Youmans, William Jay, editor, II. 466.
Young, Alexander, manufacturer, VI. 369.
Young, Alfred, clergyman, II. 256.
Young, Andrew Harvey, chemist, II. 397.
Young, Brigham, Mormon leader, VII. 388.
Young, Charles A., astronomer, VI. 189.
Young, Charles E., physician, V. 485.
Young, Charles Luther, educator, V. 118.
Young, David, civil engineer, VII. 353.
Young, Edward, poet, II. 359.
Young, Edward F. C., banker, II. 118.
Young, Hiram, editor, III. 327.
Young, James, capitalist, IV. 72.
Young, Jesse Bowman, clergyman, V. 155.
Young, John, governor, III. 48.
Young, John Russell, journalist, II. 214.
Young, M. Harry de, journalist, I. 269.
Young, Pierce M. B., congressman, II. 382.
Young, Robert A., clergyman, VIII. 393.
Young, Samuel L., I. 30, **Waite, M. K.**
Young, Thomas, shipmaster, I. 256.
Young, Thomas L., governor, III. 143.
Young, Van B., jurist, IV. 254.
Young, William B., lawyer, VIII. 434.

Z

Zadkin, Daniel, colonist, **II. 58.**
Zahm, John A., theologian and scientist, **IX. 274.**
Zalinski, Edmund L. G., soldier and inventor, **VII. 248.**
Zavala, Lorenzo de, patriot, **II. 247.**
Zeisberger, David, missionary, **II. 249.**
Zenger, J. P., **III. 375, Mooney, W.**
Zerrahn, Charles, musician, **I. 327.**
Zettler, Louis, merchant and philanthropist, **IX. 177.**
Zeuner, Charles, composer, **I. 327.**
Ziegenfuss, Henry L., clergyman, **I. 1**
Ziegenfuss, S. A., clergyman, **III. 427.**
Zimmerman, Jeremiah, clergyman, **IV. 1**
Zinzendorf, N. L., clergyman, **II. 170.**
Ziska, pen-name, **I. 260, Cummings, A.**
Zollars, Thomas J., insurance, **VI. 37.**
Zundel, John, organist, **I. 185.**